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COMMEMORATIVE

BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF THE

UPPER LAKE REGION

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS AND MANY OF THE EARLY SETTLED FAMILIES

ILLUSTRATED

J. H. BEERS & CO.
CHICAGO
1905

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PREFACE

THE importance of placing in book form biographical history of representative citizens—both for its immediate worth and for its value to coming generations—is admitted by all thinking people; and within the past decade there has been a growing interest in this commendable means of perpetuating biography and family genealogy.

That the public is entitled to the privileges afforded by a work of this nature needs no assertion at our hands; for one of our greatest Americans has said that the history of any country resolves itself into the biographies of its stout, earnest and representative citizens. This medium, then, serves more than a single purpose; while it perpetuates biography and family genealogy, it records history, much of which would be preserved in no other way.

In presenting the Commemorative Biographical Record to its patrons, the publishers have to acknowledge, with gratitude, the encouragement and support their enterprise has received, and the willing assistance rendered in enabling them to surmount the many unforeseen obstacles to be met with in the production of a work of this character. In nearly every instance the material composing the sketches was gathered from those immediately interested, and then submitted in typewritten form for correction and revision. The volume, which is one of generous amplitude, is placed in the hands of the public with the belief that it will be found a valuable addition to the library, as well as an invaluable contribution to the historical literature of the Upper Lake Region.

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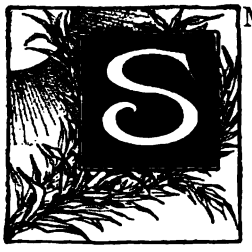
BIOGRAPHICAL



SMALLWOOD, WILLIAM HILLARY, has for some years been engaged in the practice of law at Duluth, and is one of the most esteemed members of the legal fraternity in that city. He has also been a prominent citizen of another community, having long been a resident of Kansas, where he took a conspicuous part in public affairs.

Mr. Smallwood was born Feb. 12, 1841, at Elizabethtown, Ky., son of Henderson and Ann (Gittings) Smallwood, and is descended on both sides from excellent Colonial ancestry. The records of the Smallwood family in England show that William Smallwood built Pewterer's Hall during the reign of Henry VII, and presented it to the city of London, and his portrait, representing the presentation, was painted on the wall of the building in the time of Charles II; there was also a William Smallwood who was Dean of Litchfield. The motto of the Smallwood coat of arms is "Strength, Antiquity and Longevity."

Randall Smallwood, the first ancestor in America, came to Virginia about 1619, and later went with the second Lord Baltimore to Maryland, settling in Kent county. The family has been prominent in that state from early days. Benjamin Smallwood, great-grandfather of William H., was a captain in the Revolutionary war, being chief of staff under Gen. William Smallwood, the only major-general from Maryland, later a member of Congress, and founder of the order of the Cincinnati in Maryland. Hezekiah Smallwood, grandfather of William H., served in the war of 1812, enlisting from Kentucky in the Mississippi Riflemen under Gen. Jackson, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. William Owens, another great-grandfather on the paternal side, and a veteran of the Revolution, was an early settler in Kentucky, where many members of his family have been prominent. He was a member of the first State Senate, and took a prominent part in organizing the State.

The Gittings family, to which Mr. Smallwood belongs on the maternal side, has also been prominent in Maryland from the very early days, and claims many men of note among its members. James Gittings, great-grandfather of Mrs. Ann (Gittings) Smallwood, was secretary of the War Committee of the Continental Congress during the American Revolution. Her father, James Gittings, was in the Mississippi Riflemen in the war of 1812. John S. Gittings, a cousin of Mrs. Smallwood, entertained President Lincoln at breakfast in Baltimore while that gentleman was en route to his inauguration, and took him thence in his private car to Washington, Mr. Gittings having been president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at that time.

William H. Smallwood moved with his parents to Missouri, and received the principal part of his education at the St. Joseph (Mo.) Academy. He enlisted at Wathena, Kans., under the first call for volunteers, in CompanyA, 1st Kansas V. I., and served un-

der Gen. Lyon. With this command he took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where the regiment lost 200 men. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed recruiting officer, as such raising a company of colored troops, and Aug. 13, 1862, he was appointed captain of Company G, 1st Kansas Colored Infantry, later known as the 79th United States Colored Troops, mustered into the Union service March 2, 1863, Capt. Smallwood having been on active duty meanwhile, his commission dating from Aug. 10, 1862. The regiment served in Missouri, Indian Territory and Arkansas until the close of the war. Capt. Smallwood participated in the engagements at Jenkin's Ferry (where the total loss was 3,500 men, the Union loss alone being 1,200), Cabin Creek, Honey Springs, Prairie D'Ann, Ark., Poison Springs (April 18, 1864), Fort Smith, and a number of skirmishes. At the battle of Poison Springs about seven hundred Confederates were killed and Smallwood lost half of his company in killed and wounded. He received special mention in the official reports for meritorious conduct in this action. In Col. Fox's Book, "Three hundred best regiments" of the Civil war, both the regiments in which he served are given high rank for percentage of loss. He was continuously on the march, and in active service, while with both, and received several slight wounds in the performance of his duty.

After the surrender of Lee Capt. Smallwood resigned his commission, and began the study of law at Wathena, Kans., engaging also in settling officers' accounts. Within a few years he was elected to the Kansas Legislature, and later he was sent to the State Senate, being the youngest member in both these bodies. In 1870, when but twenty-nine years of age, he became secretary of State, and at the end of his term was re-elected, serving four years in that office. He received nearly forty-thousand majority at his last election, running ahead of every other candidate on the ticket, and receiving every vote in the town where he lived and where party lines were closely drawn. In the meantime he had been engaged in the publication of various newspapers, and in connection with John J. Ingalls, S. S. Prouty, Capt. Henry King, James W. Steele, founded the *Kansas Magazine* at Topeka. In the fall of 1874 he was tendered the nomination for Congress, but declined, preferring to devote his time to newspaper work. Dr. Charles A. Logan having resigned as minister to Chili, Mr. Smallwood was offered the position by the unanimous action of President Grant and the Kansas delegation in Congress, but declined, to enable Mr. Logan to withdraw his resignation, as his health improved. In 1876 Mr. Smallwood was appointed register of the United States Land Office at Vancouver, Wash., and while there made the address of welcome to Gen. Grant, who was then on his trip around the world, and with whom Mr. Smallwood had been personally friendly. The gathering on this occasion included many of the prominent men of the Pacific States. He was placed in nomination for governor of the State of Kansas in 1874, but was defeated in the Republican convention by a few votes. He was one of the men in charge of the campaign in which J. J. Ingalls was elected to the United States Senate for his first term.

Since 1887 Mr. Smallwood has been a resident of Duluth, where he engages in the practice of law, and enjoys a deservedly high standing, in business and social circles.

In 1878 Capt. Smallwood was married to Lou C. Shulock. They are the parents of three daughters and two sons.

HON. SAM S. FIFIELD, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin, and the present popular postmaster of Ashland, was born in Corinna, Maine, June 24, 1839, second of the six children born to Samuel S. and Naomi (Pease) Fifield, both members of prominent families in that State, and descendants of Revolutionary ancestors. Sam was but eight years of age when his mother died, and his boyhood was largely passed in the home of an uncle at Bangor, where he received a meager education in the public

schools. He was early in life thrown upon his own resources, and for five years was employed in various capacities. In 1853 he went with his father and younger brother to Rock Island, Ill., where they remained during the following winter. At the opening of spring the trio proceeded up the Mississippi to Prescott, Wis. Here our subject was employed in clerical positions until 1859, when he accepted a position as apprentice on the Taylor's Falls *Reporter*. His stay at that point, however, was brief, as his health became impaired, and he gave up his situation. Short as was this experience it sufficed to develop in him a taste for journalism, and after recovering his health, he accepted the position of foreman of the *St. Croixian*, a newspaper published at St. Croix Falls. Subsequently this plant was removed to Osceola Mills, Polk Co., Wis., where the Polk County *Press* was published. The following year he purchased the paper, and became editor and proprietor.

As a newspaper man Mr. Fifield soon acquired a prominent position and gained a widespread acquaintance through Wisconsin and the Northwest. He was a stalwart Republican, and during the Civil war his ringing editorials were a distinctive feature of his paper. Later he turned his energies and talents to attracting the attention of the public to the varied resources of northern Wisconsin. In 1871 the building of the Wisconsin Central Railroad was begun, and it was completed to Ashland in 1877. In 1872 Mr. Fifield moved to that city and established the Ashland *Press*. This was accomplished in copartnership with H. O. Fifield. It was issued as a weekly until 1886, when it became a daily, and in 1888 it was sold to its present owners.

Since his retirement from the field of journalism he has become interested in local real estate and business enterprises. With the political history of Wisconsin Mr. Fifield's life has been closely interwoven. During his residence in Osceola, he held several local offices, and at Ashland he was the first chairman of the board of Supervisors. In 1870 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms of the State Assembly, and sergeant-at-arms in 1871 and 1872. In 1874 he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 550 over his opponent. In 1875-76 he was reelected by largely increased majorities. In the latter year he was chosen Speaker of the Assembly, and it is worthy of recording in that connection that politically the Assembly was a tie—that Mr. Fifield was the unanimous choice of the Republican members for the Speakership and the deciding votes were cast by two Democrats who believed him to be best fitted for the office. In the fall of 1876 he was elected State Senator to fill an unexpired term. In the fall of 1879 he was again elected Senator, and while a member of the Senate he was, in 1881, nominated for and elected to the office of Lieut.-Governor, running nearly 2,000 votes ahead of his party ticket. In 1883 he was re-elected to the same position, and by virtue of a constitutional amendment he remained in the office a year beyond the period for which he was elected. Since 1886 he has not been a candidate for any elective office. He was, however, in February, 1890, appointed postmaster of Ashland, but upon the inauguration of President Cleveland, whom he had strongly opposed during the campaign of March, 1893, tendered his resignation, though the same was not accepted and his successor appointed until November, of that year. In 1898 he was again appointed by President McKinley and re-appointed by President Roosevelt in 1902. Mr. Fifield is a forceful and trenchant writer, and since his retirement from journalism he has written interestingly on diverse subjects for various publications. And it may be added that his originality of thought and individuality of character are forcibly impressed upon his writings.

As a relaxation from business cares, Mr. Fifield devotes considerable of his time in the summer months to cruising in his steam yacht "Stella." An association, of which he is president, established a camping spot on Sand Island, one of the Apostles group, where many pleasant weeks are passed during the heated term. Mr. Fifield's residence

at Ashland, is delightfully located, and from its windows and spacious lawn surrounding, a magnificent view is obtained of Chequamegon Bay. His library and collection of portraits, and Lake Superior Scenery, are a credit to the taste of the owner, and among the choicest and most complete in the State of Wisconsin. He is a prominent Mason, having been honored with the 33d degree in the Scottish Rite.

Hon. Sam S. Fifield was married, Sept. 20, 1863, at Prescott, Wis., to Stella Grimes, a lady of many attainments and noble qualities. She has been liberally educated, and in the struggles of the early days was a true helpmeet to her husband, for she was and is not only a writer of ability, but was capable of rendering practical assistance in the typographical work of the newspaper office. She was one of the commissioners from Wisconsin to the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893. Few ladies in Wisconsin have a wider acquaintance throughout the State.

GEN. JOHN HENRY HAMMOND. The marvelous growth of the city of Superior during the half-dozen years from 1886 to 1892 formed one of the most remarkable episodes in the history of city building and attracted the attention of people throughout the western continent. The sudden development of an obscure frontier village into a modern city was not the result of chance. Though natural conditions and the growth of other great enterprises contributed much toward the upbuilding of a great city on or near this location, yet it might never have been an accomplished fact, and the end would certainly not have been attained in such an incredibly short period of time, but for the foresight and indomitable will and perseverance displayed by Gen. Hammond. He was not the first to comprehend the natural advantages of Superior, but all previous efforts toward its development seem to have ended in practical failure and the discouragement of their promoters. In 1882 the town, which had been in existence for about three decades, and as early as 1857 had boasted a population of 2,500 souls, had shrunk to about five hundred people and property values had diminished to almost nothing. It was about this time that Gen. Hammond first visited the Head of the Lakes. He had previously acquired some valuable experience in city building at Chillicothe, Mo., and Clinton, Iowa, and had also been one of the chief promoters of the Manitoba & South Western railroad, of which he was president at the time of its sale to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. He had recently become connected with men interested in the Northern Pacific railroad and was not slow to appreciate the possibilities for a large city at the eastern terminus of that great transcontinental highway. After carefully looking over the situation at Duluth and Old Superior Gen. Hammond came to the conclusion that neither afforded the most desirable location for the building of the future city and turned his attention to the site since known as West Superior. This ground had once been occupied by a dense forest and at this time was an almost impenetrable swamp, encumbered by stumps and underbrush, and considered to be too low and wet for any practical use. Investigations, quietly begun by Mr. Hammond, however, demonstrated the fact that there was ample fall for drainage purposes and he at once began laying plans for the upbuilding of the town. Considerable delay was encountered in securing titles to the property, much of which was tied up in unsettled estates, and it was not until February, 1886, that the plat of the city was recorded and the sale of lots and erection of buildings actually began.

Though Gen. Hammond was much ridiculed for his lack of judgment in trying to build a city in the midst of a swamp, all the details of the enterprise were so carefully planned and ably executed that its success seemed to be assured from the start, and investors and speculators were soon flocking thither from all points of the compass. In addition to his interests in the town site and the Northern Pacific Railroad Mr. Hammond became interested in the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway and the Lake Superior

Terminal & Transfer Railway. He organized the Land & River Improvement Company, which donated the right-of-way through the prospective city to each of these railroads, thereby securing ample transportation facilities and the establishment of stations and terminals in desirable locations. It is a well known fact that the arrangements for transferring freight at Superior, are the most convenient to be found at any port on the great lakes. The Land & River Improvement Company carried on business on a magnificent scale, laying out miles of streets with paving, water mains, sewers and other conveniences, and erecting docks and modern buildings at different points, as well as encouraging the location of numerous industries which helped to build up the embryo city. Gen. Hammond was manager of the Land & River Improvement Company until failing health compelled him to retire from active business. He also made individual investments on a considerable scale and carried out many improvements on his own account. Hammond avenue, originally named in honor of his family, will always be associated with his memory in the minds of the citizens of Superior.

John Henry Hammond was born June 30, 1833, on Chambers street, opposite the city hall park, in the city of New York, and died in St. Paul, Minn., April 30, 1890. He was educated at the University of Virginia, where he pursued a course in civil engineering, and afterward went abroad and studied scientific horticulture in Spain and Switzerland, giving special attention to grape culture. In 1857 he went to California in company with Gov. Stoneman and began experimenting in grape culture in that State. When the Civil war began he went to Kentucky and enlisted. He soon became assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Sherman and won the confidence of that officer in a notable degree. His service in the army lasted from the fall of 1861 to January, 1864, when he was discharged on account of disabilities contracted during the siege of Vicksburg. He was an honored member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He was also prominent in the Masonic fraternity and numbered among his personal friends many of the most distinguished men of the nation.

HON. CHARLES L. CATLIN. No record of this character would be complete without a suitable tribute to the memory of this useful and honored citizen of Superior, whose death occurred at Minneapolis June 14, 1901. He was a citizen of Superior for nearly a score of years, during which time his influence was plainly marked upon the material, social and political interests of that city, and its citizens felt that his death was a public calamity.

Mr. Catlin was born at Great Bend, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Feb. 26, 1842. His father, Francis P. Catlin, came to Wisconsin in 1845, and subsequently served for some time as register of the land office at Hudson. He was a brother of George Catlin, the distinguished artist, whose famous Indian Gallery is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C. The Catlin family is one of ancient lineage, and among its members are many distinguished persons of past and present times. Among the earliest known of these is Reynold de Catlin, a follower of William the Conqueror, whose name is mentioned in the Doomsday Book. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Robert Catlin was Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Members of the family came to New England as early as 1664, and Eli Catlin commanded a company in the Second Regiment from Connecticut in the Continental troops, while his son, Putnam, was fife major of the same regiment. Eli Catlin was the grandfather of Francis P. Catlin, and was a native of Litchfield, Conn. After the Revolution he became a prominent attorney at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Charles L. Catlin came with his parents to Wisconsin, and acquired his early education in the public schools of Hudson. During the session of 1861 he served as a page in the State Legislature, and in November of the same year enlisted in Company D, 2d

Wisconsin Cavalry. After doing duty at the front for two years he was detailed as chief clerk of the draft-rendezvous at Madison, and subsequently became connected with the adjutant-general's office at Washington, continuing in the military service until after the close of hostilities. In 1867 he was graduated from the Columbia College of law, and was admitted to practice in the State and United States courts, and in 1888 to the Supreme court of the United States. He was private secretary to Caleb Cushing for two years, and altogether became quite familiar with public affairs at Washington. He returned to Hudson in 1876 and practiced law there for about five years. For a year or two more he was an assistant of Hon. John C. Spooner, then general solicitor for the Omaha Railroad Company at St. Paul, and in 1884 he located in what was then the frontier village of Superior, becoming attorney for the Omaha Railroad Company and the Land and River Improvement Company. He spent the following winter in Washington in the interest of that concern, which derived much benefit from his experience and acquaintance at the seat of government. In the spring of 1885 he became a member of the law firm of Catlin & Butler, which afterward became Catlin, Butler & Lyons, his relation with this firm continuing during the balance of his life, each of the partners being well known in the legal and social circles of northern Wisconsin.

Mr. Catlin's public spirit and benevolent character were manifested in many ways. He secured the right-of-way into Superior for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad, was interested in several of the leading building enterprises of the city, and was one of the organizers of the Bank of Commerce, and president of that corporation for several years. Mr. Catlin was instrumental in securing a second drawbridge on the Wisconsin side of St. Louis Bay. In 1898 he represented his district in the General Assembly of the State. In every public position he was called to fill he strove to serve the best interests of the public, and he attracted a host of the warmest personal friends, who can testify to his many generous, manly actions in private life.

Fraternally Mr. Catlin was connected with the Masonic order, having been the first eminent commander of Superior Commandery, No. 25, K. T., which organization took charge of his funeral. He also belonged to the G. A. R. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but in recent years had become a Christian Scientist.

Mrs. Catlin was formerly Miss Mildred Perry, and three of her sons make their home with her in Minneapolis. She is a daughter of George W. Perry, one of the pioneer lawyers of Superior.

HON. CHARLES SMITH, Judge of the Superior Court of Douglas county, Wis., and one of the most respected and influential citizens of Superior and vicinity, is a native of Hampton, N. H. His parents, Robert and Hannah (Marston) Smith, were both of English descent, and the former was a well-to-do New England farmer.

Judge Smith passed his boyhood days at Salisbury, N. Y., where he attended the common schools, and there laid the foundation for the superior education he has since acquired. From the public schools he passed to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where for two years he pursued a classical course. Failing health compelled him to leave school and to seek a change of climate. Coming West, he located at Prescott, Wis., where he studied law with J. S. White, and was admitted to the Bar in 1869, practicing there and at River Falls, Wis. In 1870 and 1871 he was county superintendent of Pierce County, Wis. It was not until 1890 that he came to Superior, where he rapidly rose to the front rank of the legal profession. He became a member of the law firm of Ross, Dwyer & Smith, one of the foremost in this section of the State. In the spring of 1893 he was elected first Judge of the Superior court for Douglas county, and has ever since filled that position with great credit not only to himself, but to the profession he so adorns. His judgment and integrity are unquestioned

by the citizens, who have learned to know his keen sense of justice and his great love of truth. His superior intellect and vast fund of general information early won the respect of his associates at the Bar, and this respect soon developed into honest esteem as the noble inherent characteristics of the man became known. His manner is simple and unaffected, and he goes his way meeting each duty as it comes, and giving to his work careful study, applying his wisdom and learning to the needs of his fellowmen. In political affiliation he may be said to be an independent Republican. He is a close student of questions of the day, and ably speaks and writes in discussion of the same. His address upon the death of President McKinley will be long remembered by the large assemblage privileged to hear it.

On Sept. 18, 1878, Judge Smith was married to Miss Mary Haw, of Hudson, Wis., a woman who has every excellence of intellect and heart.

HON. IRVIN WILLARD GATES was for more than twoscore years one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Superior. One of the pioneer teachers of that place, for nearly three decades he devoted the best energies of an active body and well disciplined mind to educational work, therein achieving success which is amply attested by many of his former pupils, who are identified with important business and professional interests in that and other cities.

Mr. Gates was born in Hancock, N. H., Feb. 1, 1822, and died at Superior Sept. 23, 1898. He was a son of Joel and Eliza (Whitcomb) Gates, and sprang of ancestors who belonged to that sturdy class of New England pioneers whose traditional habits of industry and devotion to principle still characterize most of their descendants in various parts of the United States. His grandfather, Samuel Gates, enlisted in the Continental army from Rutland, Mass., and subsequently settled at Hancock, N. H., where he developed a fine farm, to the ownership of which his son Joel succeeded. The latter served as justice of the peace and member of the Legislature and was a useful and influential citizen.

Irvin W. Gates received an academic education in his native place, and at the age of sixteen years began teaching, following that profession for the greater part of his life. About 1843 he went to Troy, Ohio, where he taught for several years and afterward conducted an academy at Logansport, Ind. In 1857 he located at Superior, then a small village upon the extreme frontier of civilization. He at once began teaching there and was identified with the public school system for about thirty years. During a part of this time he also served as county superintendent. Although there was no accredited high school during his time, he taught most of the branches now included in the high school course, and taught them so thoroughly that his pupils were generally fitted for any ordinary position in business. While devoting himself chiefly to school work, Mr. Gates was also active in many other undertakings for the advancement of society. For over forty years he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, endeavoring by precept and example to advance the cause of Christianity. He was the first president of the Free Library Board and helped to form the nucleus of the splendid public library which has since become the pride of the city.

Politically Mr. Gates was a Republican, but gave little attention to the agitation of partisan questions. He was at one time appointed judge of probate to fill a vacancy and hence became known to many people as Judge Gates, but he had little taste for official life. A few years after coming to Superior he located a claim in what is now the pleasantest part of Central Park, and where his family still reside. When the city began to grow he subdivided and sold most of this tract, which is still known as Gates Addition, and contains many fine residences. As business interests increased during the years of rapid growth in Superior Mr. Gates became prominent in plans for the city's development, and was recognized as a public-spir-

ited man of remarkable business sagacity. But it was as a teacher that he was most conspicuous, as will be seen from the following extracts from a tribute to his memory written by one who had been his pupil for a number of years.

There has recently gone from us a man who deserves more than passing mention, by reason of the wide and lasting influence which he exerted in this community in years gone by * * * I. W. Gates has undoubtedly been the instrument of more real and lasting benefit to the older settlers * * * than any other man. As a citizen, a church member, a Sunday-school superintendent, as a friend and neighbor, he was a man to be depended upon. But it is of his work as a teacher * * * that the writer wishes particularly to speak. Teaching first in the East End, then called Lower Town, and for many consecutive years in Central Park, known as Upper Town, a large number of the old residents or their children have received their schooling from him. His noble and inspiring influence upon the homes which he reached in that way is simply incalculable. A man of strict integrity, filled with unusual love and devotion for his work, inspiring the admiration, respect and love of every one of his pupils, his ennobling influence permeated the entire community like leaven, and no boy or girl ever went to him long enough to feel his power without being made better by it for all time * * * Progressive in his ideas, he reached far ahead of his time in his methods of teaching * * * when there were no inspiring conventions to attend, few educational journals of merit, and when his inspiration must come from the resources of his own soul.

Mrs. Gates, formerly Miss Mary E. Wilder, of Keene, N. H., and two sons and two daughters, are still living in the city.

MARCUS WHITMAN BATES is one of the many well known citizens of Duluth whose patriotism was demonstrated more than forty years ago and who did not hesitate to shed their life blood for the preservation of their native land. He was born in Geauga county, Ohio, April 26, 1840, and his parents, Abner Curtis and Laura W. (Baker) Bates, belonged to that sturdy class of pioneers who carved out homes from the wilderness of the "Western Reserve." His grandfather, Abner C. Bates, sprang of an old New England family and spent his life in Massachusetts. His widow, whose maiden name was Whitman, was a descendant of John Whitman, of Weymouth, Mass., and one of her brothers was the father of Marcus Whitman, the famous Oregon pioneer, in whose honor the subject of this sketch was named. Mrs. Bates survived her husband some years and passed away in Ohio at an advanced age.

Abner Curtis Bates, father of Marcus W., was a native of Cummington, Mass., but went to Ohio in early life. In 1845 he located at Cleveland, where he built and operated a sawmill run by water-power. Later he lived in Allegan county, Mich., and died on a farm at Moline, in that State, at the age of eighty-three years. During the last forty years of his life he was afflicted with blindness, but bore his trials cheerfully. He was prominently identified with the Congregational church for the greater part of his life and had a useful and exemplary career. Mrs. Laura W. Bates was born in Ontario county, N. Y., and died at Moline in 1891, aged over eighty years.

Marcus W. Bates is the oldest survivor of eight children born to his parents. He attended the public schools of his native State and went with the family to Michigan. Thence in 1857 he went to Minneapolis, where he spent about two years and attended Excelsior Academy (then just opened) for one term. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 21st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until his discharge from hospital in New York City in May, 1865. During the early part of its service his regiment was a part of Sheridan's Division, of the 20th Army Corps, but after the battle of Chickamauga it became a part of the 14th Army Corps. He was almost constantly in active service and won several promotions by his gallantry, being successively made quartermaster sergeant of the regiment, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, and at the close of the war he was in command of Company C, of the 21st Michigan. Among the engagements in which he participated were Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Averysboro and Bentonville, in most of which the regiment suffered severe losses. The dreary New Year of 1863, which was passed amid the rain and sleet at Stone River, made an impression upon his

mind never to be erased. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment became a part of Sherman's army, taking part in the famous march to the sea and the subsequent campaign through the Carolinas. At Bentonville this regiment, then reduced to 231 men, formed a part of Buell's Brigade, Carlin's Division. This brigade, numbering 630 men in all, occupied a position on the extreme left of the Union lines and charged an entrenched division of ten thousand Confederates, driving them from their works, but the enemy rallied and nearly surrounded the Federals, who were forced to fall back. In this affair the 21st Michigan lost eighty-six men and five officers. Two hours later Mr. Bates was shot through the hip and remained in hospital at Davis Island until his discharge. It may indeed be said that no man in the service more truly deserved the honors accorded him.

Upon the recovery of his health in 1866 Mr. Bates engaged in the insurance business at Grand Rapids, Mich., and also organized the Grand Rapids Savings Bank, of which he was cashier for five years. He lived there until 1891, when he located in Duluth, which has since been his home. He deals in real estate to a considerable extent, including timber and mining lands in St. Louis county and timber lands on the Pacific coast. Though not an active politician he supports the principles of the Republican party and takes a wholesome interest in all public questions. He and his family are identified with Pilgrim Congregational church and he has filled a number of important positions in the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Mr. Bates was married in 1861 to Mary E. Bisbee, daughter of Jared and Hannah Bisbee, of Moline, Allegan Co., Mich. Mr. Bisbee was a native of Cummington, Mass., where he was engaged in the manufacture of furniture, but about 1857 he settled on a farm in Allegan county, Mich., where he and his wife reached old age. The latter was born in Norwich, Conn. Mrs. Bates is a native of Hamilton county, Maine. She and her husband are the parents of one son, Marcus F., a well known business man of Duluth, and two daughters, Mabel and Mary.

LESLIE EMERSON WATERMAN is one of the enterprising and successful business men of West Superior who have contributed largely toward the phenomenal upbuilding of that remarkable city. He is a native son of Wisconsin and a fair type of the class of citizens whose energy and foresight have developed the various industries for which that Commonwealth is famous.

Mr. Waterman was born at Fisk Corners, Winnebago county, Nov. 9, 1849, and is a son of Joel and Belinda (Joslyn) Waterman, natives of the Green Mountain State, who were among the early pioneers of Wisconsin. His grandfather, Abraham Waterman, was born in Rhode Island and came of Welsh ancestors. He was a veteran of the Revolutionary war, and his son Joel did military duty during the war of 1812. In 1842 the latter went to Illinois, whither he removed his family the following year, settling in McHenry county. Four years later he came to Wisconsin, locating in Winnebago county about the time that the first house was built in Oshkosh. He took up government land there and also engaged in merchandising and lumbering to some extent. In 1856 he became one of the pioneers of Chippewa Falls, where he did considerable logging and operated a sawmill for some years. He and his sons also built the "Waterman Hotel" at that place, which was conducted by members of the family until 1883. In 1877 he resigned his interests there and went to Fort Worth, Texas, where he built another hotel and carried on the same until 1884, at which date he sold and removed to Fayetteville, Ark., where he still owns a fine farm, though in recent years he and his wife have spent much of their time at Superior. Though they have reached the ages of eighty-four and seventy-eight years, respectively, they still enjoy a fair degree of health and are intelligent and entertaining people to meet, excellent examples of the contentment which results from the cultivation of industrious

habits and exemplary characters. Mr. Waterman was born at Royalton, Vt., and his wife at Waitsfield, in the same State. She is a daughter of Hooker Joslyn, who was born at Wethersfield, Vt., served in the war of 1812, and in 1847 removed to McHenry county, Ill., where he died a few years later. His father, Joseph Joslyn, served in the Continental army. Lucia Davidson, who became the wife of Hooker Joslyn and the mother of Mrs. Waterman, was a native of Hartland, Vermont.

Besides the subject of this notice, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Waterman are the parents of three daughters and one son, as follows: Lillian (Mrs. Charles George), of Superior; Jessie (Mrs. Robert Seymour), of the same place; Louisa Eugenia (Mrs. A. B. Manahan), of Pasadena, Cal.; and Luzerne, of Carleton, Neb. The posterity of this worthy couple also includes fourteen living grandchildren.

Leslie E. Waterman spent most of his boyhood at Chippewa Falls, where he became associated with his father in the hotel and afterward carried on the same in conjunction with his brother. He subsequently dealt in pine lands at that place and is still interested in that line of business. Since 1887 he has made his headquarters at West Superior, although he did not take up his residence here until two years later. Upon locating at this place he invested in real estate quite extensively and has given much attention to the improvement of his property. In 1892, in conjunction with W. E. McCord, he erected a substantial three-story brick building which is one of the principal business blocks of the city. From time to time he has built a number of residences, and he still does a general real-estate business. It has been his policy to improve his city property as fast as practicable, thereby adding to the growth and general prosperity of the town. His excellent judgment and strict business integrity have caused him to be recognized as one of the foremost citizens of Superior. While taking a wholesome interest in all worthy public undertakings he does not concern himself with political agitation, but supports the principles of the Republican party. He and his family are connected with the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Waterman was married Sept. 30, 1876, to Miss Fannie Rossiter, who was born at Fort Howard, Wis. Their only surviving child is a daughter named Lucile.

HON. AAD JOHN VINJE, Judge of the Eleventh Circuit Court of Wisconsin, and one of the most learned members of his profession in this part of the country, is a native son of Norway, born at Voss Nov. 10, 1857, son of John and Ingeborg (Klove) Vinje. The father, a farmer, died from injuries received in an accident in February, 1859. His widow, in 1865, married (second) Mons K. Vinje, who succeeded to the farm formerly occupied by John Vinje, and took his name therefrom. He is still living, and now makes his home in Marshall county, Iowa. One daughter, Ellen, was born of this second marriage. Of the children born to John and Ingeborg Vinje, David J. is a practicing attorney at Nevada, Iowa; Julia, is the wife of A. H. Dahl, a merchant at Westby, Wis., and member of the Assembly; Throstein J., a graduate of the Agricultural College in Norway, and an attorney in partnership with Col. L. J. Rusk, died at Viroqua, Wis., in 1879; Knudt died in 1883 at Gilman, Iowa. Mrs. Ingeborg Vinje died at her home in Marshall county, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1901, in her seventy-seventh year.

Aad Klove, father of Mrs. Ingeborg Vinje, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1814, which framed the fundamental law of Norway. His son, David Klove, was a member of the Norwegian Storthing. The ancestry of this family has been traced to the sixteenth century in Denmark, where the family belonged to the nobility. A Lutheran ecclesiastic, Bishop Anders Anderson Riber, of Hardanger Parish, near Voss, settled there in the Sixteenth century, going there from Denmark. He married Katarina Helvik, of Galtung, of the Norwegian nobility, whose family has been traced from the fourteenth century, and their son, Laurits Vanheim, was born in 1658. From

Bishop Riber Judge Vinje is in the seventh generation. Relatives of Katarina Helvik intermarried with the famous Douglas family of Scotland.

Judge Vinje came to America with his mother and stepfather in 1869, and settled in Marshall county, Iowa. His education had been begun under private instructors in Norway, and he continued it in the public schools of Iowa, and in Iowa College, at Grinnell; in 1874-75 he attended the Northwestern University at Des Moines, and then taught school until the fall of 1878, when he entered the collegiate course of the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1884; two years meantime were lost in teaching. The family having lost considerable property in Iowa, it was necessary that the young man should acquire the means to pursue his studies. In August, 1884, he received appointment as assistant to the State Librarian, continuing at that work until March, 1888. During this time he took a law course, and was graduated in 1887. In 1888 he received the appointment of assistant Supreme court reporter and filled that position for three years, when he resigned and came to Superior to enter into a law partnership witn L. S. Butler, a partnership that led to the mutual edification of those interested until its dissolution, in January, 1895. Judge Vinje continued to practice his profession until the following August, when he was appointed to fill the vacancy as Judge of the Eleventh Circuit of Wisconsin. The following spring he was elected his own successor without opposition, and in the spring of 1900 again re-elected without opposition. Many important questions have been heard and decided in his court. Among the more important cases he has been called upon to hear outside of his circuit may be mentioned the case of Harrigan vs. National Electric Manufacturing Company at Eau Claire, and the case of Potter vs. Necedah Lumber Company, at Mauston. An average of four hundred cases a year is tried before him.

In 1886 Judge Vinje was married to Alice Idell Miller, of Oregon, Wis., daughter of John C. and Adelia (Waite) Miller. She is highly educated, having attended the public schools of Oregon, and finished her education in a private school at Cambridge, Mass. Four children have come to their home: Arthur Miller, born in 1888; David Ray, born in 1890; Janet, born in 1891; and Ethel, born in 1899. Although reared in the Quaker faith, Judge Vinje attends either the Unitarian or Congregational Churches. He is charitable to all and is ever ready to help in any good movement. A Republican in political principle, he has never cared for office, except the one he has attained through his professional knowledge.

LEONIDAS MERRITT, explorer, is well known in mining circles as one of the band of brothers who discovered and developed the Missabe Iron Range, having first evolved the now universally accepted Trough Theory of Mineral Deposits. Born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1844, he is now, though over sixty years old, hale and hearty, and resides at his old home, No. 4601 Oneota street, Duluth, Minnesota.

Thomas Merritt, his paternal grandfather, while yet a young man migrated from Connecticut and settled in western New York, and was married there, where in the year 1809 Lewis H. Merritt, the father of the Merritt brothers, was born. His maternal grandfather, Enoch Jewett, lived at Deerfield, Mass., where Hepsibeth Jewett, mother of the Merritt brothers, was born. The family migrated to western New York about the year 1825, and there she was married to Lewis H. Merritt. In all ten children were born to them of whom eight boys lived to maturity. In 1850 the family removed to Warren county, Pa., where they engaged in the lumber and mill business. In the spring of 1855 they removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where the older brothers attended school at Grand River Institute, the father coming west and stopping awhile on Connors Point, now West Superior, Wis. As soon as the treaty with the Indians ceding the lands on the north shore of Lake Superior was accomplished, he definitely located at Oneota, now Duluth, in the then

Territory of Minnesota, where he was joined by the whole family in the fall of 1856. He settled on what is now the corner of 45th and Oneota street, and he and two others, H. W. Wheeler and Mr. Crozier, were the first settlers in that section. Here the Merritt boys grew up with the country and employed themselves by turns in the most promising occupations, becoming lumbermen, sailors and finally timber and mineral explorers.

Lewis H. Merritt, now dead many years, and Hepsibeth Merritt, still living in Duluth at the advanced age of ninety-three, were both well known among the first settlers at the Head of the Lakes for their good works in those old days. Lewis H., as carpenter, builder and lumberman, is still often spoken of by the old settlers as being an honest, upright, active citizen, always interested in the upbuilding of the community in which he lived, ever alert to advance educational and religious interests. He helped to organize the first church in northern Minnesota, and school district No. 1 owes to him its organization and its first schoolhouse more than to any other. Few, however, outside of his own family, knew of his wide knowledge of the natural resources tributary to the Head of the Lakes. He lived to see his boys grown to manhood, and to his example and teachings they owe all that has enabled them to take such an active part in the developments which he had shown them were possible. Of the eight brothers, five are still living. Jerome, the eldest, was an educator, and has been dead some years. Napoleon, a well known business man, resides in Duluth. Lucien, a Methodist preacher, after whom the oldest Methodist church in Duluth is named, died some four years ago. Leonidas, explorer, and Alfred, capitalist, reside in Duluth. Lewis, capitalist, is residing in Pasadena, Cal. Cassius, in his day a well known explorer and all around business man, died in 1894. Andrus, the youngest, lives in Duluth and is now promoting an important iron industry.

Leonidas Merritt, the subject proper of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and at Grand River Institute, Austinburg, Ohio. He was twelve years old when the family joined the father at Oneota, where for four years he attended the common school of the district and during vacations took a man's place in the lighter duties of lumbering and mill work. In 1860 he went to Pennsylvania and learned the business of oil refiner, and the following year enlisted in the cavalry branch of the Union army, where he served until the close of the war. Returning home, "Alf" and "Lon" built the first registered sailing vessel constructed at the Head of the Lakes. In 1873 Leonidas Merritt married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Wheeler, whom he had known from the time of the earliest settlement of Oneota. To them were born three children: Ruth, the eldest, whose husband, Alva Merritt, is engaged in the dredge business (they have one daughter, Elizabeth); Lucien, a mining engineer and explorer; and Harry, a ranchman in Nebraska (he married Edith Shaller).

During all these years the two brothers familiarly known as Alf and Lon Merritt have followed the profession of explorers. The discovery and development of the Missabe iron area, and the subsequent building of the Duluth Missabe & Northern railway, its outlet to terminals at Duluth, was principally the work of their hands. Alf was president and Lon was vice-president of the latter, also first president of the Lake Superior Consolidated Mines. In later years the brothers Alf and Lon, sometimes singly and sometimes jointly, have extended their operations to Canada, Old Mexico and the mineral areas of our western States and Territories, and they have many warm friends wherever they have operated.

REV. EDMUND F. ELY, one of the earliest American missionaries in the Upper Lake Region, and one of the first business men at Duluth, Minn., was a fair example of the hardy stuff of which pioneers are made. He was born in Wilbraham, Mass., Aug. 3, 1809, and died Aug. 29, 1882, at Santa Rosa, Cal. He was a son of Judah and Lucie (Sisson) Ely, and a lineal descendant

of that Nathaniel Ely who came to Boston probably in 1634, in the bark "Elizabeth," from Ipswich, England. He settled in Cambridge, Mass., and later was of Hartford, Conn., of which latter place he was an early settler, and where he held many leading positions. Some of his descendants served in the war of the Revolution, and many have filled positions of honor and trust in civil and business affairs.

Judah Ely was born in Wilbraham, Mass., in 1785, and in November, 1824, came West, settling in Geauga county, Ohio, where he was engaged in a general mercantile business at Chardon until his death, two years later. He married Lucie Sisson, who died in 1830.

Edmund F. Ely was educated in Massachusetts. After his father's death he returned to that State, and began the study of theology. Owing to poor health he was obliged to seek a change of climate, and on July 5, 1833, he started for the West. He traveled on the first railroad in the United States, and by canal to Buffalo, the trip from Albany to Buffalo taking three days. At the latter place he embarked on the steamer "Henry Clay" for Detroit, at which place he took a small sailing vessel to Mackinaw Island. The remainder of the trip to the Head of the Lakes was made in a birch bark canoe in company with a party of employes of the Hudson Bay Company. His final destination was Sand Lake, Minn., where a school had been established by the American Board of Foreign Missions (whose headquarters were in Boston). He taught an Indian school there one winter, and the next year established a school at Fond du Lac, now in the city of Duluth. He taught there, and at La Pointe and other places until 1849, during all which time he was doing more or less religious work among the Ojibways. He always took a decided stand in opposition to the trade in liquor with the Indians. In 185— he volunteered to draw the government supplies for the Cloquet Reservation from Duluth at actual cost, cutting a road through the woods for that purpose. This course was taken in order to avoid having the Indians spend their money at Fond du Lac, where they had formerly been paid.

In 1849 Mr. Ely moved to St. Paul, where he spent four years. In 1854 he returned to Superior, Wis., and built there in 1856 a sawmill on the Minnesota side of St. Louis Bay, which he operated until 1862, when he returned to St. Paul. In 1873 he went to California, and there the last days of his life were spent.

In 1838 Rev. Mr. Ely was married to Catherine Goulais, a native of Montreal, who came to the Head of the Lakes as a teacher. She was educated in her native city, and died in California. Three of the children born of this union survive: Henry S., of Duluth; Augustus B., of San Francisco; and Sarah, wife of Henry L. Bradley, of San Francisco.

AMIAL ELLIS PHILBROOK, a well known lumberman of Superior, was born at Sebec, Piscataquis Co., Maine, Oct. 11, 1835. His parents were John and Delia (Farris) Philbrook, also natives of Maine.

Andrew Philbrook, his grandfather, was an Englishman, a millwright and carpenter by trade, and in early life came to Maine, where he lived to be nearly ninety years of age. Of his sons, David died in Chippewa Falls, Wis., at the age of seventy-four; Robert died at Hudson, Wis.; Farnsworth died at Stillwater, Minn.; William died in Pennsylvania; and John, father of Amial Ellis, became a lumberman and owner of a sawmill on the Piscataquis river.

John Philbrook died in Milo, Maine, in 1848, when forty-eight years of age. He had been a strict adherent of the Presbyterian Church and an exemplary citizen. His wife, formerly Delia Farris, died a few months before her husband. Her father was of German descent, was a farmer and was an active man up to the time of his death, at the age of seventy-five. The children of John and Delia (Farris) Philbrook were as follows: Mary Augusta, Mrs. Alonzo Hotchkiss, of Wisconsin; Amial E., mentioned below; Eleanor, deceased in childhood; Francis Lewis, member of the 1st Maine Heavy

Artillery, who died in Andersonville prison; Charles, also in the Union army, who died of typhoid fever at Yorktown, Va.; and Edward and Edwin Edgar, twins, and another child, all deceased in infancy.

Until he was thirteen Amial Ellis Philbrook attended school regularly, but soon after the death of his parents he went to Springfield, Maine, where he found employment in the lumber woods. In 1856 he went to Minnesota, and lived for a number of years at Monticello, engaged chiefly in lumbering. He enlisted in Company E, 8th Minn. V. I., being mustered into the service Aug. 14, 1862, and mustered out July 11, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C. He served under Gen. Sully through the Sioux war in 1863, and later joined Sherman's army at Murfreesboro, Tenn., taking part in the battle with Forrest's cavalry in which the 8th Minnesota lost nearly one hundred men. Still later he was with Col. Thomas near Kingston. His regiment had the record for traveling more miles than any other in the army.

After the war Mr. Philbrook again engaged in lumbering, in 1869 locating at Duluth, where he filled contracts for furnishing the timber for the first docks and breakwater in the place, and from that time on he has been in the lumber business. In 1882 he began the manufacture of lumber, operating a sawmill at Connor's Point, and later one at Allouez Bay; he now owns a portable steam sawmill, and buys and clears timber lands, employing a number of men. About 1882 Mr. Philbrook built his present residence in Superior, which he has rebuilt since its partial destruction by fire, in 1901. For many years Mr. Philbrook was a Democrat in politics, but more recently has joined the Republican party. He has been a member of the county board of supervisors for several years, chairman of the health committee, and of the committee on roads and bridges.

Mr. Philbrook married (first) in 1856 Margaret Desmond, a daughter of Timothy Desmond, of Springfield, Maine. She was a devout member of the Catholic Church, and died at Superior, Wisconsin, March 16, 1896, at the age of fifty-four. She was the mother of the following children: William Edward, an engineer, of Superior; John A., who died at the age of twenty-one; James A., a farmer in the vicinity of South Range, Douglas county, and secretary of the school board; Walter J., town clerk of South Range; Richard, an engineer of Superior; Francis, of Bemidji, Minn.; Ina, Mrs. Wahlen, of Superior; Mary, Mrs. Harry Hepburn; and a son who died in infancy.

On Nov. 10, 1897, Mr. Philbrook married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Welter, widow of Nicholas Welter. Mr. Welter was a native of Dalheim, Germany, and came to the United States about 1843, with his parents, Martin and Margaretta Welter, dying in Superior Aug. 20, 1890, at the age of fifty-four. He was a lumberman and also engaged in other lines of business. He served for many years as chairman of the county board. In politics he was a Republican, and his religious faith was that of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Elizabeth Philbrook was born in Prussia, a daughter of John Peter Burger, who was one of the earliest pioneers of Superior, settling there about 1854, and dying in January, 1872, when seventy-two years of age. Mrs. Philbrook's mother died at Detroit, Mich., during the daughter's infancy. Elizabeth Burger and Nicholas Welter were married Dec. 19, 1866, and had a family of eleven children: Pearl, who was killed by a street car when four and a half years old; Gusta Rosetta, who died at the age of seventeen months; Margaret, wife of D. D. Crowley, an electrician, of Duluth, Minn.; Elizabeth, Mrs. B. B. Lynch, of Whatcom, Wash.; Grace, of Duluth; John, of Whatcom, an electrician; Schiller, of Superior; Lola; Franklin and Francis, twins, both electricians; and Ray. Mrs. Philbrook has eight grandchildren, and Mr. Philbrook is the grandfather of seventeen, and has two great-grandchildren.

JOHN HENRY HOLMAN is a man well known in the business and social world of West Superior, occupying prominent public positions. While himself born in the beautiful Irish city of Cork, he is descended

from ancestors who lived and died in the shire of Cornwall, England, and from them he has inherited both the sterling qualities which characterized that indomitable race and the special mental bent which has determined the course of his life.

Mr. Holman was born Dec. 6, 1854, son of John and Mary (Woolcock) Holman, both of whom were born in Cornwall, the one in Camborne, the other in Hayle Foundry. As the name indicates, the Holman family was originally of German stock, transplanted to England by a progenitor who accompanied Lord de Dunstanwell to the British Isles many centuries ago. For several generations now members of the Holman family have manifested a marked mechanical turn of mind, and in their callings, whatever the particular line, have been eminently proficient. On a prominent English estate in Cornwall a smithing shop has for many generations been conducted by members of the family; James Holman, grandfather of John H., had charge of it, and it is in the hands of a descendant of his at the present time. James Holman and his wife both lived to the ripe old age of seventy-seven years, and so devoted to each other were they that they died within a week of each other.

John Holman, son of James, inherited in a generous degree the mechanical ability of his race. In his youth he was apprenticed to the shipbuilding and boilermaking trades and became highly proficient in each. In 1850 he settled at Cork as the superintendent of the boiler works of an extensive shipbuilding concern. This responsible position he filled most satisfactorily for fourteen years, at the end of that time resigning and returning to Hayle Foundry. It was at this period that he began to realize forcibly how much greater were the opportunities in his line in America than in England, and finally, in 1870, he embarked for Canada, Toronto being his objective point. Admirably qualified as he was he found no difficulty in securing a situation, and was at once installed in the machine shops of the Grand Trunk railroad, where he remained four years. Again resigning this position he established himself in business on his own account at Collingwood, Ont., as a member of the Holman-Watts Company, manufacturers of boilers, etc. The firm carried on the business successfully until 1898, when the plant was destroyed by fire. After that disaster Mr. Holman came to West Superior, and there died June 6th of the following year. He was born in the same year as his late lamented sovereign, Queen Victoria.

Mrs. Mary W. Holman died in Toronto in 1898, at the age of seventy-nine. Her father, James Woolcock, was a farmer by occupation. Her mother, whose maiden name was Willmetta Russell, was lineally connected with the founder of the Russell Watch Manufacturing Company, a firm widely known for the excellence of its goods. The Russell family belonged to the wealthy and aristocratic clan so numerous in the West of England, and many of the name have attained distinction. Mrs. Woolcock was a woman of rare intellectual power, and possessed a remarkable memory, which she retained unimpaired to old age. She was highly cultured and most womanly, and possessed great beauty of character. Through their long married life she was most devoted to her husband, and after his death, to occupy her time and thoughts, she took up the work of teaching.

John H. Holman spent his boyhood in Cork and received his earlier education in the public schools there, but when he was ten years old his parents settled at Hayle Foundry, Cornwall. There, at the age of thirteen, he began to learn the iron molding trade, but dissatisfied with that he soon abandoned it and took up the more congenial work of a machinist. When the family emigrated to Toronto he readily obtained employment at his trade, in which he had become highly proficient, in the shops of the Grand Trunk railroad, and he remained in that position for five years. For the three succeeding years he was in his father's shops at Collingwood. As he was specially proficient in boiler and engine construction, he was offered a position as second engineer on a

steamer plying Georgian Bay; he accepted this, and still later was employed in a similar capacity on various other large vessels on the upper lakes. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Holman accepted the position of chief engineer of elevator "I" and other elevators in Duluth; in the following October he became chief engineer of the Globe elevators, then just completed, and this position he has filled most efficiently to the present time, his attention to detail and wide experience in so many phases of engineering work having made him unusually well qualified for the place.

Despite his manifold duties, Mr. Holman has found time to concern himself with many outside interests, both business and otherwise. He was one of the organizers of the Elevators Investment Company, of which he has served as president and is now vice-president. Fraternally he is active in the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders, having been made a Mason in 1891, while he has been connected with the I. O. O. F. for fifteen years and has passed all the chairs in Terminal Lodge. In the work of both these orders Mr. Holman has since the beginning of his connection therewith taken a leading part, for their objects and aims have appealed to him strongly and have also afforded him a broad outlet for the exercise of his sympathy and benevolence. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party; while not active in a political sense, having never been a candidate for an elective office, he wields an influence all the more potent, possibly, on that account. In June, 1888, he was appointed a member of the board of education, in 1901 was re-appointed, and is now the president of the board.

As a favorite diversion, Mr. Holman has been engaged for a long time in the study of natural history; he is a taxidermist of no mean order, and his collection, which fills several cabinets, is the largest to be found in northern Wisconsin. Both in the character of the selections and in the manner in which the work has been done it reflects great credit upon its maker.

On Jan. 4, 1882, Miss Elizabeth Mason, a native of Coventry, England, became Mrs. John H. Holman. She is a daughter of William and Rebecca (Elkington) Mason, who settled in Collingwood, Ont., about 1863. Mr. Mason was a silk weaver in England, but in Ontario has followed the business of tanning. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Holman, Willmetta Russell, Mabel Rebecca Elkington, Edna Amelia, John Gordon, and Victor Mason.

EDWIN ELLIS, M. D., whose death occurred in that city May 3, 1903, enjoyed the distinction of being one of the earliest pioneers of Ashland, and that he was one of the chief contributors to the material, moral and intellectual development of that thriving city, is the unanimous verdict of his fellow citizens. He viewed with a just and patriarchal pride the transition, in which he had participated, from the primeval forests and unfettered waters, which first met his gaze upon this site, to the modern city with its busy populace, its hives of industry and commercial activity, its cultured homes and numerous religious, educational and benevolent institutions; while he beheld Chaquamegon Bay bordered by other cities of less magnitude and navigated by great fleets bearing to and fro multitudes of people and the products of whole nations.

Dr. Ellis was a native of the "Pine Tree State," born at Peru, Maine, May 24, 1824, and was the only living son of John and Priscilla (Chase) Ellis. He represented the fourth generation from Rev. Jonathan Scott Ellis, a Congregational minister of English descent, who lived for many years at Minot, Maine. John Ellis and his wife were natives of that State, but the former died in California. His only surviving daughter still resides near Bangor. Mrs. Priscilla Ellis was a lineal descendant of Richard Chase, who was married at Chatham, England, in 1564, to Joan Bishop. Another early ancestor was William Chase, who came to Massachusetts with his wife and son in company with Gov. Winthrop in 1630. His descendants were pioneers of Newburyport, where Eleazer Chase and

EDWIN ELLIS, M. D.

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his son, Nathaniel, were identified with the minute men during the Revolution. The latter was famous for his intense patriotism and remarkable physical vigor. He became a Baptist minister, and preached for many years at Buckfield, Maine, where he attained the age of ninety-three years, and was able to drive several miles from home only a year previous to his demise.

Dr. Ellis graduated from Bowdoin College, Brunswick, in his native State, after which he went to the Medical School of the University of the City of New York (the faculty of which institution then included the eminent Valentine Mott and J. W. Draper), where he graduated in 1846. Returning to Maine he began practice at Farmington, continuing there about seven years. He then went to St. Paul, Minn., and in 1854 located at Ashland, acquiring by preemption and purchase, about 600 acres of wild land within the present city limits. Upon this land he laid out the town of Bay City, and erected several log buildings. The next year he brought his family from St. Paul via Chicago and Sault Ste. Marie. For some years the growth of the embryo city was extremely gradual, and it was eventually consolidated with that of Ashland, which had been started almost simultaneously farther toward the head of the Bay. During the period of depression which followed the panic of 1857, many of the settlers who had been attracted to this locality moved away, and patients became so scarce that in 1865 the Doctor took up his abode at Ontonagon, Mich., where he followed his profession until 1872. For several years previous to 1866 he had charge of the Odanah Mission School. In 1872, owing to the prospect of securing railroad communication with the outer world, Ashland began to revive rapidly, and the Doctor returned to that village, where he still retained most of his real estate. From that time, owing to the rapid growth of the city, there was abundant demand for his services, but after more than a half century of active professional labor he retired and devoted his chief attention to his various business interests and public duties. For thirty-five years he was a member of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons for Ashland county. He erected a number of modern business blocks, and more or less residence property, and conducted a general real estate and insurance business in connection with his sons. He was one of the original incorporators of the Ashland National Bank, and a director of that institution, which is recognized as one of the most reliable financial concerns in Northern Wisconsin.

Dr. Ellis was always active in religious and educational work, contributing of his time and substance to advance the moral and intellectual progress of his fellow men. As early as 1840 he united with the Congregational Church, but for many years past had affiliated with the Presbyterians. From 1885 he had been president of the board of education, and he is entitled to no small degree of credit for the fact that the people of Ashland can boast of one of the best school systems in the State, with numerous substantial buildings for its accommodation. He was the chief founder of the Northern Wisconsin Academy, an institution which fits many students for college and university, and would be a credit to many larger cities. Fraternally he had attained the thirty-second degree of Masonry, being identified with Wisconsin Consistory of Milwaukee. He helped to form the various local organizations, and served as the first Master of the Blue Lodge, the first High Priest of the Chapter, and first Eminent Commander of the Knights Templars. In political sentiment he was always earnest and conscientious, but never a seeker of official honors, though often called to fill important positions of trust. At the beginning of the Civil war he was a Douglas Democrat, but the developments of that conflict wrought a change in his views, and he was ever after identified with the Republican party. For some years he was a member of the county board of supervisors, and for seventeen years discharged the duties of county judge. It may be truly said that no citizen of Ashland enjoyed the confidence and good will of the

people in a greater degree, while his name is perpetuated in the Ellis school and in Ellis Avenue, one of the principal thoroughfares of the city. He had some exciting experiences, and could relate many interesting reminiscences of the early days.

While living at Ontonagon, he was occasionally called to visit some of his former patrons in Ashland and vicinity. On one occasion he was summoned to attend a man who had been injured in an explosion of an engine at LaPointe, necessitating the amputation of a limb. In an open boat he made the trip by night, successfully performed the operation, and returned in the same manner, a distance of about sixty miles. For some years his practice included most of the white people within a radius of one hundred miles, besides which he gave some attention to the ills of his Indian neighbors, by whom he was always held in the highest reverence.

Dr. Ellis was first married, in 1847, to Miss Sophia S. Davis, daughter of Charles and Sophia Davis, of Farmington, Maine, at which place she died two years later, leaving one daughter, Augusta, now the widow of George H. Kennedy, of Ashland. The Doctor's second marriage occurred in 1850, the bride being Miss Martha Baker, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Baker, of New Sharon, Maine. This lady, who from early life was a devout member of the Baptist Church, departed this life in 1896, at the age of seventy-six years. She was the mother of one daughter and two sons: Danielia (Mrs. C. C. Loranger), Edwin H. and J. Scott. All have enjoyed the best social and educational advantages, and the sons are numbered among the leading business men of Ashland.

REV. JOHN E. SETH, the earnest and able pastor of the Scandinavian Evangelical Mission Church at Superior, is enjoying the rather unique distinction of serving his second pastorate over that church.

The organization was effected in September, 1887, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Duluth, and there were at first only seven members. Previously and for some time afterward Rev. Mr. Johnson went regularly from Duluth to preach to them, and in 1888 the little church secured its first resident pastor in the person of Ludwig Akeson. He was a theological student, and remained about a year, until he went to Chicago to complete his studies. He was succeeded by Rev. John Sjokvist, who came from Carlton College, Northfield, Minn. In 1892 Mr. Sjokvist went to China in the interest of the Swedish Mission Covenant, after four years returning to study medicine in Chicago; he graduated from a medical college, and returned to China to practice in the service of said mission.

The present pastor, Rev. John E. Seth, came to the church first in the spring of 1893, and remained two years. Rev. O. G. Olson, who followed him, was a native of Sweden, who had received his theological training in Chicago, and had been in charge of a church in Brainerd, Minn. He was an active, progressive and public-spirited man, and under his administration the church flourished greatly. He was interested in educational questions, and for two years was a member of the school board. Since leaving Superior Mr. Olson has given up the ministry to become a successful business man.

Rev. John E. Seth was born in Sweden April 26, 1865, and his parents are still living in that country. He came to America in 1887 and entered the Northwestern Collegiate Institute at Minneapolis. Thence he went to the Chicago Theological Seminary, and while there was for some time connected with the Moody Bible Institute. His work as a pastor began in 1892. He first came to Superior in the spring of 1893, and on leaving went to Duluth to take charge of the Swedish Mission Church, spending two and a half years there, and then two more in Minneapolis. Then he was recalled to Superior, where he has remained to the present time.

The conditions in Superior are somewhat peculiar, and differ from those in an older and more settled community in that there is such a large floating element; while

the church now numbers 110 communicants, probably at least 150 more have been members for a time, and then moved elsewhere. The average congregation is now over 300, and there is a flourishing Sunday-school with some 225 pupils. A mission is maintained at the steel plant, in which Mr. Seth is vitally interested, and the church generally is doing excellent work. One great aim is to make good citizens of all who come under its influence, and its efforts to aid the poor and sick are no less earnest and practical.

In 1895, in St. Paul, Rev. John E. Seth was married to Miss Hilma Sammelson, who was born in Goodhue county, Minn. They have one daughter and two sons, Frances, Irving and Raymond.

MAJOR GEORGE HENRY SMITH (deceased), a well-known resident of West Superior, was one of the earliest pioneers in the railroad and telegraph service at the Head of the Lakes. Major Smith was a son of Squire and Prudence (Randall) Smith, and was born June 23, 1833, in Norwich, Chenango Co., New York.

The father of Major Smith was a native of Rhode Island, but in early life came to New York. He dealt in general merchandise and carried on an extensive wool trade in Norwich, and was postmaster for many years. For several years he was a member of the New York Legislature. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat. Squire Smith, who was of Scotch descent, was a very outspoken man, of decided opinions. He was a vestryman of the Episcopal Church and was a contributor to all church work. He died at the age of fifty-six. Mrs. Prudence (Randall) Smith's ancestry can be traced back to the Randall who came to England with William the Conqueror, and the Randalls have been a well-known family of Connecticut for many generations.

George Henry Smith spent his boyhood in Norwich, N. Y. He studied civil engineering at the Norwich Academy, but on leaving school went into mercantile business, dealing in seeds and agricultural implements for several years. He was messenger for Butterfield's first express through that country, and established and edited the first daily paper in Norwich. When the first telegraph line was built through Norwich, Mr. Smith was asked to become operator, in connection with his other business, and this position he filled until 1857, when he went West. He built and operated a telegraph line from Terre Haute to St. Louis for the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railway Co. He was superintendent of this line until the war broke out, and was also manager of the company's first telegraph office in St. Louis. Mr. Smith was actively interested in promoting the military telegraph service on behalf of Gen. Fremont. He laid the underground cable to the arsenal to prevent the interception of messages by the Confederates, and at his suggestion four companies of operators were enlisted in the United States service. Later Mr. Smith's system was organized as "The United States Military Telegraph," with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo. He was the real originator of the military telegraph and was appointed assistant quartermaster, with rank of captain, in July, 1862. Major Smith built and operated over 4,000 miles of telegraph line in Missouri, Arkansas and adjacent States. He had a line working to Gen. Fremont's headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo., before the arrival of the General. Later he accompanied Gen. Halleck in his Tennessee campaign, building and operating telegraph lines as the army moved, and maintaining a telegraph system through Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Mississippi. Major Smith also laid over forty cables across the Mississippi river at different points. He resigned his position in the spring of 1865.

After the war Major Smith constructed telegraph lines through the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He then went to New York City and organized the "Dead Head and Free Message" department of the W. U. Telegraph Co., of which he was superintendent several years. In 1868, on account of his health, he went to St. Cloud, Minn. He entered the employ of the Northern Pa-

cific Railway Company and took charge of the first train dispatcher's office of that road at Brainerd. In 1873 he became superintendent of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, then operated under lease by the Northern Pacific, with his office in St. Paul. This position Major Smith held for nine years, until the road was sold, when he became a merchant in St. Paul. He came to West Superior in December, 1886, as train dispatcher for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and handled trains on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and all other lines between Superior and Duluth. A year or so later he took the position of station agent at the Union Station in West Superior. In recent years Major Smith's attention was given entirely to the ticket department, a number of other employes being engaged in the station, where the business was constantly increasing. He taught telegraphy to many young men who are now filling important positions. The esteem in which he was held by his co-workers is evidenced by the beautiful silver service presented to him by the Military Corps of St. Louis, and by the handsome gold watch which was a parting gift to him from the employes of the Northern Pacific Railroad at Brainerd.

On May 7, 1855, Major Smith married Mary Frances Brown, a daughter of Henry V. and Mary Elisabeth (Breed) Brown, of Norwich, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had six children: Herbert W., a wholesale produce jobber in Chicago; George H., Jr., a merchant at Santa Rosa, N. Mex.; Mary F.; Henry V. B., until December, 1901, secretary to the president of the Tennessee Central Railway Company, Nashville, Tenn., now secretary of the Powell Lumber & Mining Co., and secretary and treasurer of the Goodstock Dimension Co., Crossville, Tenn.; Julia Breed, wife of Walter K. Adams, city passenger agent Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad at Des Moines, Iowa; and Olive Randall, wife of Frank C. Buckley, ticket agent, Union Depot, Superior, Wis., who was appointed to succeed Major Smith. Major Smith was a Democrat in principle, and adhered to the gold wing of the party.

In 1902, by advice of his physicians, Major Smith retired from active railroad life and going to New Mexico, assisted his son, George H. Jr. Later he went to San Diego, Col., arriving there a few months before his death, which occurred April 29, 1905. His life had been full of activity but his end was sudden and peaceful. The funeral rites were under the auspices of Gen. Heintzelmann Post, No. 33, as Major Smith had belonged to the G. A. R., and he was buried in the G. A. R. cemetery. Rev. Mr. Cullom, of Los Angeles, assisted in the services. Major Smith was a quiet man and of inflexible personal integrity. Socially, with his family and friends, he was always companionable and was very popular.

HENRY CHAPMAN BAKER. As has been said by a prominent citizen and an intimate friend of Mr. Baker: "Henry C. Baker stands in the front rank of lawyers of northern Wisconsin. He has allowed nobody to direct him in his profession." The latter sentence is a secret of Mr. Baker's success. He has neither allowed politics, the narrowing struggle for gain, nor temporary notoriety to swerve him from the breadth of view and the high ambition which possesses him today, even as it did when he entered the field many years ago. He has honored the legal profession and it in turn has signally honored him.

Mr. Baker comes of an old New England family. His great-grandfather was Capt. Remember Baker, a Vermont hero, and one of the first to fall in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Baker was born at Stafford, Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1831, and is a son of Luther A. and Mercy (Stannard) Baker, who were in humble circumstances, the father being a small farmer who worked hard to obtain a living for his family.

The boyhood of Mr. Baker was spent in hard work, and he received but scant educational advantages, but the fire of ambition burned brightly within his breast, and he managed when eighteen years of age to enter Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, in his native county, where he remained for a

year, and then commenced a regular course of instruction in the New York Normal School at Albany, from which he was graduated in 1854. Not satisfied, he then began the study of law, and in 1857 entered the office of Hon. Moses Taggert, of Batavia, N. Y. His preceptor was formerly a judge of the Court of Appeals of that State and Mr. Baker had an excellent opportunity to pursue his studies under learned leadership. As soon as possible, Mr. Baker went to Albany with the intention of entering the law school, but decided to accept a position as clerk with Willet and Hawley, prominent members of the Albany Bar, still pursuing his studies, and in 1858 he was admitted to the Bar of New York. He then began practice at Batavia, N. Y., but in the spring of 1859 he came to Hudson, Wis., and soon thereafter was made attorney for the Sainte Croix & Lake Superior Railway Company. In 1870 Mr. Baker formed a partnership with J. C. Spooner, and later he became solicitor for the North Wisconsin Railway Company, which afterwards became known as the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company. In 1880 Mr. Spooner withdrew from the firm, and from 1883 to 1885 Mr. Baker was the Wisconsin attorney for the Milwaukee, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. Since 1888 he has devoted his time to a general practice, and is senior member of the firm of Baker & Haven. In politics he is a Republican and might have been a leader in his party had he so desired, but he refused advancement. Since boyhood, he has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Baker is an earnest, honorable man and one who confers distinction upon the Northwest, both as a private citizen and as a member of the legal profession.

On Sept. 11, 1860, Mr. Baker was married to Ellen M. Brewster, of Leroy, N. Y., a highly educated and refined lady, a graduate of Ingham university. Her grandfather was Judge Henry Brewster, of Leroy, N. Y. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baker: L. A. Baker, cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank of New Richmond, Wis., who married in 1887 Minnie A. Glover, a daughter of Job E. Glover, of Hudson, Wisconsin.

D. F. TYLER, banker and dealer in real estate at Glidden, Wis., is one of the few men who by energy and enterprise have contributed liberally to the development of his neighborhood. There is perhaps no gentleman in Glidden who has done more for the well being of the place than has Mr. Tyler. He is one of the original pioneers, having effected a settlement there in 1876. Mr. Tyler is a native of the South, his birth having occurred in Nashville, Tenn., in 1863, at the time when the two sections of the country were struggling in the throes of the Civil war. He is a son of William and Mary Tyler.

William Tyler espoused the cause of the South and entering her army, he gallantly fought for what he conceived to be the rights of his State, until his death upon the battlefield of Wilson Creek. The cause lost, the mother with her children, in reduced circumstances brought on by war's ravages, moved to Illinois, and later to Janesville, Wis. In 1876 they came to Glidden, then called Chippewa Crossing, a station on the Wisconsin Central Railway, which road had just been completed. At that time the depot was a small structure erected on a flat car. The only white people in the vicinity were a few homesteaders, of whom only one, August Kehring, is now a resident of the place. Mrs. Mary Fox, who was Mrs. Mary Tyler, erected the first building in the town, and it was occupied by her as a hotel, a hostelry widely known in that day as the "Chippewa House." This hotel she successfully conducted until 1883. Hotel keeping in Wisconsin in the early days was fraught with many difficulties and inconveniences, for provisions were secured in Stevens Point and the only hired help to be obtained were Indians.

D. F. Tyler remained with his mother throughout the trying period in which she engaged in hotel keeping, and after the hotel was disposed of, he conducted a general

store, which he successfully carried on until 1899, when he established his bank and began dealing in real estate. The bank, a private institution at first, in 1903 became the Wisconsin State Bank, of which he is president. In 1901 he individually put in a system of water works which has been of the greatest benefit to the town and reflects great credit upon the proprietor. In 1900 when the Glidden Veneering Co. established its plant he became a stockholder. In affairs other than of a commercial nature Mr. Tyler has been equally prominent. In local politics he has taken a leading part since the town of Jacobs was organized in 1882. He is a stanch Republican and frequently has been honored by his party. He has been a delegate to numerous county conventions as well as to a few State conventions. In 1902 he was elected chairman of the town board and relected in 1903 and 1904, while during President McKinley's administration, he served as postmaster of Glidden. Fraternally he is an honored member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, F. & A. M., at Ashland.

Mr. Tyler was married to Miss Sarah McEwen, who has borne him three children, Mary E., William H. and Catherine L. Mr. Tyler is a gentleman of pleasing personality, strong convictions and good business judgment, having the confidence and esteem of all who know and have business dealings with him.

HON. HOWARD C. KENDALL, proprietor of the Duluth Transfer Company, was born at Monticello, Ind., Aug. 25, 1848, and is a son of Charles W. and Eliza M. (Spencer) Kendall, both natives of Pennsylvania. The Kendall family is of English origin. Charles W. Kendall went to Indiana and located at Monticello when that part of the State was a wilderness. For some years he dealt in dry goods there, but at the time of his death, in 1875, he was engaged in banking. He accumulated a fortune from humble beginnings and commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. His wife survived him many years, passing away in 1901. She sprang of one of the oldest families in Maryland, some of her progenitors having emigrated to that Colony and settled in Cecil county in 1632. Her grandfather died while serving in Gen. Washington's army at Valley Forge. Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kendall were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom we have the following record: Sally is the wife of A. W. Loughery, of Monticello, Ind.; Howard C.; Charles W., of Duluth; May, Mrs. Harris McDowell, of Middletown, Del.; and Maria and Walter, who are deceased.

Howard C. Kendall was educated in the public schools of his native place and in Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, in the same State. After learning telegraphy on the lines of the Pennsylvania railroad he was employed for three years as train dispatcher on that system. Subsequently he was successively employed in the same capacity for intervals ranging from six months to three years each on the Rock Island system, at Des Moines, Iowa; on the Union Pacific, at Omaha; in the president's office of the Burlington & Missouri; on the Hannibal & St. Joe; and the St. Paul & Pacific (now the Great Northern) at Anoka, Minn. His long and faithful service on these different roads amply entitled him to the position of ticket agent at the union depot in Duluth, which he accepted in 1874 and creditably filled for the next eight years. At the end of that period he started in the livery and transfer business with which he has ever since been connected. He began as a partner of James Caldwell, but for some years past has been the sole proprietor of the establishment. Besides doing a general transfer business he conducts a first-class livery stable, the oldest in the city. His teams are well cared for, his carriages are the best obtainable, and his patrons are always sure of receiving first-class service.

In 1863 Mr. Kendall patriotically offered his services in defense of the Union, enlisting in Company E, 135th Ind. V. I., and served under Gen. Sherman until the close of the war, receiving a wound at Nashville which disabled him for a time. Since com-

ing to Duluth his fidelity and ability have been recognized by the numerous public trusts to which he has been elected. For six years he was a member of the city council and four years of that time was its president. He has also served four terms in the Minnesota Legislature, in 1879-80-81, and again in 1891. In political affiliation he has always been a consistent Republican. He is a member of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, and among his other fraternal connections may be mentioned the Grand Army of the Republic and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is deservedly popular among his associates and merits all the trust reposed in him.

In 1894 Mr. Kendall was married to Miss Mary Balmer, of Duluth, daughter of George and Maggie Balmer, the latter now deceased. Mr. Balmer formerly lived in Michigan, but is now a farmer of Todd county, Minnesota.

CAPT. BERNARD DOHERTY (deceased) was an extensive landowner and lumberman of Ashland, Wis., where he was engaged in the lumber business from 1889 until his death, Nov. 29, 1903.

Mr. Doherty was born Feb. 21, 1834, in Toronto, Ontario. His father, William Doherty, an Irish farmer, emigrated to Canada when a young man. He and his wife, Catherine, also a native of Ireland, had a family of eleven children, of whom but three are still living, viz.: Mrs. James Wall, of Green Bay; Mrs. Margaret Buckelew, of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. M. D. Feldsmith, of Iron River. The mother died in 1865, the father, a lifelong farmer, surviving until 1871. Four of the sons did service in the Union army during the Civil war. James was a sailor on the "Mound City," and was scalded to death at the battle of Fort Charles, Ark.; he had enlisted in the 2d Wis. V. I., but at the call for naval volunteers was transferred to the marine service. Charles enlisted in 1862 in the 17th Wis. V. I., and died in a St. Louis hospital from disease contracted while he lay in the rifle-pits during the siege of Vicksburg. John enlisted in 1863, in the 3d Wis. Cav., and was in the service during the entire war; he met his death in a fire, in 1871, where his father and sister also lost their lives. Bernard Doherty twice recruited a company, helping to organize Company A, of the 21st Wis. V. I., but on account of injuries received by falling from a spar could not pass examination and did not go to the front.

Bernard Doherty first attended school in Toronto, but in 1841 he came with his parents to Milwaukee, and in 1849 the family moved to Fond du Lac. When quite young he started out in life as a sailor on the great lakes, and he rose from the place of man before the mast to the position of sailing master. In 1857 he built his first boat, a schooner, which he named the "Eleanor" after his girl bride. In 1867 he removed to Oshkosh, where he built the steamer "Lumbermen" in partnership with the late Hon. Philetus Sawyer, and ran her until 1871 on the Fox river. He then took her into the Mississippi river, where he sold her, and returning to Oshkosh built the government steamer "Neenah," in 1872, running her until 1880. He then removed to South Kaukauna, where he constructed the large government waterpower. After building this work he removed to Ashland and began the boating business in 1882. He built the steamer "City of Ashland," the first steamer ever built in Ashland, and ran her until 1887, when she was lost by fire, and the captain was compelled to swim for over an hour in the icy waters of Lake Superior. Chilled and saddened by the loss of one of his brave crew, he abandoned the water forever, and bought the Sheffield sawmill, taking up the milling business with the same zest that characterized every enterprise of his life. Until two years before his death he held an interest in the Murray mill, built on the site of his own mill, which burned in 1886. After that he gave his entire attention to his lumber interests. He was the owner of considerable land, owning a farm of 160 acres in Ashland county, and another of 430 acres on the Brule river. From 1882 he was the principal owner and general manager of the

Brule River Improvement Co., having secured a charter on that river. In the same year he built two large dams on the Brule. Even after the athletic limbs were powerless, the active mind reviewed the changing scenes of his eventful life, and he still remained the motive power of his business.

In 1856 Capt. Doherty married Ellen Coughlin, daughter of Patrick and Mary Coughlin, both natives of Ireland. Patrick Coughlin was a farmer in his native country. He emigrated to America, where he died soon after landing in New York. His wife lived until 1881. They had a family of seven children, of whom only three are living. To Mr. and Mrs. Doherty were born the following named children: Edward W., who is the owner of a steam laundry in Grafton, N. Dak.; Erwin J., Edgar, Ella R. and Emma, all four deceased; Capt. John, a sailor on the Great Lakes, who served as a soldier in the Spanish-American war; and Sarah M. Capt. Doherty was a Republican in politics. Fraternally he was connected with the B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 558, of Ashland, which took entire charge of his funeral services, which were held from the residence on Seventh avenue west, on Wednesday, Dec. 2. Many beautiful floral emblems were sent to the house, and many of the old settlers were present to pay the last sad respects to the man they had known and esteemed for so many years. Mrs. Doherty, his noble, self-sacrificing helpmeet for nearly fifty years, survives, and makes her home in Ashland county.

HON. DAVID EVAN ROBERTS, ex-Probate Judge of Douglas county, Wis., and one of the most celebrated jurists of the State, has attained his present high position in the professional world through his own unaided efforts. Early privation whetted his appetite for learning, and with an ambition that would be satisfied with no less he worked his way through the best of colleges, and by close application, wisdom, calm judgment and unerring logic he has maintained from the first a conspicuous place at the Bar.

Judge Roberts was born in Florence, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 18, 1854, son of Hugh and Jane (Evans) Roberts, natives of Denbighshire, Wales. Hugh Roberts came to the United States in 1848, and located on a farm in Oneida county, N. Y., where he remained thirteen years. He then removed to Lewis county, N. Y., but in 1894 he made his home with his son in Superior, where his death occurred Feb. 12, 1903. He was buried at Constableville, N. Y. Mrs. Jane (Evans) Roberts died in New York in 1886, aged fifty-six. She came to America with her parents in 1839. The early life of Judge Roberts was similar to that of many of the nation's great men of affairs. His early years were passed upon a farm, and his attendance at the district schools was limited to those times when the farm work was over. He was persevering, however, and in time he entered Potsdam Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1877. He spent two years at Cornell University, earning the means to continue his schooling by intervals of labor at carpenter work, bark peeling and teaching a country school. In the spring of 1880 he went to Kansas, and from there to Colorado. Upon reaching Colorado Springs he found his wealth to consist of a dollar or two in currency, and a pair of strong willing arms. Work in the stone quarries was plentiful, and he at once set about it, being promoted to the position of foreman in forty-eight hours. This work was not at all to his liking, but it was to him only the means to an end, and in a year he had saved enough to go to Ann Arbor, there to complete his law course. He was graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan in 1882. The same year he located for a short time in Aberdeen, S. Dak., and the following year (1883) he came to Superior, opening a law office. He had accomplished every thing by hard work, and he did not feel at all confident that success in his profession would come without a struggle. To guard against any possible failure to secure work in his profession, and its consequent financial embarrassment, he brought with him his kit of carpenter's tools,

but fortune smiled on his efforts as in the past, and the tools have never been used.

In the fall of 1884 he was elected district attorney, and in 1889 he was appointed by Gov. Rusk county judge, to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge Richard Bardon. The next spring he was elected to succeed himself, and he was reelected regularly until January, 1902. He can point with pride to an extraordinary record in that every decision he made, except one, was approved by the Supreme court. Judge Roberts was noted for his consistent impartiaiity and his great love of truth. He was perfectly fair in his decisions, which he was ready at all times to defend with comparisons with similar cases and with reference to the law involved. His memory was, and is, remarkable. He has been a student all his life, and what he has studied he has remembered, not only remembering but so assimilating his knowledge that it is ready for use at a minute's notice. He has been a most charitable man all through his professional practice. To those to whom the law would prove an expensive means of settlement of trouble he has given his advice free, and often has kept family quarrels out of court by his kindly common sense and fatherly advice.

During Judge Roberts' incumbency he probated many estates, and often saved many beneficiaries thousands of dollars by wise counsel which he offered in the spirit of friendliness, and not as a lawyer. As a business man he has not proved himself a failure. He has made judicious investments, and has prospered in worldly matters.

In 1884 Judge Roberts was married to Miss Kate Rhodes, daughter of John and Mary Rhodes. She was born in Trempealeau county, Wis., and educated at Winona Normal School and Cornell University, and before her marriage was a successful teacher. Her death occurred May 20, 1899, when she was aged forty-two years. Judge and Mrs. Roberts became the parents of eight children: Hugh, Helen, John, Jessie, Florence, Margaret, David and Arthur. The Judge and his family are all attendants upon the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 236, A. F. & A. M., and he has passed all the chairs in the K. P.

HON. JEHU B. MIDDLECOFF, judge of probate, has been for over twelve years a resident of Duluth. He is a westerner by birth and education, having been born in Missouri and educated in the schools of that State and the University of Michigan.

John W. Middlecoff, father of Jehu B., was a native of Illinois; he was a machinist by trade and engaged in milling in Lebanon, Ill., and in Clinton, Mo. He married Elizabeth Land, also a native of Illinois, by whom he had a family of ten children, of whom eight are living, Jehu B. being the seventh in order of birth. Mrs. Middlecoff died in 1888; her husband is still living, now in his eighty-second year.

Jehu B. Middlecoff was born in Clinton, Mo., Sept. 18, 1866. He attended Clinton Academy, graduating with the degree of B. S., and then entered the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1891, and that of LL. M. in 1892. While at the University he was secretary of the law faculty and assistant professor of the Fletcher Chair, during the time he was working for his LL. M. degree. On July 4, 1892, he came to Duluth, and the following January opened a law office in partnership with Henry Lardner. This arrangement was continued until Feb. 1, 1895, when a new partnership was entered into with C. C. Teare, which was dissolved in 1898, when Mr. Teare joined the army during the Spanish-American war. In 1898 Mr. Middlecoff was elected judge of probate, and served as such two years, 1899 and 1900. He was a candidate for renomination in 1900, but was defeated in the convention, but he was nominated for 1902 and elected, taking office Jan. 1, 1903.

On Nov. 5, 1888, Judge Middlecoff married Jessie Boyd, of Maryland, daughter of Robert and Agnes (Ferguson) Boyd. Mr. Boyd was foreman at the coal mines in Allegany county, Md., and died in 1891 at Lon-

aconing, Md. His wife died when her daughter, Mrs. Middlecoff, was very young, leaving a family of eight children, all of whom are living. Judge and Mrs. Middlecoff are the parents of the following children: Robert H., Louis E., Mary E. and Lucille. The family are members of the Methodist Church.

Judge Middlecoff is a member of many fraternal organizations, the K. P., North Star Lodge, No. 35, of Duluth; Royal Arcanum, Council No. 1483, of Duluth; Modern Samaritans, Alpha Lodge, No. 1, of Duluth; I. O. F., Court Commerce, of Duluth; and an honorary member of the Maccabees. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, and the Garfield Republican Club, of Duluth.

MICHAEL BARRY. The profession of the law is naturally attractive to men of keen and logical minds, and the success attained by many demonstrates that the ranks of lawyers are not so overcrowded as to make persistent and able effort of no avail. Among those who have risen steadily in their line of work is Michael Barry, a leading attorney and influential citizen of Phillips, Price county. He is a native of Ireland, born in Queenstown, July 4, 1846, the son of Richard and Mary (O'Keefe) Barry.

The Barry family for many generations have lived at or near Queenstown, and only a few have drifted away into other lands. Richard Barry, a boot and shoe dealer, is still living there, now in his eighty-eighth year. His wife, who died in 1860, bore him seven children, of whom Michael and one sister, Mary J., are the only ones in America.

Michael Barry was educated in Ireland and after finishing his education, began his business life by working in a shipping office and drug store. On coming of age he sailed for the United States, and after spending a few months at Randolph, Mass., he pushed on westward, to Montello, Wis., and from there to Bloomfield, Waushara county, where he was engaged for some time in a clerical capacity. In 1869 he located at Fremont, and during his residence there read law by himself, being admitted to the Bar in January, 1878.

The year following Mr. Barry decided upon Phillips as offering the best opening for a young lawyer, and time has more than justified his course. Besides attaining prominence in his profession, he has taken a leading part in county and town politics, and has been identified with a number of business enterprises in Phillips, so that he is as generally known as any man in the place.

Mr. Barry was originally a Democrat in his political views, but was never bound by party lines in his voting. Of late years he has come out completely as an independent. For fifteen years he was a member of the board of education for Phillips. He was the first deputy county clerk, when the county was organized, and was the second county treasurer. He has also served for some time as deputy register of deeds, and was district attorney four years. All these positions were filled most satisfactorily, for Mr. Barry brought to the duties the methods and principles of a good business man, and won the entire confidence of his constituents.

Besides attending to the extensive and lucrative practice which he has built up, Mr. Barry has done much to develop the town. He was one of the incorporators of the State Bank of Phillips, and is president and a director of it; he was also an incorporator of the Price County Land and Improvement Company, and holds the offices of secretary and treasurer in it.

Still another department of the city's life with which Mr. Barry is in close touch is that of social organizations. He was a charter member of Elk River Lodge, No. 306, I. O. O. F., and is a past grand; in the Masonic fraternity he belongs to Ashland Commandery, No. 22, K. T.; and is past master of Phillips Lodge and High Priest of Keystone Chapter. Mr. Barry and his family are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

In 1876 Mr. Barry married Jeannette L. Sumner, who was born in Michigan, the daughter of Ira and Margaret Sumner. Mr.

Sumner was one of the pioneers of Waupaca county, and for nine years held the position of United States deputy surveyor. Mr. and Mrs. Barry have had five children living, as follows: Arthur R.; John Sumner, a student in the University of Wisconsin; Mary J. and Jessie A., both graduates of the State Normal School at Stevens Point, and at present teaching; and Gertrude, a student in the Phillips high school.

The oldest son, Arthur R. Barry, was graduated from the law course of the University of Minnesota in 1900, and since that time has been in partnership with his father under the firm name of Barry & Barry. The firm does a general law, real estate and insurance business. Young Mr. Barry has held the position of district attorney since 1900. He is a promising young lawyer and bids fair in time to rival his father.

HON. ROBERT LAIRD McCORMICK, now of Tacoma, Wash., retired banker and lumberman of Hayward, Sawyer Co., Wis., is of Scotch-Irish descent and possesses the industry, thrift and tenacity of purpose characteristic of that race.

The founder of the McCormick family in America was John McCormick, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country during the colonists' struggle to throw off the yoke of British tyranny. He joined the Continental army in Pennsylvania, and by meritorious service rose to the rank of ensign. His son, John Fleming McCormick, married Agnes White, daughter of Col. Hugh White, a gallant veteran of both the war of the Revolution and that of 1812, and they became the parents of Alexander McCormick.

Alexander McCormick, father of Robert L., was born at Great Island, Pa., in 1817, and served three years as a private in the Civil war, but most of the time was on detached service, as he was not in robust health. After the close of the war he dealt in real estate in several of the western States and died in moderate circumstances in Sedalia, Mo., in 1877. He married Jane Hayes Laird, who was born in Union county, Pa., in 1820, and died in Clinton county, in that State, in 1849. She was of Irish-English descent and among her ancestors were many who rose to distinction in the military service of this country. She was a daughter of Robert H. Laird, a man of Scotch descent, whose religious affiliations were with the Quakers. She was also a sister of W. H. Laird, of the well known firm of Laird, Norton & Company.

Robert Laird McCormick was born Oct. 29, 1847, at Bald Eagle Farm, Clinton Co., Pa. He attended the graded schools of Lock Haven, Pa., from 1854 to 1861. In April of the last named year he went with Company B, 11th P. V. I. to Harrisburg, but was sent home, as he was much too young for the service. He was afterward sent to Saunder's Military Institute, West Philadelphia, where he remained during the war. Upon leaving this institution he studied law with George White, of Williamsport. He then entered the general office of the Philadelphia & Erie Railway Company, where he remained several months. His next occupation was that of clerk in a general store at Tiffin, Ohio, in which he was engaged a year. In March, 1868, he became cashier of the Laird, Norton Co., lumber manufacturers, of Winona, Minn., with which he has ever since been intimately associated. Losing his health from confinement in the office, he opened a retail lumber yard at Waseca, Minn., which, proving profitable, he continued until 1882. While residing at Waseca he filled the office of councilman and mayor and was State senator during the legislative session of 1880-82.

While attending to his official duties in St. Paul, Mr. McCormick became acquainted with H. H. Porter, then president of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad. Through him he became interested in the immense tracts of pine timber along the line of that road in northern Wisconsin. As a result the North Wisconsin Lumber Company was organized, of which he became secretary and treasurer. Associated with them in the enterprise were F. Weyerhauser, W. H. Laird, M. G. and

James L. Norton, A. J. Hayward and others. The company purchased fifteen townships of heavily timbered land in what is now Sawyer county (named after Hon. Philetus Sawyer, who was then vice-president of the Omaha Railroad), and on this tract of land built a large sawmill, and laid out a town which was named in honor of one of its stockholders, A. J. Hayward. In 1883 the sawmill was completed and operations began which continued uninterruptedly until Sept. 8. 1902, when it was sold to the North Wisconsin Lumber & Manufacturing Company. During this period Mr. McCormick was part owner and active manager of the company's affairs in Sawyer county. In 1884 the company organized the Sawyer County Bank, which is claimed to have had the largest individual responsibility of any financial institution in Wisconsin. In 1890 Mr. McCormick organized the Northern Grain & Flour Mill Co., of Ashland, Wis., and has been secretary and treasurer ever since. The company has an office in Chicago, and two elevators in Manitowoc with a capacity of two million bushels. He is president of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Co., of Minneapolis; secretary and treasurer of the Mississippi Lumber Co., of Clinton, Iowa; treasurer of the New Richmond (Wis.) Roller Mills Co.; president of the Northern Boom Co., at Brainerd, Minn.; president of the Mississippi Valley Lumber Association, Minneapolis; vice-president of the Flambeau Land Co., Chippewa Falls, Wis.; vice-president of the St. Paul Boom Co., St. Paul, Minn.; president of the Mississippi Land Co., Minneapolis; president of the Duluth Universal Mill Company; and secretary and active manager of the Weyerhauser Timber Co., Tacoma, Wash., perhaps the largest organization of its kind in the world.

Mr. McCormick also has many interests other than business, having served as president of the Hayward Free Library Association and of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; as president of the board of trustees of the Ashland Academy, Ashland, Wis., and as a trustee of the Congregational Church of Hayward. He is an eminent member of the Masonic fraternity, having held some of the highest offices therein; a member of the Sons of Veterans; a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Society of the War of 1812; and of the Minnesota Club. He has always been an active and influential Republican. In 1883 Gov. J. M. Rusk commissioned him treasurer in Sawyer county, to which office he was elected and re-elected, serving in all six years. He was subsequently chairman of the county board of supervisors for two years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national convention held at Chicago, and in 1900 to the national convention at Philadelphia. For a number of years he was president of the board of education of the town of Hayward, and, in recognition of his services in behalf of the cause of education, the fine new school building erected in the village in 1892 was named the McCormick school.

Mr. McCormick is a writer of some ability and several vigorous articles from his pen have appeared in the papers and magazines from time to time. His "Many Reasons Why the United States Government Indian School should be located on Section 15-41-9, near Hayward, Wisconsin," was quite logically arranged and put into clean-cut English, and it was chiefly due to his influence that the institution was finally located at that place. His "Press History of Sawyer County, Wisconsin," published in 1898, was a thorough treatment of that subject. His "Evolution of Indian Education in Sawyer County, Wisconsin," is an interesting and valuable paper which treats of the several phases of the problem of Indian education. Since July, 1903, he has resided at Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. McCormick was married Sept. 11, 1870, to Anna E., daughter of Daniel and Minerva Goodman, of Seneca county, Ohio. They have two surviving children: William Laird, born in 1876; and Robert Allen, born in 1885, who is now a student at Shattuck Military Academy. The former represented

his district in the State Assembly during the years 1901-02.

HON. WILLIAM LAIRD McCORMICK, one of the most prominent young professional men of Hayward, Wisconsin, was born in Waseca, Minnesota, June 12, 1876. After attending public school at Hayward, Wisconsin, he went to Shattuck Military School, at Faribault, Minn., from which institution he was graduated in 1893. Thence he went to Phillips Andover Academy, where he completed the classical course in 1894, after which he spent a year at Yale. From 1895 to 1899 he was in the grain business in Chicago, after which he studied law at Wisconsin University. He was admitted to the Bar in April, 1903, since which time he has practiced at Hayward in connection with the land business. He has been quite active in public affairs, and in the fall of 1900 was elected, on the Republican ticket, a member of the Wisconsin General Assembly. He supported the administration of Gov. LaFollette during the ensuing session. Mr. McCormick is at present serving as secretary of the Eleventh District Congressional Committee. He owns a controlling interest in the Hayward Republican Company, which publishes the *Republican*, the oldest newspaper in the county, and contributes much of the editorial work. Socially he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of two Greek letter fraternities, the Phi Delta Phi and the Phi Kappa Psi.

HON. GEORGE B. HUDNALL, a prominent attorney of Superior and State senator for his district, is one of the substantial, self-made men of the State. He was born at Rural, Waupaca Co., Wis., Jan. 9, 1864, son of Roah M. and Susan (Dayton) Hudnall.

James H. Hudnall, his grandfather, was the son of English emigrants. He became a farmer and planter in Virginia, where his son, Roah M., was born, in the town of Warrenton. Roah M. Hudnall came to Wisconsin in 1855, locating in Waupaca county, where he acquired a large tract of land. His nearest railroad station was Fond du Lac. He is still living on this old homestead, which he purchased as wild land. For some years he was interested in lumbering, and during the administration of President Cleveland (second term) he served as postmaster. With these few exceptions his entire time has been devoted to the clearing and improving of his land. Roah M. Hudnall married Susan Dayton, who was born in Attica, N. Y., daughter of Lyman Dayton, a native of Vermont, who for some years was a merchant at Attica, N. Y., but who in 1850, came to Waupaca county, Wis., where he purchased land in Dayton township which was named in his honor. When the Dayton family settled in Wisconsin their nearest postoffice was Berlin, thirty miles away, while their market was Milwaukee, one hundred and fifty miles distant, whence everything was drawn by team.

George B. Hudnall attended the district school, and after he attained the age of twelve years his summers were devoted to work on the home farm. He then attended the high school in Waupaca one winter. Farming was his chief occupation until he was twenty four years of age. For three terms he taught school, and then began the study of law under the able tuition of Judge Myron Reed, and later with his successor. Entering the Senior class of the Law Department of the University of Wisconsin, he was graduated in the class of 1891. The following year he practiced in Waupaca, but since Nov. 20, 1892, he has been in practice at Superior. He has attained a high place in the estimation of his fellow members at the bar, for his brilliant oratory and his wide reading. His integrity is above question, and he has made it a point never to accept a case where he could not conscientiously say his client was innocent.

In the fall of 1902 Mr. Hudnall was elected State senator on the Republican ticket. His nomination was made after a prolonged fight but his election was without opposition. He made a distinguished record in the Senate. He served on the Judiciary committee, the committee on Military Af-

fairs, and was chairman of the Engrossing committee. Among the bills which he introduced was the famous Wisconsin Grain Inspection Bill, which attracted much attention the country over, but which was defeated by one vote in the Senate. His speech in support of this measure was highly commended by the press, irrespective of party.

On Jan. 25, 1893, Mr. Hudnall was married to Miss Sophia Wallace, daughter of William and Mary (Jones) Wallace, of Iola, Wis., and they have one child, Marjorie. Mr. and Mrs. Hudnall are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and he is president of the board of trustees. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the K. P.

FRANK DAN DAY, who was one of the enterprising and successful business men of Duluth for many years, and in his day by far the most successful dealer in jewelry in that city, had a prosperous career, though he died at a comparatively early age.

Mr. Day was born April 16, 1860, at Kinnickinnick, St. Croix Co., Wis., son of Douglas D. and Sarah (Armitage) Day, the former of whom was a native of Burlington, Vt. The family migrated to Wisconsin about 1859, settling at Kinnickinnick, on a farm, and after several years' residence there removed to River Falls, same State, where the father is now living in retirement. The mother died in June, 1886.

Frank D. Day was about ten years old when the family settled in River Falls, and he attended the public school and academy at that place. At an early age he began to learn the jewelry business, and in the fall of 1880 went to Bismarck, Dak., where he became a partner of his brother, Henry H. Day, in that line. In 1885 he sold his interest and located at Duluth, where he opened a jewelry store, continuing in the business there until his death. He was at the head of his line in the city. Mr. Day built a store on Superior street, and made other investments in real estate in Duluth, prospering in all his ventures. He was an enthusiast in promoting the business and public welfare of his adopted city, and made many stanch friends by reason of his integrity and straightforward methods. He was a Republican in politics, but not a politician in any sense of the word. For a number of years before his death Mr. Day's poor health necessitated his spending a portion of each year in the South, and it was while on one of these trips that he passed away, May 12, 1900, at Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Day was a thirty-second degree Mason, and was buried with all the rites of the fraternity.

On Jan. 20, 1887, Mr. Day was married to Miss Mattie A. Taylor, and they had one child, Cecil Egbert. Mrs. Day is still interested in the jewelry business, which is now conducted under the firm name of F. D. Day & Co. She is a native of Sarnia, Ontario, and came to Minnesota with her parents, David and Mary J. (Johnston) Taylor, in infancy, the family locating at Red Wing. Mr. Taylor now lives in North Dakota. He was born in Ireland, of English and Scottish parents, and his wife was born in New Brunswick, of English parents. Mrs. Day received her education in the public schools of Red Wing, and taught for several years prior to her marriage.

ROLAND DORWIN HAVEN, president of the city council of Duluth, an office to which he has twice been unanimously elected, and superintendent of the La Dow Implement Co., is one of the enterprising young men of Duluth to whom the city owes much. He comes of good old New England ancestry, and is a native of the Green Mountain State, born in Sudbury, Rutland county, Oct. 17, 1866, son of John S. and Celestia (Arnold) Haven, both natives of the same State.

William C. Haven, his grandfather, was born in Connecticut, and learned the trade of cooper. Going to Sudbury, Vt., he carried on his trade in connection with farming. He was a typical New England pioneer, rugged and strong, honest and upright. He lived to be more than four score years old. His wife, whose maiden name was also Haven, was not known to be any

connection of the family. She, too, attained a good old age.

John S. Haven learned the cooper's trade from his father, but did more or less at the carpenter's trade while living on his farm. He was an accomplished musician, and played the bass viol in one of the leading string bands of the State. He died at the age of forty-five. He married Celestia Arnold, the daughter of a farmer at Benson, Vt., where she was born, and who is still living at Hortonville, Rutland Co., Vermont.

Roland D. Haven attended the district school, and in his youth learned the carpenter's trade. In 1883 he came west, locating in Northfield, Minn., where he worked at his trade for three or four years. He then spent two years in a sash and door factory in St. Paul, and eighteen months in Minneapolis. In 1889 he came to Duluth and found employment in a similar factory, of which he in time became foreman. He proved his worth as an executive officer, and on Jan. 1, 1894, he went to Watertown, Iowa, to become superintendent of the Cedar Valley Manufacturing Co., where he spent three seasons, all the time, however, retaining his residence in Duluth. In March, 1897, he became dispatcher and bookkeeper for the Stevens Tug Co., continuing with that concern until Jan. 1, 1902, when he entered the real-estate business, and met with considerable success in his dealings. Since the spring of 1903 he has been superintendent of the La Dow Implement Co., a growing industry which was started at that time.

Mr. Haven is an unswerving Republican, and has been active in party work. In the spring of 1900 he was elected to the city council from the Seventh ward, and reelected in 1902. He took a prominent part in promoting the adoption of the new city charter, and the purchase of the West Duluth water plant. He was unanimously elected president of the council both terms, though politically that body is evenly divided. During the Congressional campaign of 1902 Mr. Haven was secretary of the Congressional district committee, and took a very active interest in the nomination and election of Hon. J. Adam Bede.

On May 2, 1893, Mr. Haven was married to Miss Belle Hopkins, daughter of Albert and Sarah Hopkins, of Duluth. She was born in Vermontville, Mich., and received a good education in the public schools. She is active in the work of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Socially Mr. Haven has, since 1891, been a member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in Zenith Lodge, No. 160, in which he is at present a trustee. He is an ex-representative to the Grand Lodge of Minnesota. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W., the K. O. T. M., and M. W. A. He is most esteemed by all who know him, whether in business, social or political circles.

GABRIEL E. SCHWINDT. One of the prominent attorneys of Price county is Gabriel E. Schwindt, a German by birth, but educated in this country, to which he came in his fifth year. He was born Dec. 28, 1848, in Waltbethlehem, Prussia, and his parents were Jacob and Catherine (Kratz) Schwindt.

Jacob Schwindt was a shoemaker by trade, and followed that work several years in Germany before coming with his wife to America in 1852. They went to Waukesha county, Wis., and lived in both Delafield and Waukesha, supporting the family by making shoes. He died when only forty-nine, at Waukesha, Jan. 24, 1877, and his wife survived him only a year. Mrs. Schwindt's father, Valentine Kratz, was one of the pioneers of Waukesha county, and settled on a farm in the town of New Berlin in the early forties. Jacob and Catherine Schwindt had six children, born as follows: Catherine, born during the voyage to America, and now deceased; John, deceased; Gabriel; Margaret, who married a Mr. DeWitt, of Chicago; Lena, now Mrs. Joseph Emery, of Chicago; and William, of Waukesha.

Gabriel E. Schwindt was sent to the public schools, and then to Carroll College,

from which he graduated in the literary course in 1877. Even before completing his college course, the young man had begun reading law, in the office of Samuel Randall, of Waukesha, and in 1878 was admitted to the Bar of the Circuit Court, and two years later, in January, 1880, to the Supreme Court.

For a time Mr. Schwindt practiced in Waukesha, but about 1881 went to Kimball, Brule Co., S. Dak., where he remained until 1886. In that territory he was prominent in public affairs, and was a delegate to the territorial convention which drafted a State Constitution, the basis of the present one. In that convention he acted as chairman of the committee on County and Township Organizations, and was also a member of the committee on Judiciary. In this convention the delegates paid all the expenses themselves. In Dakota he was a director of schools for several years, and also served as municipal attorney.

In the fall of 1886 Mr. Schwindt returned to Wisconsin, and after practicing for some two years at Medford, went in the fall of 1890, to Price county and opened an office at Prentice. Twelve years later he removed to Phillips, finding that a more convenient location, and since going there he has given his exclusive attention to law.

Mr. Schwindt has always been greatly interested in politics, both local and national and has taken the stump in several campaigns, always speaking for the Democratic party, to which he belongs. He has been the regular nominee of the party for district attorney since he went to Price county, but has never been an active candidate. During his residence in Prentice he was elected village attorney.

Mr. Schwindt has been twice married. He first led to the altar, in 1870, Barbara Hart, of Chicago, who lived only three years after her marriage, and left one child, since deceased. He was married to his present wife in 1878. She was a Miss Alice Doane, daughter of Richard Doane, of Genesee, Wis. To this union have been born four children: Orville, agent for the Wisconsin Central Railway at Dorchester, Wis.; Bernalda, who married Harry Miller; Stella; and Charles, all of whom have been carefully educated and given every advantage.

ABRAHAM G. DESCENT, a capitalist and prominent citizen of Superior, Douglas county, who is now living in his old age in practical retirement, was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1830.

On both sides of the family Mr. Descent comes from sea-faring antecedents, as his father, Anthony Descent, was a sailor who lost his life on Lake Ontario during the infancy of his son; his mother's father, Abraham Grennay, was an officer on one of the Atlantic vessels; while his maternal great-grandfather, Robert Cameron, was connected with the British naval service in a clerical capacity, that of secretary at Quebec. Mrs. Mary Ann (Grennay) Descent, wife of Anthony Descent, was born in Kingston, Ont., of Scotch-English ancestry. Her mother, Mary Cameron, was reared and educated in a convent at Quebec.

Abraham G. Descent was a small boy when his mother decided to make her home for the future in Painesville, Ohio. While still in his boyhood, he began his industrious career by working on the Ohio canal, and while thus employed made the acquaintance of James A. Garfield, who was then engaged there in a similar capacity. As he grew to manhood Mr. Descent learned the carpenter's trade and was kept busily occupied at that for some years.

In 1851, thinking that a much better opportunity for a young man was offered farther West, Mr. Descent tried a new location, going to Mendota, Ill. There his mother, who had accompanied him, died, and after only four years in that place he went to the northward, first to St. Paul, and then on to Monticello, Minn., where he took up a pre-emption claim. This he sold before long, but not until he had platted thereon a town site called Silver Creek. In the winter of 1858-59 he took a contract to build twenty miles of road from Milles Lac toward Su-

ABRAHAM G. DESCENT

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perior. About the same time he made a venture in the cattle business, buying a drove in Anoka, Minn., which he shipped to the Michigan mines, the first consignment of that kind from the Head of the Lakes. For that one season Mr. Descent lived in Superior, but returned at its close to Monticello, where he made his headquarters until 1872. In that year he took a contract for clearing the route and furnishing ties for what was later known as the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. After this temporary absence he returned to Monticello, where he at first opened a general store, and subsequently dealt in real estate in Minneapolis, with various ventures in other lines of business. In 1880 he made a decided change of base and for nine years was a resident of Wahpeton, N. D., where he acquired a farm of 1,000 acres and improved it until it became one of the most completely equipped in the county. Since 1889 Mr. Descent has made his home in Superior, investing in real estate and building. He has put up a number of buildings which are a substantial addition to the city, such as the Albany Block and the Music Hall, the latter structure the leading place of entertainment in the older part of the city. In all the enterprises in which he has been engaged, he has never made a failure nor been defendant in any legal proceedings.

Mr. Descent's wife was a Miss Miranda Chandler, to whom he was married April 26, 1856. She was born in Windsor, Canada, the daughter of William Chandler, an extensive railroad contractor and capitalist of Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Descent have had three children: Frank C., who resides at Superior; Morris, who died at the age of twenty years and a daughter who died in childhood.

Not being a believer in immortality, Mr. Descent is naturally connected with none of the established churches of Superior. In full sympathy, however, with all that goes to make a life moral and upright, he has from early life been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been a Republican ever since the party was organized, and has filled several local positions of responsibility, but is in no sense an active partisan.

HON. EMANUEL G. SWANSTROM, ex-Senator and prominent real estate dealer at Duluth, Minn., was born Feb. 7, 1838, at Carlshamn, Sweden, son of John E. and Benedicta Swanstrom, both of Sweden. John E. Swanstrom was a farmer and also owned a large bakery and confectionery establishment, which he successfully operated. His death took place in 1852, while his widow died in 1868. Four children were born to them: Emanuel G.; Charles W., deceased; Adolph F., of Duluth; and Marie S., residing in Sweden.

After being educated in the schools of his native land Mr. Swanstrom went aboard a sailing vessel in 1854, and after thirteen weary weeks landed in New York City. However, he did not long remain there, but starting west went to Chisago county, Minn., and then in 1856, to Oneota, now West Duluth. There he obtained employment in the mills and woods until 1879. During this time he worked very hard, and, saving his money, finally established a grocery store which he operated for nine years; he then started a similar store at No. 1 Garfield avenue, Duluth. This he operated until the fall of 1890, when he sold his stock, other matters engrossing his time and attention. On March, 1884, President Arthur appointed him receiver in the United States Land Office, and he served three and one-half years as such. Before that time he was county commissioner for thirteen years. For two years he was sent to the Legislature, serving in the House during 1873 and 1874, and then he served two terms in the Senate, from 1877 to 1879. In addition to this he has held many of the minor offices in the county, and is one of the leading Republicans of the State.

On June 18, 1865, Mr. Swanstrom was united in marriage with Miss Jennie L. Abbott, of Conneaut, Ohio, daughter of Dwight Abbott, who was born in Connecticut, but came west in 1858. He was a cabinetmaker until his death, which occurred in 1877. He

married Ann J. Beals of New York, who died in the fall of 1896. They had three daughters: Helen R., married to Samuel Harris, of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Swanstrom; Kate C., who married Charles Wentworth, and now resides in Duluth.

Mr. and Mrs. Swanstrom have had seven children, six of whom are now living: (1) Charles W., born Sept. 9, 1866, married Emma Hall, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have four children: Gertrude, born Sept. 1, 1888; Emma H., 1889; William J., Feb. 8, 1892; and Edwin G., Oct. 7, 1894. Charles W. has charge of the flax department for the State government at the Board of Trade building at Duluth, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W., at Duluth, and a very successful and popular young man. (2) Kate B., born June 24, 1868, married Joseph C. Helm, of Duluth, and they have two children: Viola B., born April 29, 1890; and Meredith, Jan. 24, 1893. (3) Adolph F., born Sept. 2, 1869, married Kate Stewart, of Walkertown, Canada, and they have two sons: Robert E., born Sept. 12, 1898; and Dwight A., born April 28, 1905. He is a real estate and insurance dealer in Duluth, where he is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a 32d degree Mason. (4) George Victor, born Aug. 15, 1875, died at the age of twelve years. (5) Jennie S., born Sept. 15, 1873, married Thomas A. Merritt, of Duluth, and they have two sons: George A., born Feb. 3, 1893; and Carleton E., born April 25, 1901. (6) Emanuel A., born Jan. 27, 1878, is a stenographer at Duluth. (7) Walter A., born June 29, 1881, is in the insurance business in Duluth. These children are all well educated and prosperous, and have grown into men and women of whom their parents may well be proud.

Mrs. Swanstrom is a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, in which she takes a great deal of interest. For many years Mrs. Swanstrom has been president of the guild. She is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and the Woman's Relief Corps, and is a lady beloved on all sides and deservedly so, for she possesses a sweet and loving disposition and many of the cardinal virtues. The beautiful home occupied by the family, 2118 West First street, was built by Mr. Swanstrom in 1884, and in addition to it he owns considerable property in Duluth and Superior. Starting out in life a very poor boy, Mr. Swanstrom has risen in a wonderful manner, through industry, thrift and good management.

JOHN P. WRAY. Since 1888 John P. Wray has been a well-known citizen of West Superior, where he carries on a large gas-fitting and plumbing establishment. Mr. Wray's birth occurred Jan. 24, 1855, in St. Paul, Minn., and his parents were John and Margaret M. (Griffith) Wray, the former an Englishman and the latter a native of New York State. John Wray learned the plasterer's trade in Lincolnshire and came when a young man to New York; from there he moved to Pennsylvania, then to Iowa and in 1843 went to St. Paul. About three years later he moved to Red Wing, Minn., where he lived nearly twenty years. He enlisted during the Civil war and died while in the army. Mrs. Margaret M. (Griffith) Wray, was born in Utica, N. Y., and is now a resident of Granite Falls, Minn. Her father, a Welshman and a Presbyterian minister, spent the larger part of his life in New York.

The boyhood of John P. Wray was spent in Red Wing, where he attended the public schools, and when he was twenty years old he became a millwright, following this occupation for a number of years. He engaged in the plumbing business in Red Wing, and on coming to West Superior in 1888, established himself as a plumber and gas fitter, his business also including the fitting of steam heating apparatus. Mr. Wray has superintended the fitting of many of the best buildings in West Superior and has acquired an enviable reputation for fine workmanship and business integrity.

In 1876 John P. Wray and Sarah J. Hudson were united in marriage. Mrs. Wray was a daughter of George and Maria Hudson, of Red Wing. Two children have been born to this union: J. Griffith, formerly

a teacher in Superior, now a student in a school of dramatic art in New York City; and Kittie C. Mr. Wray was brought up in the Episcopal faith. He is a Mason and a member of Superior Lodge, I. O. O. F., where he has passed all the chairs. He has always been a Republican in political principle.

JAMES PATTEN, the able superintendent of the St. Paul and Western Coal Company, at West Superior, and of the Boston Coal Dock and Wharf Company, of Duluth, has been actively connected with the coal business since his boyhood. He was born in Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa., Sept. 6, 1852, a son of James and Catherine (Whitman) Patten.

James Patten, Sr., was born at Lemington Parish, Northumberlandshire, but left England in early life and located in the United States. He spent a few years on a farm in Northumberland county, Pa., but was employed for the greater part of his life as superintendent of coal mines for the Manhattan Coal Company. His was a quiet, industrious life, which passed to its close shortly before his eighty-fourth birthday. His death occurred in Schuylkill county, Pa. His five brothers and four sisters all came to the United States. Mrs. Catherine Patten also died in Schuylkill county in 1888, in her eightieth year. Several of her brothers were actively interested in the coal industry in the United States in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

James Patten received such educational advantages as the public schools in the hills of eastern Pennsylvania afforded. At the early age of ten he began as a slate picker and has ever since been interested in the coal business. He became the superintendent of the collieries at Eagle Hill and retained the position for fourteen years. In 1891 he removed to Superior to take the position of Superintendent of the coal docks of the St. Paul and Pacific Coal Company (now the St. Paul and Western Coal Company) and has been there ever since. After eight years of that service he also assumed charge of the Boston Coal Dock and Wharf Company, at Duluth.

In June, 1887, Mr. Patten was united in matrimony with Miss Lottie Ketner, the daughter of Joshua Ketner, of Schuylkill county, Pa., and three children have been born to them, Katherine M., James W. and Eleanor. In 1899 Mr. Patten built a handsome residence on Banks avenue, in West Superior, where he has since then made his home. The family are prominently identified with the Episcopal Church, St. Albans, where Mr. Patten has been senior warden for several years past. Mr. Patten is a Past Master of the Masonic order. Although a Republican in his party affiliations, he sometimes votes independently.

SAMUEL CARSON McCORMICK, M. D., enjoys the unique distinction of being in years of continuous practice, the oldest representative of the medical profession in the city of Duluth. He was born at Selins Grove, Union Co., Pa., Sept. 8, 1837. His parents, Samuel C. and Sarah (Taggart) McCormick, were natives of Northumberland county, that State. His father was born in 1800, of Irish parents, and died of an acute disease at the age of forty-four years. His mother was born in 1804, and died in 1869, at Lewisburg, Pa. Her father, David Taggart, was a well-to-do citizen of Northumberland county, of Scotch lineage.

After acquiring an academic education Samuel Carson McCormick graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1862, with the degree of M. D. In July of the same year he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 134th Pa. V. I., and continued with the army until the close of the Civil war. On May 27, 1863, he became Assistant Surgeon of the 8th Pennsylvania Reserves, and one year later he was made Assistant Surgeon of the United States Volunteers and ordered to McClellan Hospital, at Philadelphia. From September, 1864, to Aug. 7, 1865, he served as Surgeon of the 202d Pa. V. I. During his service in the war of the Rebellion he acquired much valuable professional experience, and soon after

the war he was appointed Surgeon of the Union Pacific railroad, and spent about two years in that capacity, until its completion, in 1869. In April, 1870, he located at Duluth, where he has ever since been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. For a short time he was the only resident physician in the city. Soon after his arrival he was appointed pension examiner, and discharged the duties of that position until the formation of the United States Board of Examining Surgeons, when he became a member of that body, becoming the president of the Board and continuing as such to the present time. He is a member of the State Medical Society (of which he was at one time vice-president) and of the St. Louis County Medical Society. He has served as health officer of the City and as county physician. He is a Republican, but has never been a candidate for elective office.

In November, 1871, Dr. McCormick was married to Miss Louise E. Smith, daughter of Dr. Vespasian Smith, one of the pioneer physicians of Wisconsin, and afterward a prominent citizen and mayor of Duluth. Dr. and Mrs. McCormick have two sons: William S., city controller of Duluth; and Clinton P., proprietor of the Union Credit Company, in the same city. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Dr. McCormick has long been identified with the Grand Army of the Republic, having helped to organize the first post in Duluth, and is also prominent in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. For more than forty years he has been connected with the Masonic Fraternity, and became a Knight Templar at Mauch Chunk, Pa., whilst living in that State. He has watched the growth of his adopted city with pride and admiration, and he merits the good will of all its citizens.

VESPASIAN SMITH, M. D., was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Oct. 21, 1818. His parents were Virginians, who had moved to that locality in the spring of 1805. He attended the common schools of Mt. Vernon, and afterward prepared himself for a trader, following that vocation for one year, when he took up the study of medicine, under the tutelage of Dr. J. N. Burr. Subsequently he entered the Medical Department of Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, graduating from that institution with the class of 1851. He practiced for several years in New Carlisle and Columbus, Ohio, from which latter place he moved to Superior, Wis., in 1857, when this section was little more than a wilderness. He remained in Superior until 1860, when he received a government appointment as physician to the Indians at the Bayfield Agency. This position he held for eight years, and they were hard years, too. He has been known to travel forty miles in an open boat on Lake Superior to visit a sick Indian, and he was never known to refuse a call, no matter how hard it was, or under what circumstances. Subsequently he was made register of the Land Office at Bayfield, which position he held for two years.

With the first year of the building of the St. Paul & Mississippi River railroad, afterward the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, into Duluth, Dr. Smith located here, and from that time till his death he was always a prominent figure. He was appointed the second Collector of Customs of the port of Duluth, holding the office for nine years, under three administrations. Dr. Smith probably received more government appointments, under more different administrations, than any other man in the Northwest, his first appointment coming under Buchanan's administration, and others following, under every administration except that of President Cleveland. He was for two terms mayor of the city of Duluth, and his popularity is evidenced by the fact that at his first election there was not one vote against him, and at the second there were three, and he cast one of these adverse votes himself. He was elected first president of the St. Louis County Medical Society, about the same time being appointed a member of the State Board of Health, a position he held for twenty years.

Dr. Smith was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had been associated with Masons for years. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, when the first dispensation for a lodge in the Territory of Minnesota was granted.

In 1846, the Doctor was married to Charlotte E. Neely, of New Carlisle, Ohio, and he died in Duluth, Minn., Oct. 11, 1897, being survived by two children, Frank B. Smith and Mrs. S. C. McCormick, both of Duluth.

WILLIAM SMITH McCORMICK, city controller of Duluth, and a young man who is rising to a substantial position in that city, was born there Feb. 16, 1874, son of Dr. Samuel C. and Louise E. (Smith) McCormick.

Mr. McCormick attended the public schools and Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., and later was a student at McCallister College, a Presbyterian institution at St. Paul. After spending two years at St. Paul he returned to Duluth and entered the First National Bank of Duluth, in June, 1892, and with the exception of one year, was in that employ until elected city controller, in February, 1899. He was re-elected in 1901 and 1903, so that he has served three consecutive terms, in which he has demonstrated his efficiency both as a worker and as a manager.

On April 16, 1898, Mr. McCormick enlisted in Company G, 14th Minnesota Volunteers, and served until Nov. 13, 1898, spending most of the time at Chickamauga Park, and seven weeks in the hospital while ill with typhoid fever. He had previously served five years in the Minnesota National Guard, being simultaneously discharged from that organization and the Minnesota Volunteers. He helped to organize Camp McEwen, No. 36, Spanish-American War Veterans, at Duluth, and is now adjutant-general of the Department of Minnesota. He has numerous other social connections, being a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of the B. P. O. E., the I. O. F., the M. W. A., and the Modern Samaritans. He is secretary of the Association of Old Settlers at the Head of the Lakes. Mr. McCormick has led an active and useful life, and his past gives excellent promise of the future.

HON. MICHAEL W. RYAN. Public officials who use their positions as vantage ground for securing the greatest possible good to their constituents are rare, and the citizens of Medford and Taylor county have shown their appreciation of the fact in the hearty endorsement that they have given this able and public-spirited gentleman. A prominent pioneer of the county, he was born in the far East, in Burlington, Vt., Dec. 10, 1847.

The parents of Mr. Ryan were Stephen and Elizabeth (Gillick) Ryan, both born in Ireland, in County Tipperary and County Meath, respectively, though they met and married in America. Mrs. Ryan's parents died in Ireland, and she came to this country when only fourteen years old, with a brother and sister. Stephen Ryan came to the United States when a young man, and lived for a time in Burlington, Vt., but in 1850 started with his wife and family overland for California. On reaching St. Louis, he was taken sick and died there. His widow afterward married Michael Garrity, and is now living in Oshkosh, Wis., at the age of seventy-five.

Michael W. Ryan was taken to Wisconsin by his mother when two years old and lived in Milwaukee until 1857. Thence the family moved to Waukesha, and there Michael entered the public schools and began his education, in due time completing the course. Too young to enlist when the war broke out, he did so later, and Jan. 1, 1864, was enrolled in Company I, 3d Wis. Cav. He served under Gen. Curtis in Gen. James Blunt's brigade, and took part in a number of battles and skirmishes, in all of which he acquitted himself with credit. The greater part of the time he was stationed on the frontier in the Southwest, and was there discharged, Sept. 29, 1865.

Mr. Ryan was one of the pioneers of Medford, as he settled there in 1874. He

was employed several years as foreman in a sawmill, and then took up the hotel business, which he followed for a long time. He built the "Exchange Hotel," and as long as he conducted it, it was the leading hostelry in the place. Much of his time has been spent in public service, and for the past thirteen years he has been connected with the post office. One of his business investments has been the erection of a two-story steel and brick building, to be used for store and residence.

Mr. Ryan has always taken an active part in politics, and is one of the leading Democrats in the northern part of the State, as well as in the local ranks. In 1890, 1894 and 1896, he was sent as delegate to the State conventions. He has given thirteen continuous years in the service of the post office department, eight years as postmaster and the rest as assistant, an office he still holds. During the session of 1893 he was appointed postmaster of the Wisconsin Senate. Medford has honored him by election to the offices of alderman and mayor, and during his two year term in the latter place, Mr. Ryan was largely instrumental in securing the location in Medford of several manufacturing enterprises. In 1898 Mr. Ryan was elected to the Assembly as representative from Taylor and Lincoln counties; he served on the committees on town and county organization, and health and sanitation, and earned a reputation as a hard working member.

On April 8, 1872, Mr. Ryan was married to Mary Magner, daughter of James and Mary Magner, of Waukesha, Wis. There are three children in the family, all daughters, namely: Margaret M., who was born in Waukesha, and has been a teacher in the Medford schools for the past eleven years; Mary E., who married Louis A. Maier, cashier in the First National Bank, of Medford, Wis.; and Helen F., a bookkeeper in Mellen, Wisconsin.

Mr. Ryan is prominent in the G. A. R. and was a charter member of the Post at Medford, of which he is a Past Commander. In 1896 he was sent as a delegate to the National Encampment at St. Paul. He enters with zeal into whatever he is connected with and is everywhere found a valuable aid.

MATTHEW STEWARD HOSMER, M. D. Prominent among the physicians of Ashland, who are devoting their lives to the alleviation of suffering, stands Dr. Matthew S. Hosmer, who for almost twenty years has been going on his daily mission of healing in that city. He was born Nov. 17, 1856, in New Boston, Mich., son of Andrew Jackson and Martha (Eldred) Hosmer, the former also a native of Michigan, and prominent in Wayne county.

The Hosmer family is of English stock originally, and its first American ancestor came to Massachusetts in Colonial times. One of his descendants, Abner Hosmer, is known to have lost his life in the American Revolution. The grandfather of our subject, Artemus Hosmer, went westward as far as Michigan, and spent his life there as a contractor. He died in New Boston, at the age of sixty years, and his homestead is still in the possession of the family. Artemus Hosmer was twice married, and his second wife, a Miss Dunn, was of Welsh lineage, though probably born in Canada.

Andrew J. Hosmer died Aug. 24, 1903, in New Boston. He was quite prominent in local affairs, and while never an active politician, he filled several offices in the public service. He and his wife had seven sons and four daughters, ten of whom are still living: Mary, Mrs. Russell Rice, who died in New Boston; John; Albert; Dr. Matthew S.; Andrew J.; Jennie, Mrs. Speer, of Belleville, Mich.; James E., of Park City, Utah; Charles S.; Addie, Mrs. Tinkham; Hattie, Mrs. Baxter; and Eli, Andrew J., James E. and Charles S. are all physicians, and Andrew J. was located for some years in Ashland.

The grandfather on the maternal side, John Eldred, was a contractor in New Boston; he was of Scotch-Irish descent, and lived to be sixty-two years old.

Matthew S. Hosmer was thoroughly prepared for his work in the Belleville high school and the Medical Department of the

University of Michigan from which he graduated in June, 1882. He practiced first at Maple Ridge, Mich., but after two years decided to remove to Ashland, where he has been located to the present time. Dr. Hosmer has studied about a year in Vienna, Dresden, London and Berlin, and he keeps himself fully abreast of the times in his profession. He has built up a fine practice, is the consulting physician of the railroad hospital, and for four or five years conducted the Hosmer hospital. Since 1889 he has been on the staff of St. Joseph's hospital. During the past two years he has made a specialty of Internal Medicine.

In 1887 Dr. Hosmer was married to Anna Macdonald, who was born near Montreal, Canada, daughter of John and Mary Ann Macdonald. Four children have been born to the doctor and his wife, Helen, Roscoe, Margaret and Steward.

Dr. Hosmer is a well known Mason, of Ancient Landmark Lodge, and Ashland Commandery, K. T., No. 22; he also belongs to the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., the Maccabees, U. O. F., the M. W. A., and is examining physician for the most of these orders, as well as for several insurance companies. Politically he is a Republican, but his arduous professional duties leave him little time to devote to public life. Dr. Hosmer has never ceased to be a student in his profession; and has succeeded in it largely because of his absorbing interest in his work and his strict attention to it, without which even his acknowledged skill might have failed to bring him his present assured position.

SOLON LOUIS PERRIN, one of the leading attorneys of Superior who represents some of the most important corporate interests at the Head of the Lakes, is a native of the Badger State, born in the town of Kinnickinnick, St. Croix county, March 17, 1859. He is the eldest son of William Louis and Julia Frances (Loring) Perrin, and comes of sturdy New England stock on both the paternal and maternal sides.

John Perrin, grandfather of Solon L., was born in Vermont but spent his later life on a farm in the State of New York. William L. Perrin was born at Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y., but for more than half a century has been a citizen of Wisconsin, having settled in St. Croix county in company with his brother, James E. Perrin, in 1851. For a number of years he was active in the public affairs of that county and filled the office of county clerk from 1875 to 1879. In political principles he is a Democrat. Mrs. Julia F. Perrin died in St. Paul, Minn., in 1894 at the age of fifty-five years. She was born in Maine, where her father died, and in company with her mother, brothers and sisters she came to Wisconsin in 1856. The family settled in St. Croix county, where she married Mr. Perrin. She became the mother of three sons and two daughters who survive her except one daughter who died in infancy: Frank Leon, a professional journalist at St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Ernest, a practicing physician of Star Prairie, Wis.; Mabel S., a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and now living at Superior; and Solon L.

The early education of Solon L. Perrin was acquired in the district schools and supplemented by a course at the Hudson high school. At the age of eighteen years he entered the law office of Baker & Spooner at Hudson, and spent several years with that firm, the junior member of which is at present the senior United States Senator from Wisconsin. During the legislative sessions of 1879 and 1880 Mr. Perrin was assistant chief clerk of the Assembly, a position which enabled him to acquire considerable valuable experience and an accurate knowledge of the methods in vogue in legal and political proceedings. In the fall of 1880 he entered the law school of the State University and was graduated from that famous institution in the following June. He at once entered the law department of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad at St. Paul, in which office he continued to be employed until September, 1895, at which date he located in Superior. He has since had charge of the local business of that corporation, and

in addition has acquired a lucrative private practice and has been retained on many important cases. In 1897 he was appointed one of the receivers of the Superior Consolidated Land Co. and upon the re-organization of that concern in the spring of 1902, he became its attorney. A Republican in principle, he has never but once been a candidate for official honors nor an agitator of political issues. In 1902 he was a prominent candidate for State senator before the convention. The vote was a tie for 500 ballots when he threw his support to one of his opponents.

In 1888 occurred the marriage of Mr. Perrin and Miss Elizabeth G. Staples, of St. Paul, Minn. She was born at Hudson, Wis., and is a daughter of Silas Staples of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin are the parents of two children, Florence Elizabeth and James Louis. The family moves in the best social circles. Mr. Perrin is identified with the local lodge of Elks, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being connected with the lodge and chapter at Hudson, and with Paladin Commandery, Knights Templar, at St. Paul.

HENRY A. RUSSELL, M. D. One of the leading physicians of Superior is Dr. Henry A. Russell, who is descended from New England ancestry which can be traced back to the early days of this country. Dr. Russell was born in Lovell, Oxford Co., Maine, March 10, 1855, a son of Henry and Lucy (Stearns) Russell, both natives of Lovell.

In early Colonial days the emigrant Major Benjamin Russell published the Boston *Sentinel* during the Revolution, and printed all the proceedings of the Continental Congress, although the government was unable to pay for this service at the time. Years later an appropriation was made by which Major Russell was reimbursed. Major Russell was an intimate friend of George Washington and of other leading men of the day. George Russell, a son of Major Russell and father of Henry, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He afterward settled in Maine and was the first postmaster of Centre Lovell, a position he held for nearly fifty years. He died in 1879, at the age of ninety-one years. Henry Russell was a carpenter and did a large contracting business in Lovell, where he died when sixty-six years old. His wife, Lucy (Stearns) Russell, lived to be seventy years of age; she was a daughter of Gen. Solomon Stearns, a school teacher, justice of the peace, and a prominent man in the Maine militia.

The Stearns family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts. Isaac Stearns came over in 1630 in the same ship with Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall, and settled at Watertown, Mass., where he became one of the selectmen of the town. Gen. Solomon Stearns was of the seventh generation in this country; he was born at Lovell in 1798 and died in 1849. Benjamin Stearns, father of Gen. Solomon, was born in Massachusetts in 1757. He married Susanna Frye, a daughter of Hon. Simon Frye, first chief justice of Maine, from whose family United States Senator Frye is descended. Hon. Isaac Stearns, father of Benjamin, served in the French and Indian war, and was a member of both houses in the Massachusetts legislature; he died at the age of eighty-six, in 1808, at his home in Billerica, Massachusetts.

Henry A. Russell studied medicine at Washington, D. C., graduating from Howard University, March 2, 1881. He entered the government service and received the appointment of surgeon to the Crow Indian Agency in Montana, where he remained until 1887. In the spring of 1888 Dr. Russell settled in Superior, where he has since been engaged as a general practitioner. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the first board of United States pension examiners, a position he has occupied ever since with the exception of three years; during this time he has examined over 1,000 applicants, and he is at present secretary of the board.

In 1891 Dr. Russell was married to Anna E. Ross, a daughter of George and Sarah Ross (both deceased) of Prescott, Wis. Dr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of two children, Dean Frederick and Carl

Ross. The family are attendants of the Congregational Church. Dr. Russell is a Mason, P. M. of Blue Lodge and P. H. P. of the Chapter, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Formerly a Republican, Dr. Russell has been since 1898 an advocate of Prohibition principles. He was nominated for mayor on the Prohibition ticket in 1900, and in the same year received that party's nomination for Congress. Although unsuccessful, he polled the highest vote ever received by a Prohibition candidate for Congress in Wisconsin, the vote being much in excess of the party membership.

ALBERT STILLMAN CHASE has been identified with the city of Duluth from its infancy, has been active in the development of many of her most important enterprises, and a mere mention of the numerous concerns in whose organization he has assisted would be sufficient to proclaim him one of the most energetic and successful business men of St. Louis county, Minnesota.

Mr. Chase was born Nov. 4, 1843, in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and comes of a family long established in America, being a descendant of Aquila Chase, a prominent pioneer of Massachusetts. Dr. Stillman Chase, father of Albert S., was born in Salem, Mass., received a good practical English education, and took a course in medicine at Syracuse, N. Y., becoming an eclectic practitioner. In 1858 he came west and located in Rochester, Minn., where he died in the fall of 1859, at the age of fifty-four years. He was successful as a physician, and was highly esteemed wherever he was known. Dr. Chase married Wealthy Alzina Kelsey, like himself a native of Salem, Mass., and her death occurred in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., some years after that of her husband.

Albert S. Chase joined his father in Rochester, Minn., in 1859, and remained there until 1862, on Aug. 13th of which year he enlisted in Company H, Sixth Minn. V. I., with which he served until May 10, 1865, when hostilities had ceased. The command was in service on the frontier of Minnesota and Dakota against the Sioux Indians, and in 1863 took part in Gen. Sibley's expedition to the Missouri river, going as far as the present site of Bismarck, N. Dak. In July, 1864, the regiment went to Helena, Ark., where many of the men were seized with congestive chills which proved fatal to a large number. Mr. Chase was one of the victims, but survived the attack. He was sent to hospital at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and recovered so far as to be able to work on a hospital boat on the Mississippi for a time. Later he was taken ill with jaundice, and was in hospital at Prairie du Chien, Wis., until discharged.

On his return from the army Mr. Chase engaged in the boot and shoe business at Owatonna, Minn., in company with his brother, K. D. Chase, but owing to the rapid depreciation of values which followed the war the enterprise was not a success. In 1870 he located at Duluth, where he secured a position on the *Tribune,* having had some experience as a "typo" at Rochester. In 1871 he entered the employ of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railway Co., and after spending a year as clerk in the office of that corporation became agent at Chaska, Minn. Three months later he was transferred to Hinckley, this State, as agent, and remained there six months, going back to Duluth to take a clerkship in the office in that city. After six months in this position he became joint agent at Duluth of the Northern Pacific and Lake Superior & Mississippi Railway Companies, continuing thus for eight years, when the business of the two companies was divided, and for the next ten years he was the Northern Pacific agent in Duluth. During this period Mr. Chase had bought the charter of the Duluth Street Railway Company and begun the construction of its lines, he having built most of the lines now in Duluth. To this enterprise he gave his entire attention for two years, operating the street railway until 1891, in which year he sold out. Following this he

was one of five men who took the contract to build the Duluth Missabe & Northern railroad, which was constructed in one year, Mr. Chase's remuneration for the work being in stock and bonds of the road. He held his interest therein until the sale of the entire road to the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, since when his chief attention has been directed to real estate and mining. He is one of the incorporators of the Midnight Test Mining Company, which is developing gold mines in Arizona; is a stockholder, director and incorporator of the City National Bank of Duluth; a director of the Consolidated Abstract Company; and a stockholder in the Minnesota Match Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of matches on a large scale, in West Duluth.

With all his varied experiences in business, in numerous ventures and with different associates, Mr. Chase has never been drawn into a lawsuit of any kind—a remarkable record. Public life and official honors have never appealed to him, and though he has served several times as a grand juror he has never desired any elective office, or taken any active part in politics. He is a lifelong Republican. Since 1864 he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, being now a past master of Palestine Lodge, and a member of Keystone Chapter, Duluth Council, Duluth Commandery, K. T., and Duluth Consistory, Scottish Rite, in all of which bodies he has held official position.

WILLIAM T. RINEHART, M. D., general practitioner and proprietor of Rinehart's Hospital, Ashland, Wis., has won distinction in both branches of his profession, being a recognized authority in each wherever his name is known. He was born in Waynesburg, Pa., Dec. 27, 1855, and is a son of Marshall and Mina Rinehart.

After completing his literary education, Dr. Rinehart matriculated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took the regular course of lectures, graduating therefrom in 1886. Immediately thereafter he came West, spending a few months in a hospital at Eau Claire, Wis. In April of the following year he came to Ashland and under the auspices of the American Aid Association established a hospital which he successfully managed until 1890, when he relinquished the management. During the season of 1891 he erected his present hospital building, a commodious and modern structure, designed and erected according to the best known plans of hygiene. In 1900 a woman's hospital and a training school for nurses were added to the establishment, in all having a capacity for seventy-five patients and ten students in the training school, which comprises a three years course. A specialty is made of surgical cases and all diseases not contagious are treated. Dr. Rinehart's eminence as a surgeon is justly due to the success that has attended his operations in many most difficult cases, and as a result he is known throughout the United States and Canada. Since the establishment of his hospital in Ashland more than ten thousand patients have been admitted and treated. He also enjoys a large office practice. The hospital is modern in its equipment, with all essential apparatus, is heated by hot water and has electric lighting, being in every particular thoroughly metropolitan.

In addition to discharging the manifold duties of his calling, Dr. Rinehart has found time to devote to the health and well being of the public in another direction, having served as county and city physician a number of years; he has been also health commissioner of the city for a number of years, and he is examining surgeon for the Chicago & North Western Railway Company.

Dr. Rinehart was united in marriage, Oct. 13, 1887, to Anna, daughter of P. A. and Tres (Campbell) Chesley, natives of Cornwall, Canada, and New York, respectively. Mrs. Rinehart is a true helpmeet of her husband, being deeply interested in his professional work, with which she has familiarized herself by close observation and much study. She has from the establishment of the hospital taken upon herself the duties of matron and very largely

attended to its business management and much of the success of the institution as a business venture may be attributed to her skill.

SIDNEY HARRY WATERMAN. The city of Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., is one to be particularly congratulated in its chief executive, Hon. Sidney H. Waterman, a man of energy, tireless effort in the cause of public good, and one who has the city's best interests at heart.

Mr. Waterman was born in Windsor county, Vt., Dec. 23, 1844, son of Harry and Diana (Johnson) Waterman, both of Windsor county, where they lived and died, and where their six children were born, as follows: Emily, who is now a resident of Hanover, N. H.; Martha, deceased, Sidney, deceased; Sidney H.; Frederick, a real estate man of Elk River, Minn.; and Frank, of Buffalo, who works on the Erie railroad as conductor. Until he was seventeen years of age Sidney H. Waterman attended the home schools, and then went to Oshkosh, where he worked in various sawmills until 1882. In 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Maria L. Howard, of Oshkosh, daughter of R. L. Howard, a Baptist preacher. The following children have come to this marriage: Albert H., secretary of the Miller Waterman Co. store at Cumberland, married Anna Miller, and has five daughters, Abbie, Gertrude, Elinor, Isabella and Frances; Alice married Timothy Olcott, of Ashton, Iowa, a banker and has three children, Sidney, Harvey and Ethel; Grace married W. J. Boyden, a merchant at Cumberland, and has two children, Sidney and Louisa; Marian is attending the State University at Madison. These children were all educated in the home and high schools, and are very intelligent and popular young people.

In March, 1882 Mr. Waterman came to Cumberland, and operated the Beaver Lake Lumber Co. mill for about twenty-two years under a contract. In 1903 the Miller & Waterman Company purchased what is known as the Company's Store in Cumberland, and Mr. Waterman is now the vice-president of the company. He is president of the Cumberland Telephone Company. He has a large cranberry marsh in Burnett county, Wis., consisting of 125 acres, which is very profitable.

In politics Mr. Waterman is a Republican, and for seven years has acted as mayor of Cumberland, giving the people a clean, honorable and business like administration. He has also served upon the county board, and is a man who leads in whatever he undertakes. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 223, F. & A. M., and of Lodge No. 303, I. O. O. F., both of Cumberland. Mrs. Waterman is a consistent member of the Methodist Church, and a very charming and gracious lady.

GEORGE H. GIFFIN, one of the most reliable and highly respected among the business men of Superior, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in November, 1848, and has been a resident of West Superior since 1891.

The earliest American ancestor of the Giffins probably came from Wales. By Revolutionary times the family had become fully identified with their adopted country and in full sympathy with its aspirations, and we find one of the descendants, the great-grandfather of George H., serving in the Continental army. David Giffin, a son of the above, was in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Plattsburg. He was a native of Massachusetts but settled at Colchester, Vt., in early life, where he both managed a farm and kept a tavern. He was twice married, reared a large family and lived to be over eighty-five years old; his last years were spent in St. Lawrence county, New York.

George Giffin, son of David and the father of George H., was born in Colchester, Vt., but when only eleven he left home and went to St. Lawrence county, where his father afterward joined him. Though he had little schooling, he was always a great reader and kept himself thoroughly informed on current events. About 1850 he

went to Milwaukee, but after a couple of years he returned and spent the remainder of his life on his farm in New York, where he passed away at the age of seventy-three. In early life Mr. Giffin was a Whig, but in 1856 he voted for Fremont and thereafter always supported the Republican party. At various times he filled several of the local offices. He was a man of most exemplary character, but was not formally identified with any church. His wife, Sophronia (Healy) Giffin, was born in St. Lawrence county in 1820. Her death in Milwaukee in 1850, in the very prime of life, was a blow to all who knew her, and a special loss to the four children she left. Of these George H. was the only son; Delia, is now Mrs. A. L. Sunderland, of Westport, Minn.; Julia, married first Mr. O. Witteas, later Mr. John Ward, and died in Michigan; and Martha, married Mr. R. Harris, of Roberts, Wisconsin.

George H. Giffin was educated in the county schools near his home, and spent his summers assisting his father on the farm. On reaching his majority he went to Wisconsin and settled at Roberts, St. Croix county, where he bought wild land and improved a farm. After a number of years there he sold his farm and lived for a couple of years in New Richmond, Wis. In 1891 he removed to West Superior and entered the employ of the Superior Rapid Transit Co., spending four years in their shops as car repairer. Since 1895 he has been with a firm dealing in groceries.

In his political views Mr. Giffin is Independent, but generally supports the Republican party. Fraternally he is most active in the interests of the I. O. O. F., with which order he has been connected for twenty years or more, and in which he has passed all the chairs in Subordinate Lodge and Encampment. His stability of character and reliability in business have inspired the confidence of the community and his personal friends are legion.

In 1872 Mr. Giffin was married to Mary, daughter of John C. and Melissa Searle, of Roberts, Wis. Mr. Searle, now deceased, was one of the earliest pioneers in St. Croix county, settling in Hudson in 1853. His widow is now living in St. Paul. Mrs. Giffin was born in Binghampton, N. Y., before the migration of the family westward. She has borne her husband four sons, all most admirable in character and all except George S. graduates of the Blaine high school in West Superior. The family are all prominently identified with the Baptist Church.

George S. Giffin, the oldest son, served as a corporal in Co. I, 3d W. V. I., through the Porto Rican campaign. He is a bookkeeper by profession and a member of the city council for the sixth ward. John H. is a graduate of Upper Alton College, and is now a student at the Baptist Theological School in Rochester, N. Y. Nelson H. had charge for several years of the circulation department of the Superior *Morning Leader,* and later had a similar position in Superior with the Duluth *News-Tribune,* during which time an enormous gain was made in the circulation of that journal in Superior. He is at present bookkeeper for a firm of fuel dealers. The fourth son, Bert B., is at home.

WILLIAM BISHOP REA, a highly esteemed citizen and successful business man of Ashland, Wis., was born in Cumberland county, Pa., Sept. 14, 1847. He is a son of John Allen and Elizabeth (Bishop) Rea, both of whom were born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania.

The father of John A. Rea was born in Scotland. In early life he learned the stone mason's trade and after his settlement in Pennsylvania, he devoted himself to his calling and numerous buildings were erected by him. When about seventy years of age, he was fallen upon by a horse which he was riding, resulting in injuries that caused his death. John A. Rea learned the saddlery trade in his youth, following it at Newburg and during the Civil war he contracted heavily to provide government supplies, employing seventy-five or more persons in his business. He passed a busy life, was uni-

formly successful and was much esteemed for his many excellent qualities. He was a Democrat in politics and during President Buchanan's administration was appointed and served as postmaster of Newburg. He died at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Elizabeth Rea died at the age of sixty-three years. To Mr. and Mrs. Rea were born three sons and two daughters. Melissa Jane, now Mrs. Mowery, of Newville, Pa., is the only survivor besides her brother, William B. Rea.

The boyhood of William Bishop Rea was spent in Newburg, where he received his elementary education. He was living there during the progress of the battle of Gettysburg and although distant thirty miles, the roar of the guns was clearly heard and the smoke was distinctly visible to the eye. When twenty years of age he accepted a clerical position in a general store at Newburg, where he remained until 1871, when he came West and located in Oshkosh, Wis., obtaining employment in a crockery store and later, in the "Empire House," kept by his uncle, Mr. Rea. Subsequently he went to Appleton, Wis., thence to Fond du Lac, and in 1886 located in Ashland, where he dealt in groceries for a time. He subsequently turned his attention to the real estate business and dealt largely in city property, as well as timber and farming lands, in which business he is now engaged. In 1901 he was appointed city assessor for two years and gave a large share of his personal attention to the duties of that office. To this position Mr. Rea brought to bear capabilities that can only be acquired by one who has a broad knowledge of the real estate business.

Mr. Rea was united in marriage with Carrie A. French, their union having been consummated in 1879. Mrs. Rea is a daughter of Rev. Charles French, a Presbyterian clergyman, who died in Ashland in 1902, aged eighty-three years. Mrs. Rea was born at Melbourne, near Montreal, Canada, and came to the United States with her parents during her childhood. To Mr. and Mrs. Rea three children have been born, Carrie A., Edith E. and Leslie J. The last named died at the age of fourteen months. The family is identified with the Presbyterian Church and its members are prominent in social circles. Mr. Rea is secretary of Ashland Lodge, No. 558, B. P. O. E., and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

HANSEN E. SMITH has been a prominent business man of Duluth for a number of years, connected with banking, railroad, lumbering and mining enterprises. He is still ranked among the younger men, however, being yet in his thirties, having been born Dec. 6, 1867, of Danish-German parentage.

Hansen Ewertsen Smith was the eldest child of his parents. He received his early education in the public schools of Michigan and at Swensbergs School, at Grand Rapids, in the same State.

In 1894 he established the banking and investment business of H. E. Smith & Co., since incorporated and in which he is still a stockholder. Mr. Smith is connected with various public business and social interests of the city, being a member of the Duluth Charter Commission; a former president of the Water and Light Department; the Chamber of Commerce; and director of the Commercial Club; he is also a member of the Kitchi Gammi Club.

In 1891 Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Mary Cecelia Wilson, daughter of Edwin Alonzo Wilson, and a descendant of a well-known Vermont family, and they have a family of five children: Hazel Marguerite, Mildred Ethyleen, Ruth Winnogene, Inez Lucile and Ruggles H.

A. J. MYRLAND, district attorney of Burnett county, and a prominent business man of Grantsburg, was born Jan. 15, 1861, in Norway, son of Ole S. and Othine H. (Sellevold) Myrland, natives of Norway. Ole S. Myrland was a fisherman, and followed the sea from thirteen years old until his thirty-third year. He came to America in 1866, and located in Primrose, Dane Co.,

Wis., where he farmed until his death in 1893. His widow is now living in Leroy, Minn., with a son. Mr. Myrland was a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife had nine children, only two of whom are now living, namely: August J.; and Knute S., a farmer of Leroy, Minnesota.

August J. Myrland was educated in the home schools, remaining at home until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Milton College for two years, and then to the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1890. He then taught school for two years in Dane county, Wis., and was principal of the Belleville high school, at Belleville, Wis., for five years. He then attended the University Law school at Madison, and was admitted to the Bar in 1896. He taught school at Glenwood, Minn., until February, 1897, at which time he came to Grantsburg.

Mr. Myrland was married in Dane county, Wis., Aug. 21, 1890, to Lena B. Anderson, of Perry, Dane Co., Wis., and to this union have been born: Arthur L., Ruth H., Otto E., James C. and Mina M. After locating in Grantsburg Mr. Myrland took up the practice of law, was elected district attorney for Burnett county in the fall of 1898, and has served in that office to the present time. He has been school clerk for seven years, village attorney for eight years, secretary of the Farmers' Starch Co., for four years, and is interested in a number of other business enterprises. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and attended the State conventions of 1900 and 1902. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Grantsburg; and of the I. O. O. F., No. 225, Grantsburg. He attends the Methodist Church.

In April, 1901, Mr. Myrland purchased a one-half interest in the *Burnett County Sentinel,* which was established in 1875, and he is now the editor of this publication. In March, 1903, he was appointed member of the board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin from the 11th congressional district for the term of three years.

EDMUND RUFUS OTIS (deceased), for many years a well-known official of Superior, was a descendant of one of the historic families of New England. He was born near Au Sable Forks, at Clintonville, Clinton Co., N. Y., Nov. 28, 1834, and died in January, 1902, in Superior. His parents were Thomas Jefferson and Rebecca C. (Pratt) Otis, natives, respectively, of Vermont and New York State.

The American ancestor of the Otis family was Richard Otis, who was imprisoned in Boston as a non-conformist for several months after his arrival in this country from England. On his release he became an elector, and was registered as such in 1661. Somewhat later, Richard Otis with two other families founded the town of Dover, N. H., where his block house stood on what is known as Otis Hill. His son Richard was killed in his own home by the Indians during the French and Indian war, and his daughter was taken as a captive to Canada, where she was forced to marry a Frenchman. On the latter's death she returned to New Hampshire and married a Mr. Wentworth. Three sons of Richard Otis were away in the Maine woods at the time of his death, and on their return made war on the Indians in revenge.

John Otis, a brother of Richard, was the father of James Otis, the famous patriot-orator. Several members of the family served in the Revolution and in other wars. The father of Thomas J. Otis lost a leg in the war of 1812, Thomas J. Otis himself was a first lieutenant of New York Artillery during the Mexican war, and his sons William and George were in the Civil war. William was killed in the service; George became a captain in the 2d Wis. V. I., and later a colonel. Thomas J. Otis died at Austin, Minn., in 1881, at the age of seventy-three; his wife, Rebecca C. (Pratt) Otis, died aged seventy-two, in 1884, at McGregor, Iowa. Her father, who was a carpenter by trade, and died in Reeseville, N. Y., lost a leg in the Battle of Lake Champlain.

Edmund Rufus Otis attended the public

schools, a select school at Baxter Springs, N. Y., and the Elmira Academy, graduating when he was sixteen. He went into a newspaper office at Corning, N. Y., and after a few months began writing editorials. In 1851 he went to Racine, Wis., and spent about two years there and at Kenosha. In 1855 he started the *Hudson Star,* at Hudson, Wis., a paper which is still published. This paper Mr. Otis sold, and then founded the *Mineral Point Democrat.* When the war broke out he was doing editorial work on the *St. Louis Republican.* He at once enlisted in the Home Guards, and later was made first lieutenant, Company B, 8th Mo. V. I. He became captain of Company H, of the same regiment, but after two years resigned on account of ill-health. Capt. Otis commanded the skirmish line at Fort Donelson, and led his company at Shiloh and in other engagements, acquitting himself as a gallant soldier. Much time was spent on the march, entailing considerable suffering for lack of water, food and shelter. A year or two after the war Major Otis, as he was called, resumed newspaper work at St. Paul, and he went in 1886 to Bismarck, N. Dak., where for about a year he published the *Journal.* Then he located in Superior, devoting his attention to newspaper correspondence and to real estate. His first visit to Superior had been in 1856, when he accompanied the president and engineer of the St. Croix & Superior Railroad Company, in the effort to secure terminal grounds on Allouez Bay. This road was the predecessor of the Omaha railroad, which follows practically the same route originally contemplated between Superior and St. Paul. From 1890 until his death Mr. Otis served as justice of the peace, doing most of the business in that line at the Old Town; more than two thousand cases were brought before him, and he married over two hundred couples. He was also a notary public and did considerable conveyancing and abstract work at intervals.

In 1857 Major Otis married Emma A. Jewell, who was born in New Hampshire, a daughter of Trueworthy Jewell, one of the early settlers of St. Croix county, Wis. To Major and Mrs. Otis were born one son and three daughters: Ira C., an engineer in the United States surveyor general's office at Olympia, Wash.; Grace, who is Mrs. Birchell, of St. Paul; and Alice E. and Pearl L. A., of Superior.

Mr. Otis was nearly all his life a supporter of the Democratic party. He was a member of the second village council of Superior, and prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic.

GEORGE M. CARNACHAN, M. D., physician, postmaster and president of the village board of Bruce, Rusk Co., Wis., and one of the leading citizens of the section, was born March 7, 1857, at Glasgow, Scotland, a son of Rev. J. G. and Mary M. (Macfarlane) Carnachan.

The late distinguished father of Dr. Carnachan, Rev. J. C. Carnachan, LL. D., was a native of Scotland and spent nine years in the University of Glasgow, entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1854. In 1856 he came to America, and in seeking congenial surroundings for settlement, selected Tioga county, Pa., where he was joined by his family in the following year. He entered upon ministerial work and acceptably ministered to congregations at Troy, Danville and Meadville. He became widely known for his piety and learning, so much so that the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of Naples, Italy, through examination by a specially appointed commission. Several years previous to his death, failing health compelled relinquishment of active work, and he passed to his final reward at Meadville, Oct. 21, 1903.

Dr. Carnachan is fortunate in inheriting many of the qualities of heart and mind so conspicuous in his noted father. He was given a careful educational training in the public schools and Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., completing the same when but eighteen years old. In 1875 he matriculated at the Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, where he took three consecutive

courses, supplemented by two regular courses pursued during the summer time in the Kentucky School of Medicine and was graduated first honor man and the youngest of a class of seventy, Feb. 27, 1878. In a competitive test he won the gold medal prize for general proficiency, as well as a silver medal as a thesis prize. These were honors indeed, as he was obliged to contend with an unusually brilliant set of young men. So thoroughly had he digested the instruction imparted to him, that his work was recognized at once by his being tendered the position of house physician to the Louisville City Hospital, after successfully passing a rigid competitive examination. Here he remained one year and then opened an office in Louisville, where he entered upon a general practice and remained in that beautiful city until the fall of 1881.

Dr. Carnachan removed then to Bentley, Ill., where he was in active practice for ten years, coming in 1891 to Bruce. This was then but a hamlet, its population for the most part made up of lumber men and for a long time he was the only settled physician between Barron and Rhinelander. Here for fourteen years Dr. Carnachan has successfully practiced his profession and has established a reputation as a physician and a public-spirited citizen. In 1898 he opened his *Model* drug store, than which no other in northern Wisconsin is better entitled to the name. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Bruce, and in 1902 was elected president of the village, being re-elected in 1903 and 1904. Upon several occasions he has been treasurer of the school board and has held other relations to the municipality.

In politics Dr. Carnachan is an active Republican, taking a deep interest in public matters, as becomes a worthy citizen, and upon numerous occasions represented his party as a delegate at county conventions. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and was the first Chancellor Commander of Chippewa Valley Lodge of Bruce, Wis. He belongs also to the beneficiary order of the Maccabees. Dr. Carnachan is surgeon to both the Arpin and the Beldenville Lumber Companies; is examining surgeon for all the insurance companies doing business in Bruce and vicinity; for almost all of the leading beneficiary organizations, and is a member of the Board of Pension Examiners at Bruce, Wis. He is one of the men of affairs of the locality, one whose interests also are centered here. He has fostered many of the successful enterprises of the place and has watched the growth of its material prosperity from almost the beginning. That he may live many years and see the fruition of his hopes and the completion of his enterprises for the benefit of this community, is the universal wish of his many admiring friends.

In 1878 Dr. Carnachan was united in marriage with Mrs. Susan Salisbury. There is no living issue to this marriage. Dr. and Mrs. Carnachan have an adopted son, Robert W.

HON. W. S. MANNING, County Judge, vice-president of the State Bank, at Ladysmith, and a prominent dealer in real estate, is one of the leading citizens of this section of Wisconsin.

Judge Manning was born Aug. 26, 1855, in Sheboygan County, Wis., a son of E. D. and Elizabeth (Shaugen) Manning, the former of whom was born at Saratoga, N. Y., the latter at Morristown, New Jersey.

His father dying in his youth, E. D. Manning accompanied his mother, then Mrs. Jacob Ling, to this State, and settled in Sheboygan County, in 1848. In this county he married and lived until 1856, when he and his wife removed to Baraboo, a year later going to Richland county, where they settled permanently. The father died in 1898, aged seventy years, and the mother is still surviving and residing on the old homestead there. Mr. Manning was a man of affairs and held numerous offices.

Judge Manning is the eldest of his parents' five children. He was reared on his father's farm and remained at home until maturity, obtaining his education in attendance at the common and high schools of Richland county. At the age of seventeen

W. S. Manning

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he began teaching in the public schools, and followed this profession for some sixty months. During this time he employed spare moments in the study of law, and finally entered the office of Clark & Jackson, as a student. They were prominent attorneys at Plymouth, Wis., and were his office preceptors one year. He was admitted to the Bar in October, 1880, and immediately opened a law office at Muscoda, Wis., for the succeeding nine years closely applying himself to the demands of his profession.

In 1889 Judge Manning became associated with E. I. Kidd, formerly State Bank examiner, Atley Peterson, State Railroad commissioner, J. O. Davidson, now lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin, W. H. Bennett, B. F. Washburn, Ole O. Dahl and A. C. V. Elston, in the organization of the Kickapoo Valley and Northern Railway, now the Wisconsin Western and a part of the Milwaukee system. Mr. Manning was the active manager of this company, and they completed thirty-four of the fifty-one miles between Soldiers' Grove and Wauzeka, finishing their contract in 1891. In 1895 he went to Kentucky, where he had a contract for the construction of twenty-five miles of road, which is now operated by the Louisville & Nashville Company. After the completion of this second contract, Mr. Manning returned to Wisconsin, and became cashier of a bank at Soldiers' Grove; he served in that capacity until 1900, when he came to Ladysmith as the representative of the J. L. Gates Land Co., of Milwaukee. The place was then a hamlet, with seventy-four residents by actual count, and was known as the village of Warner. Here Judge Manning was confronted with a business opportunity, which he was not slow to take advantage of. Prior to this there had been much agitation concerning a division from Chippewa County, and the question had been before the Legislature. It needed but the enterprise of an energetic and forceful man, like Judge Manning, to take the matter in hand. He saw its expediency and became the champion of the bill, and went before the Legislature of 1900 as the representative of those interested. He labored during the whole session and it was largely through his efforts that the bill was finally passed authorizing the division which was accomplished in May, 1901.

About this time Gov. LaFollette named Mr. Manning for the position of County Judge, his present term to extend until 1906. He has dealt extensively in the Gates Company's lands and continues to be one of the company's representatives, having also large personal holdings. He has been very active in encouraging emigration and has been the direct means of locating many desirable settlers in this county.

In politics Judge Manning is a Democrat, and for many years has been one of the acknowledged party workers. He has served as delegate for his party to State and other conventions, and was twice a candidate for district attorney. Fraternally he is a Mason, one of the organizers and charter members of the Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 280, of which he was the first master; is a Knight Templar, De Molai Commandery, of Boscobel, Wis., and belongs to the order of Odd Fellows, being connected with the Ladysmith Lodge of that organization.

In 1880 Judge Manning was united in marriage with Miss Ida M. Elston, and their two children died in infancy. An adopted daughter, Frances C., is given parental care and a good home. In 1900 Judge Manning built a handsome modern house, on a beautiful point overlooking the Flambeau river.

EDWARD B. GLASS, one of the oldest surviving pioneers of Minnesota and a participant in many of the historic events at the Head of the Lakes, comes of a long line of New England sea-faring ancestors. He was born in Guilford, Piscataquis Co., Maine, July 31, 1832, and his first visit to the Lake region occurred in 1853, when he came to assist in negotiating a treaty with the Red Cliff Indians on Apostle Islands, and on this trip he spent a night each in Superior and Fond du Lac.

Sidney Glass, his grandfather, was born at New Gloucester, Mass., and in active life followed the sea. He served in the war of

the Revolution, and was wounded in service under Admiral John Paul Jones. He attained the remarkable age of one hundred and thirteen years, and died at Guilford, Maine.

Ezekiel Glass, son of Sidney and father of Edward B., was, like his father, a seafaring man. When the war of 1812 was at hand, he entered the army, and participated in some of the decisive events of that struggle, and was present at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He married Sabina Byron, also of a representative New England family.

Edward B. Glass left home at the age of fourteen years, and went to New Orleans, making the journey by water. He obtained work on a Mississippi river steamer, plying between that place and St. Paul, and after a time he entered the United States government employ under Major Harriman, agent for the Chippewa Indians at Crow Wing, Minn. In that connection he remained five years, finding much to interest him in his work and in the country. After assisting to remove the tribe to White Earth, he worked some at logging on the Chippewa Reservation. At the outbreak of the Sioux war, he enlisted under Col. Northrup, and for two and a half years served as scout, his previous experience with the Indians rendering his services at this time invaluable. At Fort Ransom he helped to rescue the prisoners taken by the savages at New Ulm. In 1869 Mr. Glass located at Superior, Wis., where for four years he engaged in logging, and then moved to Duluth, Minn. There he erected the first hotel on Rice's Point, the building still standing a monument to the memory of those early days. After a year there he spent two years in Houghton, Mich., and two years in Canada. About 1875 he came to Fond du Lac, where he invested in real estate and conducted a market garden for many years, meeting with much success. A man of strong character, it was but natural that he should be conspicuous in public affairs, and in a short time after he located in Fond du Lac, his name was familiar. He is a Democrat in politics, and for a number of years he served as deputy sheriff of St. Louis county. He is simple and direct in his manner, and his integrity has never been questioned. From 1900 to 1904 he lived in the West End, and he now resides in a comfortable home in Fond du Lac.

In 1854 Mr. Glass was married to Miss Cynthia Gray, who was born in Calais, Maine, and died in Duluth, Minn., July 24, 1892, aged fifty-five years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Twelve children were born of this marriage, six of whom are living; Edward, of Two Harbors, Minn.; Angelia, Mrs. W. W. Scott, of Duluth; Norah, Mrs. B. F. Bishop, of Bemidji, Minn.; Fred, of Rice River, Minn.; Hugh, of Two Harbors, Minn.; and Ida, Mrs. C. A. Runquist, of Fond du Lac. Mr. Glass has thirty-two grandchildren. Mrs. Glass's father, Reuben Gray, also a native of Calais, Maine, now resides in Brainerd, Minn., at the age of ninety-four years.

ALBERT A. GEARHART. The city of Medford, Taylor county, has been fortunate that among its earliest pioneers came this enterprising and public-spirited citizen, who has done much to further the improvement and development of the place. Energetic, industrious and far-sighted, he is a man to command success, and his unswerving integrity has won for him the respect of all who know him. Going to the present city of Medford, when there was but one house there, his career has been largely identified with that of the town.

Charles Henry Gearhart, father of Albert A., was born in Livingston county, N. Y., of Pennsylvania Dutch lineage. He married Miss Louise Tabor, who was born in the same county, of New England parentage. Mrs. Gearhart is still living, in her eighty-second year, and can still read without the aid of glasses.

Charles Gearhart went to Wisconsin in 1855 and settled in Waukesha county, where he was engaged in lumbering and farming. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in the 6th Wis. Light Artillery, and served

about two years. Three of his brothers were also in the Union ranks. Since the war Mr. Gearhart has been occupied as a hotel keeper and has managed establishments at Medford, Plainfield and Chelsea, remaining at the last place for some time. He and his wife are at present residents of Wausau, Wisconsin.

Albert A. Gearhart was born at Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 30, 1855, but was reared and educated in Wisconsin. He was only nineteen when he first reached Medford, and at that time there was one small frame house on what is now Main street, and a sawmill in the process of construction, to serve as an apology for a town. Mr. Gearhart was employed as a shingle sawyer in the mill and worked there for a number of years, under several successive owners. In 1883 Mr. Gearhart removed to Chelsea and dealt in general merchandise for a time, but finally returned to his former occupation and from 1889 to 1899 operated a sawmill there, in which he produced the first hemlock lumber on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He invested quite heavily in wild land in the vicinity of Chelsea, and still owns a considerable amount of it.

The Wisconsin Central in 1899 engaged Mr. Gearhart as its timber inspector and the first of May of that year he returned to Medford, and has since made it his home. Always a Republican in his political principles, he has done his part in the city's service, even as he had previously done in Chelsea. In the latter place he served for eight or ten years as town treasurer and for nine years as school clerk, refusing to be again elected to the latter office. After his return to Medford, in the fall of 1900, Mr. Gearhart was elected county treasurer and was so efficient an officer that he was returned to the place in 1902. At present he is also a member of the city council, from the second ward, and is one of the committee on streets for that body, which is making such great improvements in the city's thoroughfares. It is only one of the many instances in which his time and powers have been used for Medford's betterment.

On May 9, 1878, Mr. Gearhart and Miss Catherine Coyne were united in marriage. Mrs. Gearhart was the daughter of John and Bridget Coyne, of Fond du Lac. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart are Catholics and the family attend the church of that denomination. He was a member of the building committee which erected the present Catholic Church, a fine brick edifice which is a credit to the city. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart have one child, a son, named Albert.

BRONSON MURRAY PEYTON, President of the Superior State Bank, is the son of pioneer residents of the city, and is descended from the famous Peyton family of Virginia, where his ancestors settled in Colonial days in the vicinity of Richmond.

Born in Superior, Aug. 25, 1870, the son of Hamilton Murray and Martha (Newton) Peyton, Mr. Peyton was christened Bronson Murray after his paternal grandfather. His father came to Superior from Geneva, N. Y., about 1856 and was one of the pioneers of the place. For several years he conducted a private bank, under the firm name of H. M. Peyton & Co., and also did a large insurance business. In 1876 he removed to Duluth and organized the American Exchange Bank, one of the leading financial institutions there, in which he is still interested and of which he has been president for some years. Mr. Peyton is also still connected with the lumber firm of Peyton, Kimball & Barber, one of the oldest lumber firms at the Head of the Lakes, his connection with which dates back to a time previous to his going to Duluth. Mrs. Martha (Newton) Peyton belongs to one of the pioneer families of Superior, who have played quite as prominent a part in the city's youth as the Peytons. She is the mother of eight children, Mary, William R., Josephine, Bronson M., Martha Murray, Hamilton Howe, Alice Harriet and John Newton. The family are connected with the Episcopal

Church and are leaders in its various activities.

Bronson M. Peyton attended first the public schools of Superior and then spent two years at Shattuck Military School, Faribault, Minn. When seventeen years old he was given a position in his father's bank in Duluth, and after thoroughly learning all the details of banking business, in 1897 he opened the Superior Bank, of which he was owner and manager, until its incorporation as a State Bank in 1903. This is the only bank in the old town and transacts all kinds of banking and insurance business. Three years after opening this bank, he established the Bank of Chisholm, in Chisholm, Minn., of which he was the chief owner, until June, 1902, at which time he sold his interest in it to A. H. Grieser. A Democrat in politics until 1896, in that year Mr. Peyton became a Republican, his adherence to sound money views naturally drawing him over to the party which represented business stability. In neither party, however, has he ever been an office seeker, though always manifesting great interest in local and national issues.

On July 2, 1902, Mr. Peyton was married to Anna Evelyn Phillips of Amsterdam, N. Y. They have one child, Hamilton Stewart.

EUGENE F. PRINCE, who is now living in practical retirement in Ashland, is one of the pioneer settlers of that growing city. He was born at Bangor, Maine, Oct. 17, 1832, son of John R. and Eliza (Weston) Prince, natives of that State.

John R. Prince was born April 3, 1809, and died in Erie county, N. Y., June 16, 1870. In the spring of 1834 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., becoming secretary of the Buffalo Ship Yard & Dry Dock Company, with which he was connected for a number of years. He then retired to a farm in Erie county, where he passed the balance of his life. He was a man of much business ability. The political questions of the day interested him, and while living in Buffalo he exerted considerable influence in behalf of the Republican party.

Eugene F. Prince attended the public schools of Buffalo, and at the age of thirteen years began his commercial career as an assistant in the office of his father, whom he afterward succeeded as bookkeeper and secretary of the concern. During the panic of 1857 the firm became financially involved, and, resigning his position, he came to Ashland, Wis., bringing with him from Buffalo the sash, doors and other finishings for a house. Arriving upon the site of the future city he purchased a lot, and cut therefrom sufficient timber for the frame of his dwelling, which was soon ready for occupancy. This was the first frame house erected in the village, and though it has since been remodeled and enlarged it is still his home. He also bought a stock of goods, and at once engaged in the Indian fur trade in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Martin Beaser, and later with another brother-in-law, Capt. John G. Parker, of Ontonagon, Mich., a well known pioneer in Lake Superior navigation. Mr. Prince continued to be interested in this enterprise until 1870, trading posts being maintained at several different points on the lake, though the business languished for a time owing to the general business depression, which was not felt in the Upper Lake Region until two years after his arrival. About this time he was called to Buffalo to assist in settling the affairs of his former employers, after which he became purser of the steamer "City of Cleveland," which was owned by the same parties, and which plied between Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Chicago. In the fall of 1859 he entered the employ of another company—which operated the steamers "Illinois," "Mineral Rock" and "General Taylor"—as purser of the last named vessel, plying between Detroit and Ontonagon. About Dec. 1, of that year, navigation having closed for the season, he walked through three feet of snow from the last named port to his home in Ashland, where he spent the winter with a few neigh-

bers, including Martin Beaser, Asaph Whittlesey, Conrad Goeltz, Austin and Nathan Courser, and their families. A few other families spent the winter at Bay City, now a part of Ashland. The following April he returned on foot to Ontonagon, where he took stage to Houghton, thence to Green Bay, from which place he was able to proceed by rail, reaching Detroit in time for the opening of navigation on the lakes. He spent several more seasons on the lakes as purser of the "Mineral Rock" and other vessels, including the ill fated "Pewabic," which sank soon after he had severed his connection with it, owing to a collision with the "Meteor," a disaster in which one hundred lives were lost. In the fall of 1860 he removed his family to Ontonagon, and made his home there for the next ten years, during a part of which period he was engaged in mercantile business at that place. For two years more he was agent for the United States Express Company at Duluth, after which he organized the Lake Superior Express Company, with headquarters at Ashland, which has been his home continuously since 1872. Upon the completion of the Wisconsin Central railroad to that place he became the agent of the American Express Company, so continuing for eight years. He subsequently started a brickyard and manufactured the first brick ever made in Ashland, and he also dealt in furniture for several years. For a score of years past he has been a member of the board of education, and for a good part of that period has served as secretary of the board. He is entitled to no inconsiderable credit for the development of the excellent school system which is the pride of Ashland. In the summer of 1901 he took a thorough school census, visiting every house in the city in person, and thereby adding considerably to the income from the State school fund. In 1873 he was elected clerk of the Circuit court and served two terms in that capacity. While living at Ontonagon he served several years as deputy customs collector of that port. Whatever official duties he has undertaken have been faithfully and capably discharged. He has always been an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, and spends most of his leisure time upon the trout streams adjacent to his home. He has given much time to horticulture, and has demonstrated the practicability of producing in abundance many varieties of fruit and vegetables in a climate formerly supposed to be too severe for their successful culture.

Mr. Prince was married, in 1852, to Matilda O. Beebe, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Taylor) Beebe, of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Mr. Beebe was a farmer in New York, but passed his later life at Ontonagon. Of five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Prince four survive: Eugenia De F. (wife of W. R. Durfee, a well-known lumberman of Ashland), John R., Roy B. and Faith Winifred. All have been carefully educated, and the sons are filling responsible positions in business. Mr. and Mrs. Prince celebrated their golden wedding Feb. 11, 1902, all the family being present.

BYRON RIPLEY, cashier of the Iron River Bank, with the public spirit characteristic of the best Americans, while always extensively occupied with the business cares incidental to his position, has yet also maintained a keen interest in politics, and has been active in all movements for the public good, his achievements fitting him for effective work in any sphere.

Mr. Ripley was born in 1850, in Brockville, Ont., where he remained until he was eighteen years old, attending the public schools, when he went to Conneaut, Ohio, and entered an academy from which he was graduated later. After leaving the academy he remained at Conneaut until 1872, engaged in the milling business. In that year he went to Port Austin, Mich., where for nine years he continued his previous occupation as a miller. In 1881 he went into the law office of George S. Engle & Company, of Port Austin, with whom he read law for four years. At the end of that time he left Michigan, and in company with Mr. Engle went to Aberdeen, Brown Co., S.

D.; they were engaged there in a loaning and collection agency for a year and then Mr. Ripley decided to try his fortunes elsewhere. Removing to Roscoe, S. D., he bought a hotel and carried it on for four years, operating in connection with it a stage line from Ipswich to Le Beau, 100 miles west, on the east side of the Missouri river. In 1890 he undertook the management of a hotel in West Superior, at the time when the boom was at its height, and then in the course of the following year he settled in Iron River.

At that time there was properly speaking no town there, as it was merely the western terminal of the South Shore Road. Its growth, however, was rapid, and it soon became a flourishing little town. Mr. Ripley was appointed deputy postmaster, and held that position some time. In 1892 he established the first newspaper in town, *The Iron River Times;* at first he was associated with Mr. J. A. Munger, of Ashland, as editor, but before long he bought Mr. Munger out and continued the publication until he sold it in 1897. The paper was Republican in its tone. After giving up his newspaper work he bought an interest in the bank, and has since been identified with it in the capacity of cashier and vice president; its business is of a general banking character.

Mr. Ripley is a strong Republican in his views, and while never an active politician, he has displayed much interest in public affairs, and has been a delegate to numerous conventions.

In 1872, at the time of his removal to Port Austin, Mr. Ripley was married to Miss Mary Patrick, daughter of Samuel Patrick, of that place. Only one son has come to them, George W., born in 1879, and now cashier of the Iron River Bank. There is also resident in Iron River, a brother of Mr. Ripley, who came there in 1893 and lives on a farm, where his mother makes her home with him. The father, Thomas Ripley, was a native of Connecticut, but went to Canada when a young man, and afterwards removed to Huron county, Mich., where he died in 1883.

HORACE SAXTON, whose memory will long be revered by the older citizens of the two upper lake cities, was a character unique in all those qualities of mind and heart that give force and character to the man. He was native of a locality out of which strong men were born and fitted for the arduous duties that devolved on such of them as took part in subduing and developing the great West. New Haven, Conn., where he was born Jan. 1, 1806, is justly noted as the birthplace of many men who became conspicuous in nearly all the affairs of life, with which men have to do. His life until his tenth year was passed there receiving in the public schools an elementary education. About 1816 his parents, Horace Saxton, Sr., and his wife, Harriet (Pritchard), his mother, moved to Talmadge, Ohio, then on the borders of western civilization, where the elder Saxton took up a large farm and passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of seventy-five years. His widow survived him, her death occurring when she was nearly one hundred years of age.

Upon the parental homestead, Horace Saxton lived with his parents for a number of years and aided in the development of the farm. After attaining his majority he went to Norwalk, Ohio, where he became a builder and architect, which business he followed there and at Toledo, Ohio, for a number of years. In this business he was quite successful, accumulating modest means which encouraged him to seek the surpassing opportunities offered in the great Upper Lake Region, then being opened up for settlement. Accordingly in 1853 he went to Superior where he assumed charge of the erection of some of the first buildings put up by the original town site company. He was active in the affairs of the new town and in 1855 was appointed keeper of the first light house erected at the Superior entry which was the home of the family for nine years. The family moved to Minnesota Point in the spring of 1864, taking up its abode near the main land, where the canal was since constructed. At that time

there were only seven houses in Upper and Lower Duluth. He foresaw that Duluth was destined to become in the future a busy mart of trade and commerce, and accordingly he invested such means as he possessed in what seemed eligible property. After a residence of some years upon the point, he moved to a home which he had erected in Second street. Into all the affairs of the new city he entered with characteristic energy, and was a leading spirit in every enterprise that in his judgment tended to hasten the development of the embryo city. His abilities were recognized by his townsmen, and he was called by them to fill numerous official positions of responsibility and trust, among which may be mentioned county commissioner and alderman. He was not what is now considered an active politician, and never a seeker after political preferments, excepting those only which he deemed it a duty to assume. In his early life he was a Whig, and an ardent admirer of William Henry Harrison, upon one occasion driving from Norwalk to Sandusky to enjoy the privilege of shaking hands with his ideal man and statesman. Mr. Saxton was one of the leading promoters of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, now know as the St. Paul & Duluth. His activity in this enterprise occasioned his presence at several legislative sessions in St. Paul, where he exerted his influence for the furtherance of a scheme which he deemed vitally essential when developed to the growth and prosperity of Duluth. This experience brought him into direct contact with the leading public men of his State, out of which grew acquaintanceships which endured until terminated by his death August 11, 1895. He was a man of strong convictions. He had keen, discriminating judgment, and he unerringly detected whatever of sham and pretence appeared in a social or business proposition. He was honest to the core, and while not a member of any church, he rigidly observed the requirements of the Golden Rule, doing unto all men as he would be done by.

Mr. Saxton was united in marriage, Jan. 19, 1837, with Miss Eunice, daughter of Henry and Eunice (Fairwell) Curtiss, of Bridgewater, N. Y. Mrs. Saxton joined her husband at Superior in 1855, and is now one of the earliest surviving pioneers at the Head of the Lakes. She is still quite vigorous of mind and body and describes graphically and interestingly many happenings occurring in the early history of Superior and Duluth. It was in her home that the first United States Land Officer in Duluth was established, as was also the first bank, which was opened by George C. Stone and Geo. B. Sargent. Mrs. Saxton is a woman of deep religious convictions, and was one of the first communicants of the Church of the Redeemer at Superior, as well as of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Duluth. To Mr. and Mrs. Saxton were born seven children: Louisa died at the age of eighteen years; Julia died at the age of ten years; Carrie died at about the same age; Mary is Mrs. Walter Van Brunt, of Duluth; Cornelia is Mrs. B. Gillette, of Interlaken, Florida; Charles lives in Duluth; Henry is a resident of Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Saxton has seven grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren.

CHARLES L. SAXTON represents a well-known pioneer family of Duluth. He was born Oct. 10, 1853, in Toledo, Ohio, son of Horace and Eunice Saxton, who came to the Head of the Lakes with their family when their son Charles was but two years old. He received his education in the public schools, and at the age of twenty years began work with the famous surveyor, George R. Stuntze, with whom he continued until that gentleman's death. For nine years he was engaged as deputy county surveyor of St. Louis county, Minn., doing much work on government surveys in that county, and he still follows his profession to some extent, for individual property owners. His experience in this line has made him quite an authority in this section. For several years during his young manhood Mr. Saxton carried mail by dog team, on the ice, from Superior to Duluth, when navigation

was closed. He has filled other positions of trust than those immediately connected with his special line of work, and has demonstrated his integrity and ability in every case. He is a lifelong Republican in political faith.

In 1881 Mr. Saxton married Miss Eva Peterson, daughter of S. W. Peterson, an early settler of Duluth, who now lives at Chisago City, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Saxton have one child, Eunice Louisa.

CAPT. JAMES DUDLEY ROBIE (deceased) was a veteran of the Civil war, and for many years one of the foremost citizens of Superior, Douglas county. He was born in Monmouth, Maine, Jan. 20, 1834, and died at Superior, March 11, 1892. Capt. Robie's parents came to Maine from New Hampshire, and Gov. Frederick Robie, of Maine, was a cousin of the Captain.

When the war broke out, Capt. Robie left his position as overseer of the woolen mill at Lewiston, Maine, to enter the service. He helped to recruit Company B, 28th M. V. I., and was commissioned 2d lieutenant. He enlisted Sept. 10, 1862, and was mustered out Sept. 30, 1863. He saw much service near New Orleans and in Florida, and took command of the company during the illness of Capt. A. G. Stanley. The family has in its possession a solid silver cup which the Captain brought as a trophy from a plantation near New Orleans. After the war Capt. Robie resumed his occupation in the woolen mills at Lewiston, his residence being at Monmouth. About 1870 he moved to Miller Station, Minn., where he carried on a shingle mill and served as postmaster until 1881. He then located at Superior, where he conducted a lumber business and dealt extensively in real estate. In West Superior Capt. Robie bought and subdivided considerable property, erected many buildings, and did a general real estate business. His own home on Second street, near the Nemadji river, was built in 1888, and is perhaps the most substantial residence in Superior.

The first marriage of Capt. Robie was to Anna Knight, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Knight, and a native of New Hampshire. She died in Monmouth, Maine, leaving one son and two daughters: Horace D., of Superior; Elizabeth, Mrs. H. R. Tinkham, of Duluth, now deceased; and Georgia, Mrs. Howard, of Monmouth, Maine. Capt. Robie married (second) March 8, 1880, Mrs. M. E. Daniels, of Minneapolis, who was a daughter of T. T. Casey, a sea captain of Halifax, N. S., who was lost at sea while his daughter was an infant. Most of her childhood was spent with a sister in Boston. Capt. Casey was born in Cork, Ireland, and located in Halifax in 1830. He married Mary Brookshaw, who was born in Montreal, of French descent, and died in Superior in 1886, aged seventy-two years.

Capt. Robie was a Republican, attended many political conventions and exerted a marked influence on behalf of his party. He was one of the thirteen charter members of Alonzo Palmer Post, No. 170, G. A. R., at West Superior, of which he served as commander, and of which he was a most active member. Robie Post, at Oldtown, was named in his honor. He was also a member of the K. P. Capt. Robie organized the Robie Drum Corps of which he was leader, and by his request this drum corps played "The Star Spangled Banner" at his funeral. Capt. Robie was noted for his strict integrity, his kindly disposition, his benevolence and his untiring energy in whatever he undertook.

COL. ELMER E. TENNANT, a representative business man of Ashland and ex-official of Ashland county, was born in Grand Rapids, Wis., May 1, 1864. He is a son of Richard and Mary (Warren) Tennant, of Abbottsford, Wisconsin.

Richard Tennant was born in western New York, his American ancestor coming from the North of Ireland and settling in Massachusetts early in the eighteenth century. Rev. William Tennant, an early representative of the family, was a Presbyterian clergyman, who with others of the name came to this country as missionaries. Am-

herst Tennant, the father of Richard, was a farmer in New York and later in Wisconsin. He died at Grand Rapids, in the latter State, at the age of ninety-one years. Richard Tennant has devoted his life to agriculture. He owns an extensive farm near Abbottsford, where he has lived since 1872, having been a pioneer settler in that locality. He is a man of good abilities, strong in his convictions, belonging to a representative type of men. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, which has honored him with a number of local offices. Mrs. Mary (Warren) Tennant was born in Bath, N. Y. Her father, Joseph Warren, in early life followed boating and rafting on the Erie canal and the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers. About 1850 he came to Wisconsin, dying at Abbottsford in 1898, aged seventy-eight years. He was a direct descendant of Gen. Joseph Warren of Bunker Hill fame. To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tennant were born six children, namely: Elmer E.; Carrie, Mrs. Frank Hunt, of Abbottsford; Frank; Arthur; Melville; and Donald who was drowned in Minneapolis, July 8, 1903, aged eighteen years. The surviving sons are all of Abbottsford and employes of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company.

Elmer E. Tennant lived with his parents at Dorchester before the Wisconsin Central Railway reached that point, and received his elementary education there in the public schools. During the school years of 1884-5 he attended the State Normal School at River Falls. During his early life he successfully taught in the public schools for eight years, acquiring an enviable reputation as an instructor. In 1886 he came to Ashland to accept a position with a wholesale mercantile company as shipping clerk. The following year he taught in the public schools and for another year he kept the books of the Ashland Cigar and Tobacco Company. He was also interested in the shoe trade for a time and for eight years was connected with the First National Bank as assistant cashier.

For several years Mr. Tennant has been especially interested in local military affairs pertaining to the National Guard of Wisconsin. In 1889 he assisted in organizing the Ashland Rifles, which later became Company L, Second Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. He quickly acquired efficiency in military tactics, a recognition of which came Oct. 23, 1895, when he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of the company. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, April 28, 1898, he with his command was mustered into the service of the Federal Government and, May 12th following, he was commissioned 1st lieutenant, Company L, W. V. I. With his command he participated in the Porto Rico campaign, which had proceeded as far as Abonits Pass when news was received that hostilities had ceased and he returned to Ponce. With his regiment he had participated in the skirmish at Coamo. The regiment was discharged, Nov. 21, 1898. As a just recognition of these services, he was appointed by Gov. La Follette an aide de camp upon the Governor's staff with the rank of colonel, June 26, 1901, and participated in the drill at the annual encampment at Camp Douglas for the same season. Following his return from the Spanish war, he received the nomination for county treasurer at the hands of the Republican party, was duly elected and installed and reelected in 1900, serving four years in that position. Upon the expiration of his term of office in January, 1903, Mr. Tennant accepted the general agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. He filled that position until June 1, 1904, when he resigned and went to Knoxville, Tenn., with a view to engaging in coal mining.

Mr. Tennant's marriage with Ella, daughter of Robert and Rosa (Hood) Buchanan, of St. Paul, was consummated Aug. 23, 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan are natives of Ayr, Scotland, now residing at Spokane, Wash. Mr. and Mrs. Tennant are parents of three children, Harold, Grace and Wallace. Mr. Tennant is popular in fraternal circles, being a member of Ashland Commandery, No. 22, Knights Templar, and

for a number of years has been treasurer of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 210. He has also filled most of the chairs in the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN J. HAYDEN, chairman of the town board of Butternut, and a druggist by profession, is a native of Wisconsin, whither his parents went among the pioneers. He was born in Sheboygan county in 1866, son of Sylvester and Mary (White) Hayden, who settled there before the railroads were put through. They now reside in Butternut.

John Hayden was educated in the public schools of Sheboygan county, and when in 1881 his parents moved to Price county, then just being opened up, he began teaching in the latter county, though only fifteen years of age. For eight years he continued in that work and built up quite a reputation as a teacher. At length he gave up teaching and went to Valparaiso, Ind., where he entered the Pharmaceutical department of the Northern Indiana State Normal School, and was graduated in 1891. The following year he settled in Butternut and established himself in the drug business as the successor of J. McDonald. Since then he has given practically his entire attention to his business.

Mr. Hayden has been active in politics for some years and is a strong Republican. In 1896 he was elected town chairman for four successive years, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected. He has also served as delegate to both county and State conventions. In fraternal circles Mr. Hayden is prominent, and belongs to the A. F. & A. M., as well as to the Woodmen and the I. O. O. F., Butternut Lodge, No. 372.

In 1896 Mr. Hayden was married to Margaret Miers, and they have two children, Arthur and Marjorie.

Mr. Hayden has the best stocked and best conducted pharmacy between Medford and Ashland, and is himself a fine pharmacist, a perfect master of his business. Well educated and of pleasing personality, he is admirably adapted for both business and social life, and is very generally popular.

FRED W. MILLER, president of the Miller-Waterman Co., president of the State Bank of Cumberland, president of the Island City State Bank of Cumberland and treasurer of the Cumberland Telephone Co., is one of the leading citizens of Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., identified with the major part of her successful business enterprises.

Mr. Miller was born Aug. 25, 1870, at Cedar Lake, Minn., a son of John F. and Catherine (Huser) Miller, the former born at Fallingbostle, Hanover, Germany. There his grandfather was a school teacher for many years. John F. Miller was born April 9, 1836, and in 1857 came to Carver county, Minn., with his mother and step-father, one brother and two sisters. He obtained his education in Germany and had there learned the trade of tailor, but never pursued it, other interests claiming his attention after coming to America. He first found work on a railroad then building in Minnesota, then assisted in clearing the home farm and then worked during a season at farm work near Stillwater, for which he was paid $19 per month. He continued to help on the home land when not otherwise engaged, until 1859, when he went to a brickyard in Chaska and worked there for $12 per month for the first year, receiving more during the second year, when he was made foreman.

In 1865 Mr. Miller married Catherine Huser, of Alsace, France, and they had eleven children born to them, Ida, Anna, Fred W., Lydia, Marie, Clara, William, Albert, Ella, Belle and Ernest.

After his marriage, John F. Miller settled in Carver county, Minn., and there opened a brick yard of his own, which he operated for three years, and then went to Cedar Lake, Hennepin county, as superintendent in a brick yard for Hill, Griggs & Co., and during this period bought as much as 60,000 cords of wood per year. He remained with this company for six years and then went into partnership with Col. C. W.

Griggs. They conducted a wood business at Montrose on the Manitoba, now the Great Northern Railroad, shipping the most of the wood to St. Paul, and also operated a general store. In 1880 he came to Cumberland and the business was carried on until 1887, from which time until his death he was interested in the lumber business. He was vice president of the company now known as the Beaver Dam Lumber Co., which owned a saw mill and employed 125 men. In 1881 the company started the largest store in the place and in October, 1883, Mr. Miller, with J. T. Heath, started the Bank of Cumberland, which after 1887 he conducted alone. He was a very successful business man and owned a great deal of property in that locality and was the one to lay out and plat the best part of the town.

In 1880 Stone & Maxwell started a lumber business in Cumberland and in the same year Griggs, Foster & Miller started the post and wood business. In July, 1881, they bought out Stone & Maxwell, called the firm the Cumberland Lumber Co., and operated a store. Dec. 2, 1881, this firm sold the lumber business and the name was changed to the Beaver Lake Lumber Co. Griggs, Foster & Miller ran a store until 1888 and then the Beaver Lake Lumber Co. sold out to the Beaver Dam Lumber Co., this change including the firm store. The company store again changed hands, June 1, 1903, being sold to Miller-Waterman Co., of which company Fred W. Miller is president and treasurer, S. H. Waterman is vice president and B. H. Waterman is secretary.

Fred W. Miller was six years of age when he removed with his parents to Delano, Minn., and later to Montrose, where he attended school. After coming to Cumberland in 1880 he continued his education in the schools there, completing the high school course with credit. After one year of supplementary study at the Wisconsin University, he entered into business, starting as office boy with the Beaver Dam Lumber Co. His close attention to business and the good reports he earned from his employers as to fidelity and trustworthy character, brought him the offer of a position as private secretary to Congressman Haugen, a position he filled with the greatest efficiency from 1889 to 1891, the close of Mr. Haugen's term. Returning to Cumberland, he became bookkeeper for the Beaver Dam Co., and during his father's illness, conducted affairs in his place with so much business ability that at his parent's death in 1892, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the organization, a position he still holds, having entire management. As mentioned, he is also at the head of other enterprises, all of which are in excellent condition and reflect the ability, the push and energy of their responsible head.

No less has Mr. Miller been prominent in city affairs, having served one term as mayor, seven years as city treasurer and for a long period has looked after the finances of the school district. In politics he is a Republican, a zealous supporter of the principles of that party and proud of its accomplishments.

Mr. Miller was married Dec. 16, 1891, to Cora Hunter, of Cumberland, and they have four children, Catherine, Esther, Marian and Maude. Mr. Miller is a consistent member and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Church.

HON. W. H. IRISH. One of the public-spirited citizens of Washburn, Bayfield county, whose services to his community have been recognized by election to a judicial office, is Hon. W. H. Irish, county judge. He was born in Eastport, Maine, March 31, 1844, son of Simeon C. and Margaret Caroline (McDonald) Irish.

The paternal grandfather, also Simeon Irish, was a native of Wales, who settled in New England previous to the Revolution. During that struggle he was a loyalist, and in consequence removed to Nova Scotia, where he received a grant of land from the government and settled down for the rest of his life, living to be over ninety years old. Simeon C. Irish was born there, but early in life went to Maine; he was commander and

part owner of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade and also in the West India trade. His death occurred in his seventy-first year, in Eastport, Maine, where his wife also died at about the same time. She was a native of New Jersey, of Scotch descent.

W. H. Irish passed his boyhood in Eastport, Maine, attending the public school, and then when about fourteen began in life for himself as a laborer. During the next nine years he was thus engaged, also made occasional trips on the ocean, and was employed in clerical pursuits until 1867, when he went to Williamsport, Pa., and for two years was there engaged in the lumber business. His next move was to Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he worked for six years as a lumber scaler, and then spent six years more at Cedar Falls, Dunn county.

In 1885 Mr. Irish located at Washburn; there his business interests still are in the lumber line, as he manufactured lumber for several years, and also bought considerable timber land in Bayfield county, some of which he still owns. Mr. Irish has of late years, however, been more prominent in town and county affairs than he has in business circles. He has served two years as register of deeds, has been several times chairman of the town board, and has also acted as chairman of the county board for a time, while in January, 1902, he became county judge, having been chosen at the previous judicial election for this position. Upon the incorporation of the city of Washburn in 1904, he was elected the first mayor.

At the age of thirty years Mr. Irish was married to Janet C. Rose, also born in Eastport, and of Scotch descent. Their married life was not of long duration, as Mrs. Irish died at Cedar Falls in 1883, when about thirty years of age. She left two children: William Harvey, of Washburn; and Laura, now Mrs. Francis W. Jones, of Chicago. Mrs. Janet C. Irish was a member of the Congregational Church. Judge Irish has since married again, his second wife being Miss Lovisa E. Smith, of Downsville, Wisconsin.

Judge Irish is prominent in fraternal organizations; he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1867, and belongs to both the I. O. O. F., and the M. W. A. He was president of the public library board for three years, and manifests a lively interest in everything calculated to improve the condition of the town. Judge Irish and his wife are communicants of the Episcopal Church and are leaders in its activities. Socially they are much liked, and have many friends.

MERTON J. BELL, treasurer of Douglas county, is a well known citizen of the town of Brule. He was born in Houlton, Maine, Oct. 10, 1870, his parents being Richard and Mary J. (Dunn) Bell, also natives of Maine.

Merton J. Bell passed most of his boyhood in Springfield and Gardiner, Maine, where he attended the public school, this education being supplemented by the practisal study of surveying and engineering under competent engineers in the field. In 1887 he went with his parents to Wisconsin, settling in Bayfield county, where he engaged in lumber and woods work, cruising and surveying. He continued to do surveying in the Upper Lake Region until 1897 when he went into the lumber business on his own account. In the autumn of 1901 he erected a lumbering plant three miles from Brule, which he has since enlarged, and to which he expects soon to add further improvements, the present cutting capacity being 30,000 feet per day. He owns about 1,000 acres of land at this station which has recently been named Bellwood. For four years, in addition to his other business, Mr. Bell conducted the "Bell Hotel" in Brule, a well known and popular hostelry.

Mr. Bell married Luella E. Wilson, who has borne him four children, Hazel, Verna, Vera and Bertha. Politically Mr. Bell has always been a Republican and has taken an active part in public affairs. He was elected supervisor of the township of Brule in 1895, assessor in 1896 and chairman of the town board in 1900. He has been a member of the county Republican central committee

since 1900, was a delegate to the State convention in Milwaukee and to the Congressional convention in Menomonie in 1900, has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions and has an influential voice in the councils of his party. He was installed in office as county treasurer, Jan. 1, 1901, and reelected in the fall of 1902. Fraternally he belongs to Brule Lodge, M. W. A.; to the K. M. of Brule; and to the B. P. O. E., of West Superior.

WILLIAM A. LIGHT, superintendent of the United States Indian School at Hayward, was born in Paola, Miami Co., Kan., Jan. 3, 1865. His parents were A. B. and Rosa (Morgan) Light, the latter coming from Ireland to this country in childhood, living first in Illinois, and about 1860 going to Kansas; the former a native of Livingston county, N. Y. During the Kansas war of 1856, A. B. Light joined a colony of immigrants to that State, settling in Paola, where he engaged in breeding horses and cattle, owning and managing for fifteen years the first and only livery stable at Paola. He took an active part in the political agitation which made Kansas a free State, but was never an aspirant for office. A. B. Light was a descendant of Gottlieb Light, belonging to one of the old Knickerbocker families, and a Revolutionary soldier who was with Washington's army on its retreat from New York across New Jersey.

William A. Light attended the public schools, Kansas Normal School, and the Business Institute at Paola, then under the direction of Prof. John Whorral. In 1882 he began teaching a district school in Miami county, drawing a salary of $60.00 per month, the highest salary ever paid a district school teacher in that county. For six seasons Mr. Light was an instructor in the Teacher's Summer Institute of Paola and of Miami county; he was superintendent of city schools at Osawatomie, for two years, and at Mound City, Kan., for another year. In 1894 he retired to a farm on account of his health. The following year he entered the Indian service at Rosebud, S. D., as teacher, his wife taking the position of housekeeper, and there he spent three years. He then went to Keam's Canyon Indian School, in Arizona, and in February, 1899, was appointed superintendent of the Otoe Indian School, at Otoe, Okla. The following August he became superintendent of the Ponca School, from which in December, 1899, he was promoted to the Pawnee School, having had within the year an increase of about fifty per cent in salary. In 1901 Mr. Light resigned his position in the Pawnee School, intending to go into business in the Kiowa and Comanche country, then just opened to settlers, but abandoning this idea he applied for reinstatement in the Indian service, and after a few months in an Indian school in New Mexico, accepted the position of superintendent of the Hayward Boarding School, April 4, 1902.

This school was completed in 1901 and opened in September of that year. its first superintendent being George Shaefer, of Menomonie, Wis. It is a United States Indian Industrial School, and consists of a group of modern brick buildings, steam heated, and with excellent water, gas and sewer arrangements, the plant representing an expenditure of $100,000. A modern hospital building and a superintendent's residence are to be added in the near future. During the first year the average attendance was ninety-six, but by October, 1902, it had increased to one hundred and sixty-five—ninety boys and seventy-five girls, from five to seventeen years of age. These pupils are selected from the most intelligent Indian families in northern Wisconsin, the majority being from Sawyer county. About fifty acres of the section of land belonging to the school is now under cultivation, and more is being improved as rapidly as practicable. On April 1, 1904, the school was segregated from the La Pointe Indian Agency, placed directly in charge of Superintendent Light and designated the Hayward Training School. The superintendent was made a bonded disbursing officer for the Department, by the Secretary of the Interior. The

attendance has been increased to 180. Superintendent Light intends to give special attention to dairying, the soil being well adapted to that industry. Half of each day is given to industrial training, as the object of the school is to fit its students for business and make them self-supporting citizens; as most of the Wisconsin Indians are landowners special attention is given to agriculture, but other trades, including carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking and harness making, are also taught. The girls are instructed in cooking, housekeeping, sewing, etc., and make all of their own clothing on the premises. The total number of employes has recently been increased to sixteen, viz.: Superintendent, William A. Light; physician, G. A. Grafton, M. D.; principal teacher, Edmund E. Perry; two teachers, Mrs. E. P. Perry and Mrs. Libbie C. Light; industrial teacher, Frank O. Setter, an Indian; matron, Miss Jane Johnson; assistant matron, Mrs. Rose Setter, an Indian; seamstress, Mamie Noble; laundress, Sarah I. Sampson; cook, Mary Farley; carpenter, Charles F. Stetler; engineer, Willis F. Buck; nurse, Mary Gillen; farmer, Arthur M. Carpenter; and baker, Lucinda G. Davids.

Mr. Light married Sept. 5, 1888, Libbie C. Sharon, a native of Ohio, daughter of John and Mary J. Sharon. Mrs. Light was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Kansas; previous to her marriage she taught in the public schools, and has ever since been associated with her husband in the Indian service, being at present teacher in the Hayward Training School. She is the mother of three sons; Arthur, John and Dewey. The family is connected with the Congregational Church. Mr. Light is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is also a Mason. He is a Republican in principle, although not an active politician.

DAVID DOBIE. Among the enterprising citizens of Douglas county few are as well known as David Dobie, who now resides at Lake Nebagamon, and is recognized as one of the foremost business men of that thriving and picturesque village. During his residence of about fifteen years in this county, he has been identified with a number of undertakings of paramount importance to its people, which, with his active interest in public affairs, have made him one of the most influential citizens of the town and county.

Mr. Dobie was born at Auburn, Ontario, Dec. 5, 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Ann (McLarty) Dobie, natives of Scotland, who came to Canada, in early life. The father of Joseph Dobie, who had been a farmer in Dumfriesshire, settled in Lower Canada about the year 1840. The last named gentleman spent most of his life on a farm at Auburn, where he died in 1899, at the age of eighty-four years. He was a man of remarkable physical activity and retained his youthful strength and vigor in old age. He was always prominent in religious work and officiated for many years as an elder of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, who was born in Argyllshire, Scotland, passed away about 1865. Of the nine children born to this worthy couple, eight still survive.

After leaving the public schools of his native place, David Dobie took a course at Goderich high school and another at the Toronto Normal School, after which he spent eighteen months in teaching. In 1881 he came to Wisconsin and began his commercial career as bookkeeper for a firm of which his brother Malcolm was a member, conducting a general store and lumber business at Shell Lake. The next year he went to Hayward and took charge of the interests of the concern at that place, consisting of a branch store and logging business. In this position he displayed such ability and faithfulness that in 1884 he became a partner in the firm, which was known as Dobie & Stratton, and retained an interest therein for several years. In 1888 he located at West Superior, where for a time he dealt in real estate. He spent several more years as a logging contractor and also operated a logging railroad traversing the best timbered portions of the town of Nebagamon and

connecting with the waters of the St. Croix. As the adjacent timbers have been cleared away, this railroad has been abandoned, but much of the route is being utilized for wagon roads, most of the expense of clearing and grading a highway being saved thereby. About one hundred million feet of logs were handled on this railroad. In recent years Mr. Dobie has given his chief attention to dealing in farm lands. He has disposed of a number of thousands of acres and has been instrumental in locating many settlers in Douglas and adjacent counties. In 1900 he helped to incorporate the North Wisconsin Colonization Company, of which he is president, the main office of the concern being at Superior. There is probably no other individual who has done as much to bring about the rapid increase in the rural population of Northwest Wisconsin, and his fair and honorable dealings have won and retained the confidence and good will of the people. Since 1894 he has resided at Lake Nebagamon and has represented this town on the county board of supervisors, of which body he is now the chairman. He is a Democrat in political principle but his supporters are by no means limited to the members of that party. While living in Superior, he was twice the candidate of his party for mayor of that city but was unable to overcome the immense Republican majority which prevails there.

On August 29, 1884, David Dobie was married to Miss Bella Logie, daughter of Rev. John Logie, a Presbyterian minister of Valletta, Ontario. Mrs. Dobie was born at Rogersville, Ontario, and has become the mother of five children, David Leslie, Walter L., Norma, Jessie and Katie. Mr. Dobie helped to organize the Presbyterian Church of Lake Nebagamon, with which all the members of the family are connected. They are among the leaders in the social life of that attractive village, which is destined to become one of the most popular summer resorts in Northern Wisconsin, being unexcelled in natural advantages. Mr. Dobie is also identified with the Masonic Order and enjoys the warm personal friendship of the best class of citizens of Douglas county.

JARED W. TAYLOR, one of the influential men of Barron, and since 1901 its mayor, has been identified with the town since the beginning of his business career and has been a potent factor in its upbuilding.

A native of Wisconsin, Mr. Taylor was born at Oxford, Marquette county, Dec. 11, 1856, the son of Henry H. and Martha E. (Emerick) Taylor. The mother, who is still living at Oxford, was born in New York, but her parents were among the early pioneers of Walworth county, Wis., and she was reared there. Henry H. Taylor, who was also born in New York, came much later to Wisconsin, settling at Lake Geneva, in 1845, where he practiced law, worked on his farm and did carpentering, thus combining, as so many pioneers were compelled to, several occupations. In 1849 he moved to Oxford, where he settled on wild land but soon had a good farm improved. Oxford at that time was little more than a name, with no railroad connection nearer than Milwaukee. Mr. Taylor served as justice of the peace and notary public, did most of the legal business for the community for many years and enjoyed the entire confidence of the people. Always active for the Republican party, he was prominent in local politics, several years filled clerical positions in the State senate, and was once a candidate for a seat in that body. His death, which occurred in 1882, was an untimely one, for he was but fifty-six years old at the time.

Jared W. Taylor attended the public school at Oxford and then remained at the home farm till 1884. He and a brother then located at Barron, where they built a flouring mill, the first men to utilize the water power there. This mill, the first roller mill in Northern Wisconsin, has continued under Mr. Taylor's ownership ever since and at present has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour a day. For a few years he also con-

ducted a general store in Barron and did an extensive trade.

Mr. Taylor has always been an enthusiastic and active worker in the Republican ranks and has acted as delegate to several senatorial and congressional conventions. In 1896 he was elected city treasurer of Barron for a term of two years and in 1901 became mayor of the city. The following year he was re-elected for two years more, a most flattering proof of the esteem in which his fellow-citizens held him. His outside interests, however, are not confined to politics, and he is prominent in fraternal circles also; since 1876 he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., helped to organize an encampment at Barron and for eight successive years has been a delegate to the grand lodge of Wisconsin. He is also a member of the M. W. A.

Mr. Taylor was married in November, 1881, to Miss Hannah E. Ross, the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, of Washington county, Wis. Three sons and one daughter have been born to this union: Henry Ross, Mildred, Lawrence and Sherman. The family is connected with the Methodist Church. In all relations of life Mr. Taylor holds the confidence of the community, an honor he has fairly earned by his probity, his ability and well-directed energy.

GEORGE ROBERT HUGHES, one of Superior's talented and influential citizens, is a veteran of the Civil war, and a descendant of some of the oldest and most patriotic families of this country. Mr. Hughes was born in Jackson, Ohio, Sept. 4, 1840, a son of James and Elizabeth (Mather) Hughes.

James Hughes was a native of Prince Edward Court House, Va., his Welsh ancestors having located in Virginia in the Colonial days. Members of the family took part in the Revolution, and were concerned in other notable events of Colonial history. James Hughes received his education at Hamlin College, Virginia, where he made a specialty of the study of law. In the early thirties he went to Jackson, Ohio, where for several years he practiced law, and where he founded the Jackson *Standard,* which is still published; he was several times elected to the Ohio legislature. During the Mexican war Mr. Hughes gained rank of colonel. In the spring of 1849, by appointment of President Taylor, he went to St. Paul in the employ of the Government. After the death of President Taylor Col. Hughes started the Minnesota *Chronicle* in the spring of 1849, but he soon sold this paper and moved to Hudson, Wis., which was then one of the rising towns of the Northwest, trading his property in St. Paul (on which the "Merchant's Hotel" now stands) for property in Hudson. He became the publisher of the Hudson *Republican,* and later of the *Pathfinder* and of other journals, at the same time practicing law and taking an active interest in politics. During the early 'fifties he was nominated on the Whig ticket for lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin. Col. Hughes died in Hudson in 1873, aged seventy-three years. His wife, Elizabeth (Mather) Hughes, died at Minneapolis in January, 1893. Mrs. Hughes was born in Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn. Her father, Eleazer Mather, who was a hatter, lived and died in Connecticut; he was the father of William W. Mather, a noted geologist, of Jackson, Ohio. They were lineal descendants of Richard Mather, who was silenced for nonconformity in England and came to Massachusetts in the early days of that Colony. Among the posterity of Richard Mather were many professional men and ministers, including the famous Cotton and Increase Mather. Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, was also an ancestor of Eleazer Mather, the families being united by marriage.

George Robert Hughes is the second of twelve children born to his parents. Nine of these children are living, and four of them took part in the Civil war. Eleazer M. Hughes, now of Boardman, Wis., served in the 4th Wis. V. I. and was for some time confined in Libby prison; Edward P. is an attorney in Anoka, Minn.; James S. (deceased) was in the 2d Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

The education of George Robert Hughes

GEORGE R. HUGHES

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was acquired mainly in his father's printing office, and began when he was nine years old. In 1856 he entered the office of the River Falls *Journal*, then just started by L. A. Taylor and his brother, H. A. Taylor, the latter the noted "Hod Taylor," now assistant United States treasurer. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Hughes enlisted in the Hudson City Guards, later in Company G, 4th Wis. V. I., which was afterward equipped as the 4th Wisconsin Cavalry. He served as a private from April 20, 1861, to Jan. 24, 1864, when he was commissioned by Gen. Banks as second lieutenant of Company D, 99th U. S. C. T. Previous to this he went with Gen. Butler from Hampton Roads to Ship Island, thence to New Orleans, and participated in the downfall of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips, in the campaign about New Orleans, the 4th Wisconsin being the first regiment to land in that city; he also participated in the battles of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, and in many light engagements and skirmishes in that vicinity. Lieut. Hughes was employed for a time on the famous Vicksburg canal, and accompanied Gen. Banks' Red River expedition as one of the engineer brigade, which had full equipment for engineering purposes, including a pontoon bridge. During the construction of the fort at Morganzia Bend, La., he served as assistant to the field officer of the trenches, Col. Uri B. Pearsall, under orders of Gen. Emory, and while thus engaged, in June, 1864, had a sunstroke, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. After rejoining the 99th Regiment, Lieut. Hughes until the end of the war commanded his company. He was in command at Concordia and at Chattahoochee, Fla., during the reconstruction period at the close of the war, until he was mustered out, April 23, 1866, having been for over five years in continuous service. While stationed in Florida Lieut. Hughes administered the oath of amnesty to hundreds of Confederates, and received many compliments from all sides for the impartiality which he displayed in maintaining the strictest order. The citizens offered to purchase and fit out a printing office if he would undertake to publish a paper, which was declined for the reason that he was an old-line Republican, while they wanted the paper to be neutral in politics.

On Oct. 20, 1868, Lieut. Hughes married Ariana H. Knowles, a daughter of Perley and Betsey (Giles) Knowles, of River Falls, Wis., who was born in New Hampshire, and died in River Falls, Nov. 24, 1882. Perley and Betsey (Giles) Knowles were married in Boston in 1835, and lived together for sixty-three years. In 1856 they settled at River Falls, where Mrs. Knowles died in 1898, and Mr. Knowles April 22, 1899, when over ninety-one years of age. Two children have been born to Lieut. and Mrs. Hughes: George Knowles served through the Philippine war in the 4th United States Cavalry, and was discharged with the rank of sergeant-major; on April 24, 1905, he was married to Annie Klein, and resides in Superior, Wis. Jessie Ariana married N. A. Sheldon, Dec. 24, 1901, and now resides in Chicago, Illinois.

In the fall of 1866 Lieut. Hughes was elected register of deeds of St. Croix county, and was twice re-elected. Later he became a real estate dealer and did a business in loans, insurance and abstracts. After his wife's death, in 1882, Lieut. Hughes spent about five years in St. Paul. In the spring of 1887 he came to Superior, where he compiled the first set of abstracts of Douglas county; the following spring he made another set of abstract books for the Superior Abstract Company, which he has since bought out, continuing the business himself. Since the spring of 1902 Lieut. Hughes has been justice of the peace of the First ward of Superior. He is secretary of the Albany Realty Company, which owns much property in New York and Superior.

Lieut. Hughes has always been active in the G. A. R. and was a member of the invitation committee for the State Encampment at Superior in June, 1900, contributing much to the success of that event. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Masons. Lieut. Hughes is a strong temperance advocate, and has been active in the

Prohibition cause in local matters, but on national issues he is a "dyed-in-the-wool" Republican.

HENRY D. WEED, the pioneer pharmacist of northwest Wisconsin, and a highly respected citizen, who has lived in Ashland almost from its first settlement, was born in Pulaski, Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 9, 1829. He is a son of Henry Weed, who married a Miss Dickinson, both of whom were natives of the Empire State. The Weed family is of English descent and its founder in America was the great-grandfather of Henry D. Henry Weed was a mason by trade, who left his native State about 1834 for the Illinois country, then just beginning to be settled. He lived for a few years at Pontiac, and then returned to Binghamton, N. Y., where he died in 1840. Mrs. Weed was born in Utica, N. Y., a daughter of Ebenezer Dickinson, a farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Weed were born three children of whom Henry D. is the only son and the only one residing in Wisconsin. Mrs. Weed died in 1835.

Henry D. Weed attended the public schools of Binghampton, N. Y., receiving his later education in an academy at Ithaca, in the same State. At the age of sixteen years, he began to learn the drug business in Ithaca, which he was engaged in in 1850 when the California gold excitement was at its height. Becoming enamored of the prospect of acquiring wealth easily he set out by way of the Isthmus for the new Eldorado. There he realized in part at least his dream of riches, acquiring the modest fortune of $5,000 in one year. After a short stay in Chicago he proceeded to Rock Island, Ill., where he established himself in the drug business and remained several years. He then took an overland trip to California, remaining there four years and was engaged in mining and other pursuits. He returned by way of the Isthmus in 1863. In 1864 he went from Winona, Minn., to Montana, where he spent three years mining for gold and silver with good success. Returning to Minnesota he engaged in the drug business at Rushford, where he remained until 1872, when he came to Ashland and opened the only drug store between Superior and Ontonagon. The building in which he began business and which he still occupies was the first business house contracted for in the city.

Mr. Weed was first married in 1855 to Miss Lizzie Cole, of Waukegan, who died the following year, aged twenty-three years, leaving one child which died six months later. His second marriage was with Emma Benjamin in 1867. She died in 1890, aged forty years. She bore her husband one daughter, Fanny, who died at the age of fifteen years. Mr. Weed has always been a staunch Republican but never an aspirant for public office.

HON. A. WANZER has been a resident of Hurley, Wis., since 1891 and since 1898 has served as county judge for Iron county. He was born Feb. 11, 1840, in New York City, son of Moses and Mary (Wittemore) Wanzer, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Vermont. Moses Wanzer was brought up on a farm, and had little opportunity for schooling. He went to New York City when a young man, where he became a wholesale clothing manufacturer, an occupation in which he was engaged until his death in 1856. His wife survived him until 1866.

A. Wanzer was brought up in New York City and attended boarding school in Yonkers, N. Y., until he was seventeen. He then began his business life as a clerk in a wholesale hardware house in New York City, where he remained five years. After that he went to Houghton, Mich., being employed there in different capacities for two years. He next accepted a government position in Minnesota, as superintendent of the Winnebogorish Dam, remaining three years. He then went to St. Paul and opened a grocery store, but meeting with indifferent success, sold out this business and accepted the appointment of inspector of streets in St. Paul, which he held for four years. In 1891 he came to Hurley, being employed as book-

keeper in the mines, and at the same time carrying on an insurance business. In 1898 he was elected on the Republican ticket county judge of Iron county, in which position he is now filling his second term.

Judge Wanzer was married (first) in 1868, to Maud Funston, of Houghton, Mich., and she became the mother of the following children: Albert, deceased; Mary, at home; and Edward J., in the mining industry at Stambaugh, Mich. Mrs. Maud (Funston) Wanzer died in 1875, and the Judge married (second) Emma D. Dodge, of Jackson, Mich. The children of the second union are Fanny and James, both at home.

ROBERT SYKES, master mechanic of the Rice Lake Lumber Co., of Rice Lake, Barron Co., Wis., and one of the prominent men of the place was born at Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 12, 1851, a son of Samuel and Martha Sykes. The Sykes family came to the United States about 1856, and after his arrival Samuel Sykes worked for a time at Albany, N. Y., but later went to Canada and operated a locomotive for a number of years. In 1865, being attracted to Chippewa Falls, Wis., he went thither and was employed as a machinist there and in northern Wisconsin. His death occurred at Chetek, Wis., in 1886, when he was aged sixty-six years. His excellent wife passed away at Albany, not long after reaching the United States.

Robert Sykes attended school until he was seventeen years of age, when he began operating a sawmill, but in 1871 entered the employ of the Ingram Company and was a faithful and competent mechanic. In October, 1887, he removed to Rice Lake and assumed charge of the Rice Lake Lumber Co. machinery, which position he still efficiently fills, being one of the best master mechanics in that section of country.

In addition, Mr. Sykes is also interested in land investments, and is a man of prominence and influence in the place. In politics he is a Democrat and was honored by election to the council from the third ward.

In March, 1872, Mr. Sykes married Miss Hannah Anderson, born in New Hampshire, daughter of Mans Anderson of Eau Claire. Two sons were born of this marriage: Walter, who occupies the position of engineer of the Rice Lake Lumber Co., and Grove, a student at the Lewis Institute, Chicago. Fraternally, Mr. Sykes has been connected with the Masonic Order for twenty years, and belongs to the local lodge and chapter, as well as to Tancred Commandery No. 27, K. T., at Chippewa Falls.

J. WINSLOW HACKER, residing on the corner of West Fifth street and L avenue, Superior, is one of the oldest settlers in that place, having come there July 7, 1857. His birthplace was in Kennebec county, Maine, but most of his boyhood was spent in Cumberland county, that State; his parents were Jeremiah and Sarah (Read) Hacker.

The Hacker family is of German origin, J. Winslow Hacker being of the fifth generation from Isaac, the immigrant ancestor. Jeremiah, son of Isaac, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1725, and died at Brunswick, Maine, in 1801. His son, Isaiah, married (first) Lydia Goddard, by whom he had four children, George, Jeremiah, Sarah and Isaiah, all deceased. Jeremiah, son of Isaiah and father of J. Winslow, married Sarah Read, a native of Windham, Maine, whose father, Noah Read, was a Revolutionary soldier. Two brothers of Noah Read were also in the Continental army. Jeremiah Hacker died at the age of forty-nine, when his son, J. Winslow, was ten years of age; his wife died in June, 1839. They left seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom two daughters and three sons survive, viz.: Mrs. Emily A. H. Cook, of Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Hannah H. Winslow, also of Springfield; Isaiah N., of Westbrook, Maine; Francis, of Brantford, Canada; and J. Winslow.

J. Winslow Hacker lived in Maine until he was about seventeen, when he went to Providence, R. I., and later spent some time at Cape Cod. With his brother Francis he

learned the daguerreotype process, and engaged in that business for about three years. In 1857 he came West, where he has since remained, employed in various occupations.

Mr. Hacker married, Aug. 13, 1871, Malinda Ellen Mark, who was born in January, 1843, in Clarion county, Pa., and whose childhood was passed in that State in Venango county. In the autumn of 1864 she came to Red Wing, Minn., her parents, Simon and Mary (Rice) Mark, coming the following year and residing there the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Hacker was one of six children, five daughters and one son, and four of the sisters are still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Hacker have been born a daughter and two sons, as follows: Lydia E., a teacher; Guy Winslow; and Francis W. Mr. Hacker is a Republican and has voted for every Republican candidate since Fremont. He was brought up a Quaker, but Mrs. Hacker is a Methodist, and one of the earliest members of the M. E. Church of Superior, which she joined in 1871. The family are among the well known and esteemed citizens of Superior.

Before Mr. Hacker had come to Superior, two of his brothers had been there, Francis coming in 1854, all the way from Stillwater, Minn., in a canoe. He remained there but a few days, traded his watch chain for a town lot, returned East and came back to Superior in 1856. The next year he returned to Massachusetts to be married, and in the spring of 1858 came again to Superior. The following winter he spent at Fox Lake and in the spring of 1859 went to Eagle River, Mich., where he was deputy sheriff of Keweenaw county in 1860 and 1861. In the fall of 1862 he went to Providence, R. I., where for many years he was a photographer, and he now resides in Brantford, Canada.

Isaiah Hacker, another brother, a carpenter by trade, came to Superior in 1855 and built a house on the lot for which Francis had traded his watch chain. He preempted 160 acres, the southeast quarter of section 27, town 49, range 14, which is now within the city limits of Superior. In the summer of 1856 he went to Bayfield, Wis., and in December, 1857, made an overland trip to St. Paul with a dog train. He then moved to Maine, where he now lives in Westbrook.

J. Winslow Hacker is one of the pioneers of Superior and Douglas county and has a fund of interesting anecdotes relating to the early days. He has still in his possession many specimens of the daguerreotypes which he took as a young man, which are remarkably bright and well-preserved, and are interesting as survivals of the early process of photography.

LORIN W. PALMER, a citizen of Duluth who represents one of the pioneer families at the Head of the Lakes, was born May 1, 1832, in the town of Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y. His ancestors were among the pioneer settlers of New England, the Palmer family having been founded in America by two brothers who came hither in the "Mayflower," on her second voyage, and settled in Massachusetts. One of them subsequently moved to Stonington, Conn., where annual reunions of his descendants are held.

Vose Palmer, grandfather of Lorin W., served for a time in the Revolutionary war. He was a farmer by occupation, and moved to Herkimer county, N. Y., where he became a prominent citizen, and where his descendants are still numerous. He died at the age of about sixty. Vose Palmer married Betsy Stuart, who came from the royal family of Scotland.

Samuel S. Palmer, father of Lorin W., was born in Connecticut, and settled in Jefferson county, N. Y., while a young man. In 1832 he migrated westward to Wood county, Ohio, where he lived for many years, and in 1857 he tried his fortune still farther west, settling in the then infant city of Duluth. For several years he was keeper of the Government lighthouse at the Superior entry. He died April 1, 1878, aged almost eighty-three years. While in Ohio he was always active in local affairs, and

quite prominent in the locality of his home. Mr. Palmer married Silenda S. Chapin, who was born May 20, 1797, and whose parents lived on a farm in Herkimer county, N. Y. She died Sept. 1, 1841, in Ohio, leaving a family of eleven children, as follows: Evaline S., who is the wife of Mark Curtis, of Ypsilanti, Mich.; Samuel A., of Pontiac, Mich.; Vose, who died June 28, 1897, at Sucker River, Minn.; Jotham C., born Jan. 21, 1825, who died at Duluth; Maria H., Mrs. Samuel Gay, who died at Etna Green, Ind.; Francis E., of Ishpeming, Mich.; Lorin W.; Leander C., of Marquette, Mich.; Thaddeus and Theresa, twins, who died in childhood; and Alonzo S., who served four years in Company F, 15th Ill. V. I., and died on Minnesota Point, near Duluth, of injuries received in the service. By a second marriage Samuel S. Palmer had two sons: Roswell H., who is a resident of Duluth; and Lester C., deceased.

Lorin W. Palmer passed his boyhood on his father's farm in Ohio, and received his education in the public schools of the locality, such as they were at that early day, attending three or four months in the winter. He also spent two winters in high school at Perrysburg, Ohio. In 1859 he went to Etna Green, Ind., where he was employed in a sawmill, and later he bought and operated a sawmill at Inwood, that State. During the Civil war Mr. Palmer volunteered, and was at first rejected, but during 1865 he was accepted, and served three months in Company I, 59th Ind. V. I., doing picket duty at Hilton Head, S. C. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Palmer went to the Head of the Lakes, and spent a year or more at Sucker River, Minn., also helping to survey the line of the St. Croix railroad, between Superior and Deer River, Minn. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Superior, where he remained about ten years, during which time he was employed in sawmill work, and for a short time engaged in teaching, and he came thence to Duluth in 1875. He has since made his home in that city, and for a number of years gave his attention to dock building, filling contracts for the construction of a number of docks. In recent years he has lived retired, enjoying the fruits of his active years. Since coming west he has devoted his time principally to business, but while living in Indiana he was quite prominent in local affairs, and served one year as township trustee of Etna township, Kosciusko Co., Ind. He has been a Republican from the formation of the party, voted for Fremont in 1856, and during that campaign was an active participant in a fight over a political meeting.

Mr. Palmer has always been interested in church work, and he assisted in organizing the First M. E. Church of Superior, of which he was the first steward and a member of the first board of trustees. The family is now connected with the First M. E. Church in Duluth, of which Mr. Palmer has been steward since the year 1880. His social connections are with Duluth Lodge, No. 110, A. O. U. W., in which he has filled all the chairs, and with Willis A. Gorman Post, G. A. R., of which he is past commander.

On Jan. 6, 1859, Mr. Palmer was united in marriage with Letitia Hughes, who was born in St. Catharine's, Quebec, and died March 28, 1871, at Superior, at the age of thirty-one years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. On May 5, 1872, Mr. Palmer married for his second wife Miss Margaret Hughes, a sister of the first, and she still survives. By the first union there were five children, namely: Clara S., Mrs. James Cooper, of St. Paul, Minn.; Della M., who is engaged at teaching in Brainerd, Minn.; Letitia, who died at the age of seven years; and Stewart and Charles, who were drowned when five and three years old, respectively. Three children blessed the second union: Evalyn S., Mrs. W. T. Giese, of McGregor, Iowa; Edward L., who is a bookkeeper, with Booth & Co., at Duluth; and Lester W., stenographer for a lumber firm in Duluth.

David and Sarah (Barrett) Hughes, parents of both the wives of Mr. Palmer, were born in Caermarthenshire, Wales, and emigrated to Canada, locating at St. Cath-

arine's, Quebec. There Mrs. Hughes died in 1845. Mr. Hughes subsequently lived at Detroit, Mich., and his death occurred in Harbour Creek, Erie Co., Pa., in 1887, when he was aged seventy-nine years. He was a carpenter and cabinetmaker by occupation.

ADELLIN P. ANDRUS, M. D., one of the older physicians and surgeons of Ashland, has been in professional practice there since 1888, and in that time has gained a following that has not only placed him very near the head of his profession in Ashland, but has made his helpful presence familar in other towns within a circle of fifty miles. The doctor was born in Binghampton, N. Y., in 1854, the son of Simon P. and Susan Jane (Morrison) Andrus, both natives of the same town, and both descendants of English stock.

Dr. Andrus passed his boyhood on a farm about ten miles from Dixon, Ill., where he lived until he was twelve years old and where he secured the rudiments of his education in the public schools. After completing his general studies he spent several years in Chicago and in Davenport, Iowa, filling clerical positions, and then at the age of twenty-three began his medical studies. He read first under the guidance of Dr. W. H. Burt, of Chicago, with whom he worked three years before entering the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago. He completed the three-year course of lectures in that institution, and was graduated in 1880, whereupon he began his career as a physician by locating at Fairfield, Wis. There he was occupied with a general practice for eight years, but at the end of that time sold his practice and settled in Ashland. The removal was a wise one, for Dr. Andrus has been very successful and now has a large and devoted following of patients.

In 1879 Dr. Andrus was married to Miss Helen Moore, of Chicago, now deceased. His second union, to Miss Maria Gilbertson, of Jackson county, was formed in 1889. They have two children, Grace and Adellin.

On political questions Dr. Andrus upholds the Republican party, and has always manifested great interest in local politics, an interest which has taken a practical and active form. He has served his community in many capacities and has filled each position most satisfactorily. For two years he was chairman of the county board, was supervisor of the 4th ward four years, for the same length of time was president of the county board of agriculture, and two years ago was elected president of the city council, which last office he still fills. Professionally he is examining physician of the United States pension board, appointed in 1901; a local surgeon for the Wisconsin Central Railway, a position he still holds; and in May, 1903, was chosen president of the Wisconsin State Homeopathic Society. In his church relations Dr. Andrus is a member of the First M. E. church, and holds official position in the society.

The doctor's sympathy with the aims of fraternal organizations and his appreciation of the benefits to be derived from them, have led him to identify himself with several orders, among them being the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of consistory Mason. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W., M. W. of A., I. O. F., and the B. P. O. E., all these orders being represented in Ashland.

Dr. Andrus has a fine residence, very completely appointed, while there is no better equipped office than his in Ashland.

GEORGE WILSON ADAMS. In the ranks of those who come to us from other lands are many whose industry and intelligence make them valuable citizens, but those from England seem as a rule to possess a keener understanding of our national spirit than others, and to appreciate more fully the essential purpose of our institutions. While this is but natural, it is none the less gratifying and each recurring proof of the fact is welcome. George Wilson Adams, one of the pioneers of Medford and a prominent lawyer, has displayed especially strong loyalty to his adopted country. Mr. Adams

was born in Hazely, Oxfordshire, England, March 4, 1845, son of George and Anna (Walker) Adams, natives of the same locality.

George Adams came to the United States in 1854, and located at Beaver Dam, Wis., then an obscure trading post, where he took up wild land and improved it. Later he took up another farm near Lowell, Dodge county, a fine piece of property, and made his home there till his death in 1890, at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Adams was a man of simple tastes and quiet life, not anxious to be in the eye of the public. His wife survived him only a year, dying in her seventy-third year. They were members of the Episcopal Church. The children born to this couple numbered twelve, of whom four served in the Civil war, namely: Edward, who was in the army four years, and died later in Minnesota, from the effects of his service; William, who was shot and instantly killed at Atlanta, while serving beside his brother, George W.; Benjamin, who fought four years, and is now a resident of Martin county, Minn.; and George Wilson. Four brothers of Mrs. Anna Adams also served in the Union ranks: William; George, who was in a Wisconsin regiment, and died in the service; Benjamin; and Henry.

George Wilson Adams spent most of his time on the farm until the war broke out. He enlisted in Company C, 16th Wis. V. I., in 1862, and served until his honorable discharge at the end of the war. He took part in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and the subsequent marches, and was with the army at the Grand Review at Washington. He was constantly in the ranks for three years, though he was slightly wounded July 21, 1864, at Atlanta, when he was struck in the knee and knocked down, but not really disabled.

After the war Mr. Adams commenced his education, and went to the schools of Beaver Dam, Waterloo and Lake Mills before entering Wisconsin University for a scientific course. During his Junior year he was taken ill, and upon recovering gave up his scientific work and began the law course, from which he was graduated in 1873. He taught for a year at Lowell and Reeseville, and then entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of Judge Ogden, at Waupaca. In the spring of 1875 he accompanied Judge Ogden and his son, to Medford, where they were in partnership for two years. Later he was a partner of E. H. Schweppe, for a couple of years, but since then has been practicing alone.

Upon going to Medford Mr. Adams and John Ogden published the Taylor County *News*, the first paper in the county, and they had to ship in their press and type from Waupaca, and their first issue was in February, 1875. It was afterwards sold to Dr. Hubbell and discontinued. Later Mr. Adams again started the *News*, published it during 1881-82, and then sold out. Another business interest he has had is a tract of 120 acres of wild land adjoining the city, which he has improved and converted into valuable property.

Mr. Adams has been married twice; first in 1876 to Augusta Stewart, daughter of C. K. and Susan Stewart, of Elbe, Wis. Mrs. Adams was born in Concord, N. H., and died in Medford in 1883, aged thirty-six. She left a daughter, Florence, who died when four years old. Mrs. Adams was a devout Congregationalist. For his second wife Mr. Adams married Ella S. Stewart, a sister of his first wife, to whom he was united in 1885.

Mr. Adams has always been an active Republican. He was the first chairman of the town of Medford, and of the county board, when the county was organized March 22, 1875. He has laid out many roads, and had charge of the building of the court house and other county buildings. He was district attorney for twelve years and court commissioner for six. Mr. Adams has spoken through the State in many campaigns, has been a delegate to many State and Congressional conventions, and for a long time was chairman of the county committee. He was a charter mem-

ber of James Shields Post, No. 145, G. A. R., and was its first commander. The family attends the Methodist Church, where Mr. Adams is chairman of the board of stewards.

HON. ALBERT L. BUGBEE, probate judge of Washburn county, has been a resident of Shell Lake since 1882. His birth occurred in Springfield, Mass., March 31, 1850, son of Jesse and Mary (Ashley) Bugbee, the former a native of Connecticut.

The Bugbee family is of English origin, the emigrant ancestor settling in Connecticut in Colonial days. Great-grandfather Bugbee was a soldier in the Continental army, and his son, Jesse, lived and died on a farm near Hartford, Conn. Jesse Bugbee (2), father of Albert L., went to Massachusetts when a young man, and in 1871 moved to Oshkosh, Wis., where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1878, at the age of seventy-three. Mrs. Mary (Ashley) Bugbee died in Springfield, Mass., in 1858, when fifty-three years of age. She was born at Long Meadow, near Springfield, where her father, a farmer, lived and died. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Ashley, came to this country from England.

As a boy Albert L. Bugbee attended the public school in Long Meadow, where Senator Wolcott of Montana was one of his fellow students. Later he was a pupil in the Springfield high school. In 1867 he went to Oshkosh, where he studied law with Judge Burnell. He moved to Burnett county in 1873, and was admitted to the Bar there in 1882. On first coming to Burnett county he invested in cranberry lands, on which he raised several crops. He has had a general law practice in Shell Lake since locating there, in 1882, giving some attention also to fire insurance, and acting as agent for the Fidelity & Deposit Co., of Maryland. He has filled various official positions, having been the first register of deeds for Washburn county, serving two terms as district attorney, and since 1897 filling the office of county judge. For four years Judge Bugbee was postmaster at Shell Lake, by appointment of President Harrison. He has taken part in many political conventions, and is one of the most influential Republicans in the county.

In 1874 Judge Bugbee married Millie Otis, daughter of Joshua and Mary Otis, of St. Albans, Vt. Mrs. Bugbee died July 4, 1899, at the age of fifty-five. She was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, of which Judge Bugbee is also a member. Fraternally the Judge is connected with the Masons.

JOHN SMITH (deceased), one of the pioneers at the Head of the Lakes, had lived in that region from 1856, and his life from early manhood was identified with the development of that section of the country. Mr. Smith was born in Devonshire, England, in 1826, came to America in 1851, and died at New Duluth, July 6, 1898.

The parents of John Smith died when he was young, and he was reared by an aunt, Mrs. Sarah Baker, of Devonshire. He had rather meager opportunities for receiving an education there, but afterward in America he made up for many deficiencies by hard work at a night school, and by reading and studying by himself, so that eventually he acquired sufficient training to equip himself satisfactorily for his life in the West. On first coming to this country Mr. Smith located in Syracuse, N. Y., where he found employment with a Mr. Tucker, proprietor of a general store. After four or five years in that city he joined a party going to Superior, Wis., and thereafter cast his lot with that frontier country. Soon after arriving there he was engaged by the government to carry the mails between Twin Lakes and Oneota, for two years making these trips on foot, twice a week, a distance of sixteen miles. From Fond du Lac to Oneota he used a boat in summer, but in winter that portion of his route became the most dangerous of all, and in the discharge of his tasks he incurred many risks, frequently breaking through the ice. Subsequently Mr. Smith removed permanently to the Minnesota side, and at

first worked in the sawmill owned by Mr. Wheeler. He had gone to the lake regions with small means, but as he gradually accumulated more he made investments which proved generally fortunate and resulted in his acquiring a competence.

At the beginning of the year 1863 Mr. Smith took up a claim in the vicinity of Twin Lakes, cleared a few acres, built a shanty on it and in time "proved up" on the land. Later he bought 110 acres, a part of which land is now the site of New Duluth, and settled there. The tract was known as the Gurneau Claim, and was purchased by Mr. Smith after it had reverted to the government. He built an addition to the cabin that had been originally put up, and made the place his permanent abode, developing it into a fine homestead. In 1891, when the land boom of New Duluth was at its height, he sold a portion of his land to the New Duluth Land Company, taking the company's stock in payment.

On May 8, 1870, Mr. Smith married Miss Anna Banks, daughter of Mrs. Carrie Banks, who died in Christianstad, Sweden. Mrs. Smith had come to Oneota in 1869. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith came three children: (1) William George, the eldest, born April 4, 1871, was given a fine education, attending first the public schools and afterward the State School of Agriculture at St. Anthony Park, and then went to the State University at Minneapolis, from which he was graduated in 1895. He was then appointed to take charge of a sub-station at Marshall, Minn., a part of the State Experimental Farm, and is now filling an important position in the Agricultural Department at Washington; he has traveled extensively throughout the United States. (2) Miss Sarah A., second child of John and Anna Smith, was born Feb. 7, 1873, went to the public school, and was graduated from the Duluth high school, spending one year at Cornell College, Iowa. She has since 1893 been engaged in teaching in Duluth. She held the position of principal of the New Duluth school for the past four years, and is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of that position, for not only has she the executive ability required, but is gifted with unusual powers as a teacher. Her home is a beautiful and spacious one, overlooking the St. Louis River, and Miss Smith presides in it with the dignity and grace that always characterized her bearing. (3) Louise, born Aug. 6, 1877, died Nov. 23, 1880. A little girl, Esther Louise, born in Duluth Jan. 16, 1892, has also been adopted regularly into the family.

John Smith was a Republican in politics, and was actively interested in municipal affairs. He filled various local offices, among them that of treasurer for the Fond du Lac school district, which he held for twenty years. He also served several years as town treasurer of Fond du Lac, and was elected for two terms of two years each to the office of county commissioner. Mr. Smith was widely acquainted among the old settlers, and had many warm friends among them. He had good business qualities, and was successful in most of his undertakings, earning a place among the substantial men of the region.

EMERY FOUNTAIN. Among the respected citizens of Taylor county, representing pioneer families, is Emery Fountain, whose grandfather was an early settler in Fond du Lac. Emery Fountain was born in Canada, at St. Johns, Chrysostom, near Montreal, July 28, 1854.

Jacques Fountaine, the pioneer, made his home for some time in Fond du Lac, but eventually returned to Canada where he died at the age of eighty-four. He was a carpenter by trade. His name was properly not Fountaine, but Langlois, and many of his descendants bear that name, but as he was adopted when a little boy by a man named Fountaine, he himself used that rather than Langlois.

Isaias Fountaine, father of Emery, was born in St. Pierre, Canada, and spent the earlier part of his life in that country. After coming to Wisconsin he resided at Fond du Lac, and was engaged in saw and planing mills for some years. In 1878 he removed

to Stetsonville, where he lived until his death in January, 1889, at the age of fifty-nine years. His original trade was that of a tanner, and while in Canada he had also been a farmer in a small way. His wife, Mrs. Louise (LaCroix) Fountaine, died in Canada in 1861, a comparatively young woman, though her mother lived to be nearly ninety. Besides Emery, their children were: Caesar, of LaCrosse, Wis.; Mrs. Julius Leclaire, of Dorchester, Wis.; and Mrs. Della Henneberry, of Boise, Idaho. Isaias Fountaine was a devoted Catholic, and as there was no church at Stetsonville, when he first went there, mass was read in his house for a while. When a church was finally erected, it was upon a site, covering one acre, which had been donated by Mr. Fountaine. For a long time, too, his house was used as a town hall.

Emery Fountain, for so he spells the name, began working in a sawmill when he was thirteen years old, receiving fifty cents a day for his work, and he has ever since been connected with the lumber industry. When he went with his father to Stetsonville in 1878, he found ready employment there in a sawmill, and worked for nine years with one concern (E. K. Buttrick), being head sawyer for five years. Since 1891 he has been head sawyer in the mill of the Ellingson Lumber Company.

Mr. Fountain has various real estate interests. Almost immediately after his arrival in Taylor county, he located a homestead of eighty acres near Stetsonville, which he still owns, as well as a place of thirty acres in the village upon which he resides. His present house is one of two which he built.

For his wife Mr. Fountain chose a native of Canada, like himself, Miss Capitola Hibbard, born in St. Gabriel, Quebec. They were married Nov. 27, 1879. Mrs. Fountain was a daughter of Richardson and Dilima (Therrien) Hibbard, who took up their abode in Stetsonville in March, 1879. Mr. Hibbard was a farmer and died in May, 1896, aged seventy. His widow is still living and is in her seventy-fifth year. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fountain, Adrien and Louise.

Mr. Fountain is a Democrat in his political principles, but as a citizen who looks to the essential welfare of his community, he takes an independent position on local issues. He and his family are members of the Catholic church, and for three years he was treasurer of the church funds. Mr. Fountain is a skilled artisan in his line, and is a man held in the highest esteem in Stetsonville.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF LADYSMITH. One of the marvels of Northern Wisconsin is the rapidity with which towns first spring into existence, and then quickly become centers of commercial enterprise; among these, both in population and industrial development Ladysmith may be justly said to have few equals. The name of the original hamlet was Flambeau Falls, which was changed in a few years to Warner and that in turn in 1900 to Ladysmith, in honor of the wife of C. R. Smith, president of the Menasha Wooden Ware Company, an extensive plant established in the town that year.

The history of the town may be said to have begun in 1885, when the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company began operating trains between Minneapolis and Deer Tail (now Tony). In March of that year the original settlers appeared, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corbett. The only building within the limits of the future town was the "Prentice House," then in the course of construction, and but a few families were living in that region. To the north on the Flambeau, was Bruno Vinette, who kept a stopping place in the early logging days; James Maloney, deceased; Antoine Plaunt, a homesteader, and Ludger Lebarge, all with their families. Toward the south lived Peter Sannes, still a resident in the town; John McBride; H. E. McMaster, formerly of Flambeau; Louis Cloutier, Fritz Ducommun, and "French" John Murphy. Mr. Corbett, on his arrival, at once erected a

small sawmill and this became a magnet drawing others to the spot, first of all Mr. J. W. Fritz, who opened the first stock of goods in the town in 1888. The only other places of business for some time were the "Prentice House," built and conducted by Bruno Vinette, and a saloon owned by Mr. John Lindoo. By 1897 a second mercantile concern was established by O. C. Sabin; two years later Mr. E. M. Worden opened business; and a grocery store conducted by Mr. John Corbett and M. W. D. Armstrong, followed.

The town grew very slowly, however, through the early days, and numbered only about 200 inhabitants when, in September, 1900, it was proposed to create Gates county out of Chippewa county. The bill for such separation was passed by the Legislature in May, 1901, and Ladysmith was made the county seat. The legality of the measure was disputed and the opposition asked that an injunction be given restraining the new board from issuing bonds to defray the expenses of erecting a courthouse, until the question of location had been voted upon by the people of the county. The case came before Judge Parrish, of the Circuit Court, who dissolved the injunction, and when the appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State late in 1901, the decision of the lower court was sustained. Meantime Ladysmith had been incorporated as a village, and the population had leaped to 500.

The legal proceedings had focused attention upon the new town and roused the dormant energies of the people, while outside capitalists perceived the many natural advantages of the place for manufacturing interests. During the year 1901 several new concerns were started; the Menasha Wooden Ware Company constructed a dam for utilizing the power of the rapids, and the following year built their extensive manufacturing plant; at the same time the Menasha Paper Company erected their pulp and paper mills, and from these enterprises came an impetus fairly electrifying. The town grew as if by magic and people came flocking in by the scores and hundreds, the majority of them well supplied with funds. Within three years 1,500 people had established themselves there in comfortable homes, while the total population rose (1904) to 2,000. With its many modern structures, the town presents an appearance of beauty and stability equalled by only a few towns in northern Wisconsin.

Among the public buildings erected, the Court-House stands prominent; it is a handsome well-equipped building, put up in 1901-02, at a cost of $30,000. The high school building is a modern brick structure, fully up-to-date in all its equipments, and cost $15,000. It contains eight rooms, and nine teachers are employed in it. In 1903 the city water works were put in, built according to the compressed air system, and having a throwing capacity of 2,500 gallons a minute. Two miles of mains have already been laid, and the total cost of the plant has been $14,000. The business houses include the First National Bank, established in 1900, with a capital of $25,000; the president is Mr. G. E. Newman and the cashier Mr. H. W. True. In the fall of 1903 another bank, also with capital stock of $25,000, was opened in Ladysmith, with Mr. R. O. Sinclair as president, Mr. W. S. Manning vice-president and Mr. J. O. Sinclair as cashier. The Ladysmith Light & Power Company was incorporated in 1902 by O. E. Pederson, L. E. McGill, W. S. Manning and O. E. Sabin, with a capital stock of $10,000. Their first plant, built in the fall of 1902, was burned March 18, 1904, but was soon replaced by the present expensive one, on the Westinghouse Alternating Current System. At that time the Company was reorganized under the same name, and with the same amount of stock, Mr. L. E. McGill being put in as president, Mr. E. A. Forbes, of Rhinelander, vice-president and Mr. O. J. Kauffman, secretary and treasurer. The two principal hotels of the town are the "Gerard" and the "Central," both modern in construction and thoroughly first-class.

Additional proof of the growth of the town is found in its postal receipts, which

increased from $125 in 1900 to $3,600 in 1903, thus putting it into the third class. These receipts were independent of the money order business, which in 1903 aggregated $27,000. The mills of the town average an annual output of more than 1,000 cars, while the in-freight is nearly as large. Prosperity has also followed the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Gates county, which was organized in July, 1902, with Mr. E. Townsend as president, and Mr. L. Lebarge as secretary. The company comprised 317 members, carries insurance on farm property aggregating $257,975, and has met every loss most promptly.

The business development of a town is naturally its most striking aspect, but Ladysmith has not been behind in its growth along educational and religious lines. The first school was opened in 1887 in the "Corbett Hotel," now the "Manley House," with Miss Mary Grandmaitre, of Chippewa Falls, now Mrs. Charles Wood, of Flambeau Farm, as teacher. From that beginning the growth has been steady, until now the fine high school building is inadequate for the demands upon its space.

The town supports two regular newspapers, *The Weekly Budget* and *The Gates County Journal,* both of which have excellent plants and are ably conducted, the former by Mr. M. C. Martin, and the latter by Mr. D. H. Richards. In the churches five denominations are represented, all of which the Congregational, Baptist, Christian, Catholic and Lutheran, own comfortable houses of worship.

Although the growth of Ladysmith has been more than rapid, all signs indicate that its prosperity is nothing ephemeral, but rather that it rests upon a solid and rational basis that promises continued development in the future.

WILLIAM N. FULLER. Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., has among its distinguished residents many representatives of the legal profession, whose talents have made them known throughout the State. William N. Fuller belongs to this class, although he is still a young man, having been born April 28, 1870, at Star Prairie, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin.

J. F. Fuller, his father, was born at Appleton, Maine. Growing up in the East the father learned the trade of carpenter. In 1855, he came to Illinois, and still later to St. Croix County, Wis., settling at Star Prairie in 1859. Upon first coming to Wisconsin, J. F. Fuller worked at his trade, but later opened a general store at Star Prairie, continuing same successfully until May, 1882, when he removed to Cumberland, Barron County, and for sixteen years was engaged in the same line of business. In January, 1903, he was honored by appointment as postmaster of that place. For two terms he served very ably as president of the village, and for three terms has been an alderman. He has always been active as a Republican in politics, directing wisely and intelligently, and his success in every walk of life is due to his good judgment and untiring energy, combined with strict integrity.

J. F. Fuller married (first) Sarah Philbrick, of Waldo, Maine, by whom he had one child, Ai DeForest, municipal judge at Tower, Minn. Mr. Fuller married (second) Lydia Nicholson, a native of Providence, R. I., and they became the parents of: Elmer B. H., of Highland, Minn., weighmaster and night agent for the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad; and William N.

William N. Fuller, after completing a course in the public schools, attended the law department of the University of Wisconsin in 1889 and 1890, from which he was graduated in 1890, and he immediately located at Cumberland, Wis., and began the practice of his chosen profession. Within a year, so generally were his abilities recognized and appreciated, he was elected municipal judge, and served ably in that honorable position until 1896. He was also elected district attorney in 1896, and held that responsible office until 1903. Like his father, he is a prominent Republican, and very active in the support of the party.

On Nov. 30, 1892, Mr. Fuller was married to Miss Grace Pinkerton, of Arena,

Wis., and three children have been born to them: Donald P.; William T., who died at the age of two and one-half years; and Richard C.

Fraternally, Mr. Fuller is a member of the K. of P., belonging to Lodge No. 62 of Cumberland; and of the Modern Woodmen. Mrs. Fuller is a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

JAMES H. VAN METER, contractor and builder of Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis., was born at Bowling Green, Breckenridge Co., Ky., son of Miles H. and Mary P. (Litsey) Van Meter, of Grayson county, Kentucky.

(I) Jacob Van Meter was one of the pioneers of Kentucky with Daniel Boone, and was a very wealthy and honored gentleman.

(II) Abraham Van Meter, one of the children of Jacob, was a large slave owner and prominent man of Kentucky, where he owned and operated a large plantation.

(III) Miles H. Van Meter was a builder and contractor, and also conducted a large farm, being a very busy man. In 1836, he went to Lasalle county, Ill., and then for thirteen or fourteen years, he was in Kendall county, Ill., after which he came to Wisconsin, reaching Hudson May 2, 1852. At that time there were few people in the place, and for the first year or two, he worked in the woods, and then, as others began to gather about the little center, he found ready employment in contracting and building, and became so busy that he started his son, James H., learning the carpenter's trade when he was thirteen years of age. For three or four years the father and sons worked together. In 1856, the elder Mr. Van Meter built the "Hoyt House," which was the first hotel put up in Hudson. This he operated in conjunction with his contracting, and built many of the better class of residences and office and business blocks in the city. In 1898 he died, while his wife passed away in 1875. Always a prominent Republican, for four years he was county treasurer, and held numerous offices of less importance. At one time he was captain of militia, and was a very highly respected man of his time. In the Baptist Church, he always took an active part, and was one of its most liberal contributors.

The following children were born to himself and wife: Davis R., a contractor and builder of Washington, Ill.; Marion L., of Urbana, Ill., a contractor, builder and money loaner; James H.; Cassandra P., widow of A. L. Dyer, a jeweler of Hudson, Wis.; John H. is an extensive farmer of Dickey county, N. Dak., one of the firm of Van Meter Bros., whose home farm of 640 acres one mile east of Ellendale Station, is devoted to stock raising and farming; Patrick Henry, killed at Chickamauga in 1863, while he was a member of Company A, 1st Wis. V. I.; Abe C., editor of the St. Croix *Republican* at New Richmond, at the time of his death in 1901; Mary E., of Hudson; Edward W., living at Aberdeen, S. Dak., where he is city engineer and architect.

James H. Van Meter, although attending the public schools, was also engaged in learning the trade of a carpenter, and at a time when most young men must begin to fit themselves for their life business, he was ready to commence work.

On Nov. 5, 1855, Mr. Van Meter married Mary E. Van Meter, of Tazewell county, Ill., daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Dorsey) Van Meter, who moved from Hardin, Ky., to Tazewell county, Ill., about 1844, and bought land in that locality. There Mrs. Van Meter's father remained until he died, actively engaged in farming. Eleven children were in the family of which Mrs. Van Meter was a member: James, deceased; Gillie, deceased; Morton, deceased; William, deceased; Martha, deceased; Mary, who died Feb. 5, 1905 (Mrs. Van Meter); Sanford, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Henry, in business at Great Falls, Md.; John, living at Parsons, Kans.; Nancy, of Roberts, Ford County, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Van Meter, have had the following family: Emma, who married Rod. Hurlburt, a railroad agent and

has three children, Bessie, Raymond and Vera; Hattie A., who married George A. Williams, of St. Paul, Minn., a machinist, and has two children, Maude J. and Clinton; William S., a carpenter and contractor of Hamlin, Minn., who married Ella Musser; Howard C., ex-railroad dispatcher, now a resident of St. Paul, a Christian Science doctor, in the New York Life Building, and who married Etta U. Hollister; Victor, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Clifford C., at home, operator of the Omaha railroad at Hudson. These children were all carefully educated in the home schools, and are bright, intelligent and successful.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Van Meter settled down at Hudson, where he worked at his trade until he enlisted, Aug. 2, 1862, in Company A. 30th Wis. V. I., at Hudson, and was placed in the Second Brigade. He was sent south to Bowling Green, Ky., and was one of the guard in charge of the prisoners at Nashville, being in the service of the provost marshal, and after three years and three months, he was honorably discharged Oct. 9, 1865, at Madison, Wis. During his term of service he was thrown from a horse and ruptured.

Returning from his strenuous life, he resumed his more peaceful occupation of working at his trade, and so continued until 1881, when he went west to Dickey county, N. Dak., and he and his brother John took up an entire section, 640 acres, and they were very successful. Mr. Van Meter continued there until 1890, during which time, he built and owned a number of houses, and he also became well-known as a builder and contractor, invested in real estate, and handled property for others. Since returning to Hudson, Mr. Van Meter has done a portion of the contracting and building, and also handles real estate, being especially successful in that line. While he has never aspired to public preferment, Mr. Van Meter is a very stanch Republican. Both he and Mrs. Van Meter are Christian Scientists. Starting out in life with a pair of strong, willing hands and a thorough knowledge of his trade, Mr. Van Meter, through hard work, thrift and good management, has become one of the most substantial men of the community, and enjoys the unqualified respect of his acquaintances and friends.

RUSSEL W. FRENCH, a pioneer business man of Ashland and one of the most esteemed citizens of that growing place, was born in Dummerston, Vt., March 20, 1830. His parents, Russel and Julia (Catlin) French, came of that class of New England families, whose posterity have been instrumental in shaping the moral and intellectual development of thousands of western cities and towns. William French, one of his paternal ancestors, lost his life in supporting the cause of liberty, during one of the first engagements of the Revolution. His grandfather, who bore the same name as the last named patriot, was a gunsmith by trade, and a rifle made by him is still preserved by his descendants. He and his wife, Lydia, passed their early lives in the eastern States, and died in New York. About 1833 Russel French, Sr., removed from Vermont to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., acquiring a farm on the Holland Purchase, which was his home for the balance of his life. For some years he devoted his attention to teaching, and being an excellent penman, made a specialty of instruction in that art. He was long an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a most exemplary citizen, being one of the few men in his day who totally abstained from the use of liquor. His only brother, Ozro French, became one of the early missionaries to Farther India, and with his wife spent twelve years in the effort to enlighten the people of that country. Both Russel French and his wife reached the age of eighty-four and reared a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living. Of this number, Helen, widow of Charles Ballard, of Ashland, and Russel W. are the only residents of Wisconsin.

Russel W. French attended an academy in Springville, N. Y., and at the age of sixteen years began to learn the tinner's trade, which he subsequently followed for a time at Ashtabula, Ohio. Since 1855 he has been

a citizen of Wisconsin. He worked some years as a journeyman in La Crosse, and thence went to Superior. There being few public conveyances above the head of navigation at St. Paul, he traveled on foot most of the balance of the journey, and opened a tinshop in Superior, then a frontier village of about four hundred inhabitants. This business he carried on successfully until 1872, when he removed to Ashland, bringing the first stock of hardware to that place. Such was the demand for his wares that about one thousand dollars worth of goods were sold before being removed from the dock where they were landed. He also brought the frame of a building in which he has ever since done business, and which was at once erected upon the north side of Second street, now the principal thoroughfare of the city, but then a mere roadway, which had just been cleared through the forest. Though he afterward met with some discouraging circumstances owing to the business depressions which prevailed throughout the country, his business has generally prospered and his integrity is unquestioned by his associates. The present firm is R. W. French & Son, and besides an immense stock of hardware, they carry all kinds of agricultural implements. Though in his seventy-sixth year at this writing, Mr. French still practices the industrious habits which have characterized his whole career, and he spends the greater part of each day at his place of business.

On Oct. 19, 1853, Mr. French was married to Rosetta Mary Magher, daughter of John Magher of Ashtabula, Ohio. She was born near Rome, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1832, and died at Superior, Wis., Nov. 6, 1871, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. French had eight children, of whom the following is the record: Ella Rosetta, wife of S. W. Tanner, of Ashland; Emma, Mrs. Oswald Dundas, of Ashland; Eda, deceased, wife of Alexander McDougall; Fred, who is connected with the office of the United States Marshal, at Madison, Wis.; Clara, Mrs. Adolphus Harvey, now deceased; Mary, Mrs. J. G. Noble, of Butte, Mont.; Frank, associated with his father in business; and Rose, wife of Edward Johnston, of Manistique, Mich. Mr. French's posterity includes about twenty living grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. On Aug. 14, 1873, he was married to Mary L. Vosburgh, a native of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., who died Sept. 22, 1874, at the age of thirty-nine. His present wife was Mrs. Mary J. Hasey, a native of Maine, to whom he was united Oct. 26, 1876.

The next year after settling in Ashland, Mr. French helped to organize the First Congregational Church of that city, which was afterward merged into the Presbyterian Church, and he has ever since been an elder, and all his family have been reared in the latter faith. He and all his family are natural musicians, and have always participated in the musical services of the church. He was a charter member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 210, A. F. & A. M. He distinctly remembers the election of William Henry Harrison, whose party he supported until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has been identified therewith. He has had but little time or inclination for political agitation, and his only official service has been rendered as a member of the town board at Superior, and of the school board at Ashland. After a residence of more than three decades in Ashland, he is recognized as one of the most useful, exemplary and conscientious citizens of that city.

NICHOLAS LUCIUS, Jr., postmaster and merchant at Solon Springs, and clerk of the town of Nebagamon, Douglas county, was born in 1866 on a farm near Tiffin, Ohio. His parents, Nicholas and Mary Ann (Marks) Lucius, were natives of Luxembourg, Belgium, and came to America in their childhood. In 1886 Mr. Lucius, Sr., took up a homestead claim near Solon Springs, which he has developed, having at present seventy acres under cultivation. His family consists of three sons and one daughter. He served throughout the Civil War in Company K, 123d O. V. I.; was a prisoner in Libby, An-

dersonville and Danville prisons and was one of six men who escaped from Andersonville, but was recaptured.

For three years after coming to Solon Springs, Nicholas Lucius, Jr., acted as guide to fishing parties up the Brule river, and in the neighboring country. In 1889, in partnership with Peter E. Waterbury, he started a store, which they still carry on, doing a general merchandise business. They own a tract of 160 acres on the western shore of Lake St. Croix, which they have platted for a townsite, and which they are beautifying for a summer resort, four modern cottages having been erected already, and extensive improvements being in contemplation. This is one of the prettiest spots in Northern Wisconsin, an ideal place for sportsmen and health and pleasure seekers. It is 500 feet higher than Lake Superior and here the Brule and St. Croix rivers, which stocked with fish, flow in opposite directions, find their source. Here is a spring of pure, soft water and groves of cedar and balsam add their charm.

Mr. Waterbury, so closely associated in business with Mr. Lucius, is a native of Illinois. He served as a private through the Civil War, in Battery C, 2d Ill. Light Artillery, coming after the war to Wisconsin, where he engaged in lumbering on the Wisconsin river. In 1888 he came to Douglas county to take charge of a fashionable club house. He has held many local official positions, serving one term as justice of the peace, one term as a member of the town board, one term as clerk, and several terms as county game warden, being at present deputy State game warden. He is a member of the G. A. R., of the I. O. O. F. and of the I. O. F. In politics he is a Republican. He has one son, Frank.

Since coming of age Mr. Lucius has taken an active part in politics, of late years being associated with the Republican party, though formerly a Democrat. In 1888 he was appointed deputy town clerk, holding the position until 1891. He was elected constable in 1889 and held that office until 1895; he was the first secretary of the school board, retaining the position a number of years, and since 1895 has been town clerk. He has also been a frequent delegate to county and congressional conventions. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Nebagamon Lodge; of the M. W. A., Hawthorne Lodge, and of the Sons of Veterans, of West Superior.

SAMUEL S. VAUGHN, strong of character, inflexible in purpose, left the impress of his life work wherever he went, but in northwest Wisconsin he was most potent as a business and social factor. In 1849, more than half a century ago, in all the strength and vigor and enthusiasm of young manhood, he first came to the Superior country, locating at Copper Harbor.

Mr. Vaughn was born in Berea, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1830, son of Ephraim Vaughn, who left his native New England hills to become a pioneer settler in the Western Reserve. Samuel S. Vaughn had but meagre educational advantages, the home farm being remote from schools. He early learned the need of industry, and as a boy assisted in clearing the land and making it ready for cultivation. At the age of nineteen he left home, and started for the West in search of fortune and adventure. His brother Joel had left home some years before, and had located at Copper Harbor, Wis., and thither young Samuel turned his steps. For two years he was employed in a clerical capacity by his brother, but he felt himself capable of better things. The ability to execute plans of his own was his, and, accordingly, in 1852, he went to La Pointe, Wis., and there engaged in trading with the Indians, meeting with such success that he continued in the same line of work for several years. His business experience, however, demonstrated to him the need of a better education, and with his characteristic determination to accomplish what he saw was essential, he closed out his affairs, returned to his old home in Ohio, and for one year applied himself diligently to study. In that time he acquired what, for the times, was a good practical education. Subsequent to his return,

SAMUEL S. VAUGHN

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in 1856, Bayfield was settled, and there he located, erecting the first store building in the town. Later he built a sawmill, and was soon actively interested in all the affairs of the new town. He was one of the first to become interested in the first railroad enterprise, and was a director of the old Winnebago & Lake Superior, and of the Portage & Lake Superior railroad companies, which resulted in the building of the Wisconsin Central railway. Mr. Vaughn was the leading spirit in the organization of the St. Croix & Lake Superior Railway Company. He foresaw the building of a city at the head of Chaquamegon Bay, and, acting on his unerring judgment, he preempted a claim which is now well known as Vaughn's subdivision of Ashland. This he laid out in 1871, and in 1872 he began making extensive improvements thereon. In company with Charles Fisher, he built the first commercial dock in Ashland.

Despite his numerous business enterprises Mr. Vaughn was actively interested in the political and social life of the town. In 1871 he served in the State Assembly, and he held a number of local offices. He was very public-spirited, and was ever keenly alive to any movement that aimed at the progress and best development of Ashland. Previous to his death he had perfected plans for the gift of a public library to the city, and he charged his wife to carry out his wishes. This was done, and a fine memorial building, the rentals of which amount to about $3,000, was erected, and devoted to maintaining the fine library, which contains about 5,000 well chosen volumes.

On Oct. 22, 1864, Mr. Vaughn was married to Miss Emeline Patrick, of Solon, Ohio, who was a devoted companion to her husband, and an earnest fellow worker with him in all his many undertakings. From their happy home they dispensed an abundant hospitality. Mr. Vaughn was gifted with a remarkable memory, and being a wide reader, he drew around him a coterie of genial friends to whom he was not only an entertaining, but an instructive companion. Fraternally, he belonged to the Odd Fellows and the Masons. He was strictly a moral man. While not a member of any church, he so ordered his life that it was in harmony with divine teachings, and he was liberal in aiding the furtherance of Christianity. He despised cant and show, but to the poor and unfortunate he was a ready helper, and a kind and obliging friend.

When Samuel S. Vaughn died, Jan. 30, 1886, Ashland sustained an irreparable loss. Resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed, and a feeling of universal sorrow prevailed. A better close to this brief testimonial cannot be found than in the resolutions offered by the Business Men's Association:

WHEREAS, in the death of S. S. Vaughn this Association sustains a loss of one of its charter members, as well as one of the most influential and prominent citizens, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that we tender to his wife and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That we measure his loss to the community to be deeply regretted and deplored, and that we ever will bear him in mind and honor his memory as one of the foremost in promoting the best interest of this Association, of our city and its business enterprises.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of this Association, that the Secretary be instructed to present an engrossed copy of them to his wife as a testimony of our high esteem for her husband, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Ashland *News* and the Ashland *Press*.

OLE MATTSON, sheriff of Burnett county, Wis., is a native of Sweden, born June 24, 1859, son of R. M. and Anna (Thyboch) Olson, also natives of that country. R. M. Olson was a farmer and road contractor in his native country, and came to America in 1868, locating at Mendota, Minn., for one summer, at the end of which time he removed to Balsam Lake, Polk Co., Wis. Taking up 160 acres of land on the county line, on Sections 3 and 4, Lake township, he there settled in the woods, erecting a log cabin. He cleared a great deal of land and followed farming until his death in 1887. His widow still survives, and lives with her son. They were members of the M.

E. Church. Two children were born to R. M. and Anna Olson, namely,—Christina, who married Lars Peterson, a farmer of Polk Co., Wis.; and Ole, our subject.

Ole Mattson received but three months schooling, having to work hard as a boy, and he remained at home until 1888. He erected a mill at Tradelake, which was destroyed by fire in 1897, and this he rebuilt, still operating it. In 1902 he was elected sheriff of Burnett Co., Wis., for a term of two years. He has also served as supervisor and chairman of Tradelake, and has always voted the Republican ticket, which party has continued to recognize his usefulness.

Mr. Mattson was married, in 1883, to Selma Peterson, a native of Sweden, and they have had eleven children, ten of whom are living: Edith, Elmer, Mornitz, Ernest, Rurick, Alice, Nora, Lydia, Russell, Noble (deceased) and Helen. Mr. Mattson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of Grantsburg. He attends the M. E. Church.

ALBERT NEWCOMB HOPKINS, who has been an official weighmaster in the Duluth grain market since 1887, is one of the best known men in that line in the city.

Mr. Hopkins was born May 6, 1838, in Livingston county, Mich., and he is a descendant of one of the oldest families in America, his first ancestor on these shores, Stephen Hopkins, having come hither in the "Mayflower." His posterity in the United States is now numerous, and includes many noted men, among them Johns Hopkins, the founder of the university that bears his name. John Hopkins, grandfather of the gentleman whose name introduces these lines, moved from Montpelier, Vt., to Steuben county, N. Y., and improved a large farm there. He reached the great age of ninety years. His brother James was a soldier in the Continental army, was captured and taken as a prisoner to Canada, where he was kept for about two years.

William B. Hopkins, father of Albert N., was born in Vermont, and was a small boy when the family located in Steuben county, N. Y. In 1831 he migrated to Michigan, locating first at Ann Arbor, and he was one of the pioneers in that region, which was so thinly settled at the time that supplies had to be brought from Detroit, with an ox team. Mr. Hopkins continued to farm there until his removal to Livingston county, Mich., where he cleared another farm, and thence he moved to Eaton county, where he built a gristmill which he operated until his death. He passed away in 1865, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Hopkins was a modest man, and had no desire for public life or office, but he was deeply interested in politics, and was a delegate to the First Republican State Convention held in the United States, in July, 1854, taking an active part in its deliberations. He married Maria A. Newcomb, a native of New York State, born in Cattaraugus county, who died in Vermontville, Mich., in 1872, aged seventy-four years. She was a daughter of David Newcomb, originally from Great Barrington, Mass., who was a descendant of an old Colonial family.

Albert Newcomb Hopkins attended the public schools in Michigan and Vermontville Academy, completing the course at that institution when twenty years old. Subsequently he was connected with his father, in the milling business, until he enlisted, Sept. 3, 1861, as a member of the regimental band of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, in which he played baritone until the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when he packed his instrument to assist the surgeons. The instruments were captured and destroyed, and Mr. Hopkins then entered the ranks as a member of Company B, same regiment, with which he served until his discharge, May 6, 1863, at Corinth, Miss., because of disability brought on by a hemorrhage of the lungs. He took active part in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, and other ones of less note.

Mr. Hopkins did not recover rapidly after his discharge from the service, having poor health for several years. In 1871 he came to Duluth, and after a year in the city showed marked improvement. Returning to Vermontville, he engaged in the livery business, carrying mail, etc., until 1879, when he

again came to Minnesota, this time locating at Crookston, where he took up a preemption and lumber claim on which he spent eight years, cultivating the land. During four years of this time his crops were damaged by hail. In the year 1887 he again came to Duluth, where he has ever since remained, having occupied his present position all these years. His long association with this business has made him familiar with its every detail, and he is one of the most competent officials in the Duluth market, where he is well known.

In 1866 Mr. Hopkins married Miss Sarah Fairfield, daughter of Walter and Mary Fairfield, of Vermontville, Mich., and of the children born to this union four are living: Belle, now Mrs. R. D. Haven; Louise, Mrs. Carl Gilbert; Hazel, who is a graduate of the Duluth high school, class of 1904; and Raymond, who is a student of that school. In religious connection the family is identified with Grace M. E. Church. Socially Mr. Hopkins belongs to J. B. Culver Post, G. A. R., of which he was one of the charter members, and is a past commander. His political support has always been given to the Republican party, of which he is a stanch advocate, and he has been a delegate to several State conventions, being ardently interested in the workings of the party.

JOHN B. TROWBRIDGE, M. D., B. C. E., is one of the leading physicians and business men of Hayward. He was born at Knowlesville, Orleans Co., N. Y., Nov. 12, 1853, his parents being Harley and Delia M. (Hatch) Trowbridge, both natives of New York State.

The emigrant ancestor of this family was William Trowbridge, who came from England in 1624 and settled in Massachusetts, going a few years later to New Haven, Conn., where many of his descendants still live. The family has distinguished itself in military and civic affairs, and has prospered in business. The father of Harley Trowbridge settled at Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., where he died in early life. In 1856 Harley Trowbridge came to Wisconsin, and settled at Viroqua, where he became a wagon manufacturer. After a time he went into the fire and life insurance business, which he carried on successfully for many years. He is now living in retirement, being eighty years of age. From early manhood he has been a deacon of the Congregational Church. Mrs. Delia M. (Hatch) Trowbridge is still living at the age of seventy-five. She was born at Barre Center, near Albion, N. Y., where her father, a farmer, died at the age of sixty-five.

John B. Trowbridge attended the high school at Viroqua, Wis., and later took the civil engineering course at the University of Wisconsin, graduating in the class of 1876. Soon after he began the study of medicine with Dr. William A. Gott, of Viroqua, and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1882. Before completing his studies he began practice at Cashton, Monroe Co., Wis., and in the spring of 1883 located at Hayward, where he was the pioneer physician, and where he has ever since had a general medical and surgical practice. He was also one of the partners in the first drug store in Hayward, in which he still retains an interest; his first partner, C. H. Clapperton, having been accidentally killed, the firm is now Trowbridge & Tompkins. Dr. Trowbridge is also health officer and county physician, and has been local surgeon of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company since coming to Hayward. He is also the sole surgeon examiner for the United States Pension Department in Sawyer county, there being no board of examiners in that county. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Wisconsin State Society, and of the Inter-county Medical Society, of which he is an ex-president, and is president of the Washburn-Sawyer-Burnett County Medical Society. He takes an active interest in all these societies, being a regular attendant of their meetings and contributor to their funds.

In 1882 Dr. Trowbridge married Isabelle Clapp, a native of Kasota, Minn.,

daughter of George C. and Marietta (Warner) Clapp, of that place. Four children have come to this union, as follows: Helen B., a student at Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Harley G., also a student of Carlton College; Isadore M. and Arthur Raymond. The family is connected with the Congregational Church. For a number of years Dr. Trowbridge has been secretary of the board of directors of the Hayward Free Library. He is Master of Keystone Lodge, No. 263, A. F. & A. M., also a member of the chapter R. A. M., at Rice Lake, and a charter member of Hayward Lodge, No. 333, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. Politically he has always been a Republican.

JOSEPH LUCIUS, a well-known citizen of Winnebijou, Douglas county, holds the responsible position of superintendent of club property on the famous Brule river. There the Winnebijou Club is located, and a number of citizens of St. Paul, St. Louis and other cities have built their private lodges for summer rest and recreation. Among these Mr. Lucius has charge, in addition to the club house, of the Mikanok Lodge, the Mushikinnie, the Wendigo, the Gitche Gume, the Riverside, the Nississhin and Au-Sable.

Mr. Lucius was born in Kirby, Wyandot Co., Ohio, Feb. 3, 1871, but is of Belgian ancestry on both sides of the house. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Lucius, a civil magistrate in his own country, came to America bringing with him his family of seventeen children. He settled in Ohio where he soon died. His son, Nicholas Lucius came to the United States about 1852, and made his home in Kirby, Ohio. In the Civil War he served in Company K, 123rd O. V. I., took part in a number of battles, and was several times wounded. In 1884 he removed to Plymouth, Ind., and two years later to Wisconsin. He took up a homestead claim at Solon Springs, Douglas county, and has since resided there, on what is now one of the best farms in the county. He is now about sixty-two years of age.

Nicholas Lucius married Mary Ann Marks, born near the border line between Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the same region from which her husband came. The maternal grandfather, George Marks, also came to this country, where he followed the trade of a butcher, and died in Tiffin, Ohio, at the age of about eighty years.

Joseph Lucius attended the public schools in Ohio until his parents moved West. A year or two after they had settled in Wisconsin, he went to the head of the lakes where he was employed in the shipyards the most of the time until 1895. Since then he has lived on the Brule river, where he kept a summer resort for several years, but in 1899 he was made superintendent of the club property there. Most of the buildings and boats on that romantic and historic stream have been built by Mr. Lucius, while he has also built many boats to order for use all through the Upper Lakes. He is a contractor and employs a number of men.

Mr. Lucius' own residence, commenced in 1902, is an ideal rustic home, finished both outside and in with natural cedar. This, as well as the club houses he has built, is fitted with water works and other modern conveniences. Mr. Lucius is a natural mechanic and does much of the work himself, while his own workshop contains tools for almost any kind of mechanical work. His oversight of the club property and private homes includes not only the building, repairing, etc., but the general care of them through all seasons.

In 1893 Mr. Lucius married Helen Rutherford, daughter of Dominick and Margeretta Rutherford, of Stillwater, Minn. Dominick Rutherford was born near Bath, N. Y., but came to Stillwater with his parents, James and Elizabeth Rutherford, in 1858. The family were the first settlers on the St. Croix river. To Mr. and Mrs. Lucius have been born one son, Holbrook, and a daughter, Josephine.

Mr. Lucius is a man held in great respect by all who know him and the trust reposed in him has always been amply justified.

JAMES MARSHALL, the pioneer florist of Superior, is a Scotchman by birth, a native of Glasgow, born in 1857. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Younger) Marshall, are still residents of Scotland. Their union was blessed with five children, three sons and two daughters, all living except one son, John, who lost his life by drowning.

At the age of fifteen, James Marshall began his apprenticeship to the business of a florist and served for five years at very small wages. During that time, however, he learned his work thoroughly and included in his study the culture of flowers, vegetables and fruit, as it was the custom in Scotland to combine those three branches. In 1887 Mr. Marshall came to the United States, with a view to locating in either Winona, Minn., or West Superior, as in his native Scotland he had heard favorably of both places. On reaching the West, he decided to settle in Superior, as that was a new town and offered a favorable outlook.

The greenhouse which Mr. Marshall has built in West Superior is eighty feet long by twenty feet wide and seven feet high, heated by hot water system. The building is modern in construction, with a double glass roof and 300 cubic feet between for dead air space. He has been at his present location No. 1012 Hughitt ave., since 1897, carrying a general stock, which includes palms, ferns, sparrow-grass sprangles, roses, carnations, smilax, etc., and he has built up a flourishing trade.

Mr. Marshall still retains the true Scotchman's love for his native land and is a member of the Scottish order, "Clan Cameron," as well as of the British-American Club of West Superior.

C. H. WILLIAMS, county treasurer of Iron county, has lived in Hurley since 1889. He was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 16, 1855, son of H. G. and Susan (Stoup) Williams. His father was an Englishman by birth and came to the United States in his youth. For a few years he made his home in Ann Arbor, where he married, his wife being a native of that place, and later moved to Northern Michigan, where he engaged in mining. After eight years spent in the mining industry, he went to farming in Minnesota. He has now retired from active life and he and his wife live with a married daughter in Minneapolis. Mr. Williams is in his seventy-fifth year, his wife ten years his junior. They were the parents of the following children: C. H.; Emma, wife of H. I. Longworth, of Minneapolis; George, a farmer in Ramsey county, N. Dak.; Ella, wife of C. P. Colby, of Minneapolis; Susan, deceased; Howard, an employe in the mines at Eveleth, Minn.; and Earl, an engineer in the same mines.

C. H. Williams passed his early boyhood in Ann Arbor, where he attended the public schools until he was sixteen. He then obtained employment in the office of a mining company in Northern Michigan, where his father was engaged, working there for a year. After that he went to Stearns county, Minn., where he engaged in farming. He sold his farm after a time and came to Hurley, securing a position in the office of the Cary Mine, where he remained for four years, and he was superintendent of the same mine from 1895 to 1901. In 1900 he was elected county treasurer of Iron county, and is at present serving his second term in that office.

Mr. Williams married Jan. 19, 1879, Florence A. Kemp, daughter of Steven Kemp, a farmer of Fairhaven, Minn. To this union have been born the following children: Arthur and Fred, both engineers in the Cary Mine at Hurley; Lillian, Roy, Eugene, Mabel, Roderick and Everett, all living at home.

DAVID W. MOWATT. To those who knew the late David W. Mowatt words must fail to express fitly the full measure of his manhood and to do justice to the power and influence with which it has permeated the community, whether in its business, social, educational or religious activities.

David W. Mowatt was born in St. Andrews, N. B., Dec. 5, 1827. His boyhood

was passed in his native place and there in the public school he received his education in the English branches. When about twenty-five years old, moved by a spirit of enterprise and a love of adventure, he went to Australia, where for two years he worked in the gold mines of that region, meeting with only moderate success. The craving to see more of the world was still strong upon him, and to satisfy it he turned his thought to the sea as most likely to gratify his desire to see the different parts of the world; accordingly he engaged on a sailing vessel, first as an ordinary seaman, rising later to the responsible position of shipmaster. He was largely in the East Indian trade, yet his voyages extended to the circumnavigation of the globe, and his sea-faring life continued several years.

When Mr. Mowatt returned he settled at Chatham, Ont., and became identified with the lumbering business as superintendent for a lumbering company; he remained there until 1863 and gained an insight into the business and a knowledge of it that were of great value to him in his future career. That year he went to Manistee, Mich., to accept the superintendency of a large lumbering company, remaining there until 1885, actively engaged in business and meeting with a degree of success commensurate with the sturdy efforts put forth to get on in the world.

Mr. Mowatt had by his industry and keen business acumen acquired a fair working capital and in 1885 he came to Ashland, deeming it a good field for his future operations, in which time proved the correctness of his judgment. That year he bought a saw mill, forming a partnership with J. R. Case. This mill they subsequently rebuilt and together successfully operated it for three years, when Mr. Case disposed of his interest to C. F. Thompson, of Chicago. The new partnership continued another three years when Mr. Thompson retired, and Mr. Mowatt from that time until his death conducted the mill upon his own responsibility. During the seventeen years of his active business career in Ashland, Mr. Mowatt established a reputation for fidelity to principle and sound judgment that is well worthy of emulation.

The marriage of David W. Mowatt with Miss Hattie Riker, of Manistee, Mich., was celebrated in 1864. Of a large family born of this union, five are living, viz.: David J.; Mrs. Jessie I. Mann, of Houghton, Mich.; Neville P., of Chicago; Althea M.; and Ethel J. Mrs. Mowatt is a daughter of John and Lucy (Dexter) Riker, of New York.

Mrs. Mowatt's grandfather, Thomas Riker, was a commissioned officer in the Revolution; he served for seven years, and during that time was home only once. He and his wife were pioneers in Michigan, settling there at a very early date. David J. Mowatt, father of David W., was a native of New Brunswick, and a cousin of Sir Oliver Mowatt, of Canada. He was a prominent church man, and a colonel of militia. His wife was Marian Wyre, by whom he had a family of twelve children, three of whom are living. He himself lived to the extreme age of ninety-three years.

David W. Mowatt was prominent in Masonic circles, and was an honored member in all the degrees of that ancient fraternity, including relations with the Triple Temple of the Shrine. His church connections were with the Presbyterians, with which denomination he was associated from the time of his settlement in Ashland; he took an active part in all the various phases of religious life. Mr. Mowatt had a keen appreciation of the advantages of education and was all his life greatly interested in improving the condition of the public schools. He was president of the school board in Ashland for a number of years and was the incumbent of that office at the time of his death.

Mr. Mowatt's death occurred Oct. 16, 1902, and aroused sincere mourning among a large circle of friends, whom his admirable character had won and retained.

CAPT. DAVID J. MOWATT, the eldest son of the above, was born in Michigan in 1866 and was educated in the public schools of that State. He came with his father to Ashland in 1885 and after that time was closely connected with him in business. Since his father's death he has had sole charge of af-

fairs. Capt. Mowatt was married in Chippewa Falls to Miss Minnie Southwick, of that city, and to their union have been born three children, David S., Warren W. and Gertrude E.

Upon the organization in 1889 of the original Ashland Rifles, afterward Co. L., 2d W. N. G., Capt. Mowatt enlisted and served creditably, passing through all the grades, filling each position with credit to himself. When the regiment was mustered out of the State service and into the volunteer service of the nation, May 12, 1898, he was rejected because he was married. Whereupon he organized an independent company, hoping thereby to receive an assignment, in case there should come a second call for troops. This company was duly mustered into the State service July 28, 1898, becoming Company D, 5th Reg., W. N. G.; Mr. Mowatt received a commission as captain issued by Gov. Schofield, Aug. 31, 1898. Early in 1899 a reorganization of the State troops was effected, transferring Company D, 5th Regiment to the 10th Battalion. Capt. Mowatt has been active in local militia affairs and he has done much to add to the efficiency of the local organizations. He is a young man of excellent abilities, and with his family is prominent in the social life of the city.

JOSEPH LINDSAY, master carpenter of the eastern division of the Great Northern Railroad, a resident of West Superior, was born in Durham, County of Grey, Ont., May 20, 1861. His parents were Andrew L. and Matilda (Davidson) Lindsay, natives of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Andrew L. Lindsay came to Ontario in 1849, and improved a farm of wild land on which he died in January, 1895, at the age of seventy-eight. He was an active member of the Reform party, filled several offices and was an influential resident of Durham. His brother, John Lindsay, served some years in the British army and died while in the Indian service. Their father, a millwright by trade, died in Scotland. Mrs. Matilda (Davidson) Lindsay died May 24, 1902, aged seventy-six years. Her father, Joseph Davidson, was a native Scotchman but lived for many years in England, where he died.

Joseph Lindsay attended the public schools in Durham, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1883 he left home and secured work on the construction of buildings and bridges on the Canadian Pacific Railroad between Winnipeg and the Columbia river. From there he went in 1888 to Minneapolis, entering the employ of the Great Northern Railway Co. on the Breckenridge division, as foreman of carpenters, and being transferred in 1894 to the Northern division, as master carpenter, with headquarters at Crookston.

In February, 1895, he came to West Superior as master carpenter for the Eastern division of the Great Northern, having charge of buildings, bridges, docks and water supply. Most of the wooden bridges on this division were built by Mr. Lindsay. The work keeps a large force of mechanics employed and requires no little executive ability to manage.

Mr. Lindsay was brought up in the Presbyterian faith. Fraternally he is connected with the A. F. & A. M. Politically he has always been a Republican since coming to the United States. He has formed an extensive acquaintance at the Head of the Lakes and is held in high esteem by the best class of citizens.

SAMUEL F. BOYCE, a gallant veteran of the great Civil War and one of the most successful druggists in Duluth, was born in Wellsville, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1842, and is a son of Robert and Christina (Wilhelm) Boyce. His paternal grandparents, Robert and Sarah Boyce, came from Ireland during the early boyhood of their son Robert, and settled at Pittsburg, Pa. The grandparents attained old age. Robert Boyce, the father of Samuel F., went to Wellsville while a young man and settled on a farm. After reaching the age of sixty years, he was killed by falling from a horse which he was riding. Mrs. Christina Boyce survived until 1883, also dying at Wellsville. She was born about the beginning of the nineteenth century, in

Virginia, where her father, George Wilhelm, lived and died on a farm. He and his wife were of German descent and each attained the age of about eighty years.

Samuel F. Boyce was educated at a Presbyterian academy in Wellsville taught by Rev. Mr. Lafferty. After leaving school he learned telegraphy in the same place and soon after the outbreak of the Rebellion, Aug. 11, 1862, enlisted in Company F, 104th O. V. I. He served until near the close of hostilities, receiving his honorable discharge March 20, 1865, having been made a sergeant of the company in the meantime. He saw much active duty and had a number of narrow escapes from death, but his most serious injury was a pistol shot in the right hand received at the battle of Franklin, which kept him in the hospital at Jefferson Barracks for some time and caused his final discharge, owing to his disability for further service. This ball was carried in his wrist until 1901. His regiment formed a part of the 23rd Army Corps, under the command of Gen. Schofield, and participated in the battle of Covington and the subsequent campaign through Kentucky, the siege of Knoxville, the battles of Cumberland Gap and Resaca, and served all through the Atlanta campaign after which it became a part of the command under Gen. Thomas. At the battle of Resaca his knapsack was shot away and on another occasion his cartridge box was smashed by a shell which otherwise would, no doubt, have caused a serious wound. His honorable military career and the patriotic spirit which he has manifested in civil life alike entitle him to the regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

After the war Mr. Boyce studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. J. C. Sisson, of Bolivar, Ohio, but before completing his studies he went to Chillicothe, Mo., and purchased a drug store which he carried on from 1869 to 1884. Having been afflicted much of the time with hay fever in that climate, in the latter year he came to Duluth and purchased a drug stock. The next year, finding his health recovered, he accepted a position as secretary of the Richardson Wholesale Drug Company, in which he also became a stockholder, and took charge of a branch house which that concern established at Omaha. One season in that location having induced a return of his malady, he again came to Duluth and purchased another stock of drugs and has ever since carried on a retail business in the same location at the corner of Superior street and Fourth avenue west. In 1887 the building was destroyed by fire, his stock being almost a total loss, but two days later he temporarily resumed business in another location and, as soon as the new building was completed, returned to his old location. His business has steadily prospered and he enjoys a lucrative and constantly growing trade.

Mr. Boyce has formed numerous social and fraternal connections. He is commander of Willis A. Gorman Post, Grand Army of the Republic; he united with the Masonic fraternity at Wellsville, Ohio, in 1865, and is now a member of the Knights Templar Commandery at Duluth. Since coming to that place he has not been an active political partisan, but he has supported the principles of the Republican party since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. At Chillicothe, Mo., he served some years as a member of the board of education.

Mr. Boyce was first married in 1869, to Lucinda R. Kline, daughter of John and Catherine Kline, of Bolivar, Ohio. Mrs. Boyce died at Duluth Feb. 10, 1894, aged forty-seven years. She was the mother of three surviving children: Ida M. (Mrs. E. O. Gates), of Denver, Colo.; Charles F., a graduate of the University of Minnesota and later a student at Cornell University, who is now following the profession of civil and electrical engineer at Port Arthur, Tex.; and Katherine of Duluth. On Dec. 14, 1898, Mr. Boyce was married to Minnie M. Gould, daughter of Pearson Gould, a native of Vermont, who died at Otsego, Minn., aged eighty-eight years. His wife was born in Maine and died in Otsego aged fifty-nine years.

JOSEPH TREPANIA (deceased) for many years a resident of Spring Brook, Washburn county, was born at Three Rivers,

Quebec, about 1815. His parents were Canadians, of French descent, and he was brought up in Canada where he received a limited education.

About the year 1843 Joseph Trepania came to Wisconsin, and for a short time was located at Prairie du Chien. He then went to Chippewa Falls, which at that time contained but one log house, where he was employed by Gilbert Brothers, Colton & Moses, and the Union Lumber Co., as overseer of their drives on the Chippewa and Yellow rivers. He continued in the employ of these and other firms for about fifteen years, receiving as much as fifteen dollars a day for his services. He then bought a farm above Chippewa Falls, and while developing this land also carried on an Indian trading store. These enterprises he conducted successfully until 1880, when he moved to Rice Lake, Barron county, where he bought, cleared and cultivated a farm of 200 acres. Although successful at farming, his preference was for lumbering, and in 1881 he disposed of the Rice Lake farm and came to Spring Brook, the railroad having been built through that year. Taking up a homestead, which is now the townsite of Spring Brook, he at once engaged in logging, building on his own responsibility two dams on Devil's Creek, in the Sawyer County Reservation, in order to raise the water sufficiently to float out the logs. He met with great success in this business, in which he was actively engaged until compelled by age to retire.

Mr. Trepania married in 1851 or 1852, Margaret De Marie, daughter of Louis DeMarie, one of the early French traders, who built the first house in Chippewa Falls. To this union were born two children, namely: Mary, now Mrs. Ferguson, of Spring Brook; and Alfred, of the same place, who is mentioned below. Before her marriage Mrs. Trepania and a girl companion had an exciting adventure in being fired upon by a band of hostile Sioux, while crossing the Chippewa river in a canoe.

Mr. Trepania was a Republican in politics, and a representative man of the locality. During his residence at Chippewa Falls, he served several terms as supervisor. He died in 1899 and is buried on the Reservation in Sawyer county, in a spot selected by himself. Mrs. Trepania is living with her son in Spring Brook.

Louis DeMarie, father of Mrs. Trepania, was a native of Montreal, and when a young man entered the employ of the Hudson Bay Co., trading through the Northwest region as far as Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains. While at Grand Forks, N. Dak., he married Angelina Collins, a half breed Cree woman, and they had a family of five daughters and three sons. Of them the only survivor is Baptiste, who is living on the Reservation. Mr. DeMarie finally settled in the Chippewa country, where he died about 1860. Mrs. DeMarie lived to be 103 years of age, dying in 1893 at Chippewa Falls.

Alfred Trepania, son of Joseph and Margaret (DeMarie) Trepania, was born in Chippewa Falls in 1866, and was educated in the public schools of that place. When only eleven years old he began scaling in the woods, and for twenty years was engaged in some branch of the logging industry. He has been closely identified with the business and political interests of Washburn county, taking a leading part in politics. He was chairman of the board of Veasie, when the town comprised five townships, serving two terms. He was a member of the county board two years, township assessor one term, justice of the peace eight or nine years, notary public twelve years, receiving his first commission from Gov. Rusk, and until recently was chairman of the township school board. He is at present filling the office of county supervisor of assessments. He was instrumental in securing the establishment of the Spring Brook postoffice, and was the first postmaster, being appointed under Cleveland's administration. Several years ago he obtained the position of ticket agent for the Omaha road at Spring Brook, which he still retains. In politics he is a Republican, and his opinion is much respected in the councils of his party; he is a frequent delegate to congressional, senatorial, assembly and county conventions. Fraternally he is connected with the Mystic Workers of the World, having been master of the local lodge ever

since its institution, with the exception of one term.

Mr. Trepania has been married three times; by his first wife, Mary Dacota, he had no children; by his second wife, Maggie Laronge, he had three children, as follows: Joseph Alfred, Walter and Clarabella M. His present wife was Elizabeth Greeley, daughter of James Greeley. To this union were born three children, namely: Donald J., Maud E. and Edward A., deceased. Mrs. Trepania is a well educated woman, having been a student at the Carlisle Indian School.

WILLIAM C. HOWENSTINE, a pioneer and Indian trader of the early days in the Upper Lake Region, comes from Revolutionary stock, and drifted westward from the Eastern States. He was born near Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 3, 1829, son of Henry and Charlotte (Filson) Howenstine, natives of the same place.

Two brothers named Howenstine came to America from Germany before the Revolution; one of them, George Howenstine, became an officer in the service, and was one of Washington's command in the expedition to Fort DuQuesne. The brothers had settled in Pennsylvania, and when the Revolutionary War broke out both joined the patriot forces. They were taken prisoners by the British and almost starved to death in prison in Philadelphia. Henry Howenstine was a son of this George and Rosanna Howenstine, the latter of whom died in Stark county, Ohio, at the age of eighty-four.

Henry Howenstine, father of William C., was a blacksmith by trade and for a while followed that trade in Pennsylvania. In 1838 he removed to Stark county, Ohio, where he built and operated a saw mill. His later life was spent on a farm in Wabash county, Ind., where he died at the age of four score years. His wife, Charlotte Filson, was the daughter of Robert Filson, of Scotch lineage, while her mother, who was a Miss Snyder, was of German descent, a daughter of a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and afterward the owner of a fine farm in Chambersburg, Pa., where he died. His wife's demise occurred in Wabash county, Ind., at an advanced age. To Henry and Charlotte Howenstine were born five sons, four of whom are still living; William C.; Samuel, of Duluth, Minn.; Robert, of Superior; George, who died in 1901 at Wabash, Ind.; Raymer, of Wabash.

William C. Howenstine was a small boy when the family located in Stark county, Ohio, and he was reared and educated there; as he grew old enough, he assisted his father in operating the saw mill. About 1850 he went into Crawford county, same State, and built a saw mill for himself, which he operated for several years. Following that, in 1853, he removed to St. Paul and the next spring he worked in a trading post on Minnesota Point opposite Old Superior, for the Lake Superior Land Company, and there he has ever since resided. His first entry into the region about the Head of the Lakes was on snow-shoes, footing it from Hudson, Wis. Mr. Howenstine was an integral part of the pioneer life in that section, and among many other interesting experiences was present at the making of the treaty of La Pointe, in 1854, when the Minnesota lands around the Upper Lakes were ceded by the Chippewa Indians to the whites.

In 1855 Mr. Howenstine was employed to build and operate a sawmill at Iron River, just above the present village of Orienta, and later spent considerable time in travel to different points in the West and Northwest. He was one of the first men to penetrate into the Vermillion Iron Range, walking through the woods from Duluth, and he has done much prospecting for iron, copper, etc. in other places. He was one of the original investors at Grand Marais, Minn., and is also interested in the Douglas County Copper Range. Mr. Howenstine kept up his trading with the Indians for many years, and in his dealings with them as well as in all other transactions, he made a reputation for himself for honesty and integrity.

Mr. Howenstine has been married for over a quarter of a century, having been united in 1877 to Caroline Hane. In their family are six children: Gertrude, now Mrs. Draper of Duluth; William Chester, a mining prospector now operating in the Vermil-

lion range; Frances Inez, Mrs. Joshua Swalm, of Superior; Jessie Irans, Charlotte and Mary Margaret, all at home.

In early life Mr. Howenstine was a Democrat, but after visiting Kansas in the fifties he became a Republican, and supported Fremont for president in 1856. In recent years he stands rather as an Independent. In 1853, in Ohio, Mr. Howenstine joined the I. O. O. F., and in the same year was made a member of the A. F. & A. M. at Lagro, Ind. In spite of his active out door life, he has always been a great reader, especially of standard works. Although a student of the Bible in particular, Mr. Howenstine has never united with any church.

CAPT. SAMUEL E. BURNHAM, owner of the steamer "Mayflower" and one of the leading men of Duluth Heights, a suburb of Duluth, was born July 13, 1830, at Bangor, Maine. His father, Robert Burnham, of the same place, was in turn a son of Capt. Samuel Burnham, of Portland, Maine, a sea captain, who followed his sea faring life until his death. He sailed to many foreign countries, but died in Maine.

By occupation Robert Burnham was a farmer, and he lived and died in Penobscot, Maine. In addition to attending to his farming, he was a man of affairs, holding many of the town offices as a representative of the Democratic party. Robert Burnham married Miss Mary Anderson, of Penobscot county, and they had eight children: Samuel E.; Ferdinand, a gunsmith, now residing at Washington, who during the Civil War served in the 2d Maine Battery; Anna, who lived with Samuel E. during her latter days, and died at Duluth; Atwood F. J., who was in Texas (a railroad man) when last heard of; Charles, a jeweler of Colfax, Cal.; Edwin, who died young; Elizabeth, who died young; and Robert, formerly a sailor, now working on a railroad in Cuba (he lost both hands in a mine explosion).

Capt. Samuel E. Burnham received a common school education, and resided at home on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Bangor, Maine, and worked at piano making until the breaking out of the Civil War. He helped organize Company A, of the 18th Maine Vol. Inf., and entered the service May 21, 1862, as second lieutenant. The company was at Washington, D. C., about a year, when it was sent to join the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the engagements of that body. During the winter of 1864 Lieut. Burnham was promoted to the rank of captain of his company. On June 18, 1864, he was wounded at Petersburg, knocked down, and had his left leg broken. This accident necessitated a stay in the hospital for some time, during which the brave spirit chafed against the enforced inaction. After his recovery he did light duty at Washington City for about two months, then continued with his command until the close of the war, when he had the honor of participating in the Grand Review. Capt. Burnham received his discharge at his home, Sept. 11, 1865.

After the war, finding such changed conditions existing in the East, Capt. Burnham removed to Saginaw, Mich., and was also at Bay City, Mich., where he built boats, and engaged on the lakes until 1894, when he came to Duluth, and became interested in the 21st Avenue Ferry. In 1902 he was appointed by the government to attend to the lights and buoys in the harbor, and still later he bought the steamer "Mayflower," which he runs as a ferry and passenger boat.

The first marriage of Capt. Burnham took place in 1860, when he was united with Mary W. Hewings, of Hudson, Maine, who died in 1897. On May 5, 1902, the Captain was married to Anna Blair, of Ontario, Canada.

Culver Post, G. A. R., recognizes him as one its most popular and honored members and active workers. For many years Capt. Burnham has supported the Republican party, in fact during all of his voting years. Although he is seventy-four years of age his sound physique, soldierly bearing and genial, cheery manner, make him appear much younger. He is very active; possesses a remarkable memory, and rejoices in the fact that sight and hearing are both unimpaired.

Few men are more generally respected and honored in Duluth and St. Louis county than this grand old veteran of the Civil War.

GEORGE GREEN BOWERMAN was an active citizen of Superior whose unusual skill and judgment brought him success. His birth occurred June 24, 1853, in St. Vincent, Ont., his parents being Thomas H. and Matilda M. (Green) Bowerman, the former a native of Port Hope, Canada.

Thomas H. Bowerman went as a young man to Ontario, having previously learned the blacksmith's trade at Oswego, N. Y. He carried on a shop in St. Vincent and later at Deerfield, Lenawee Co., Mich. His home was afterwards at Mt. Pleasant, where he died in 1894, at the age of sixty-five. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, famous as a swordsman. Mrs. Matilda M. (Green) Bowerman died at St. Vincent in 1858, at the early age of twenty-eight; her birthplace was Belleville, Ont. Her father came to Ontario from England and is still living near Barrie, Ont. By a former marriage Thomas H. Bowerman had three children: Lloyd M., of Chicago; Hiram and Louise of Eugenia, Ont. He married (third) Louisa Davis, by whom he had several children. Mrs. Louisa (Davis) Bowerman is still living at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

As a boy, George Green Bowerman worked in the blacksmith shop, but at the age of fourteen left home and began learning the trade of ship carpenter at St. Catherines, Canada, where he worked for three years with a Mr. Chicalone. From there he went to Port Robinson, Ontario, to Prairie Sound, Ont. and to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where he began work for C. S. Barker, continuing in his employ until the death of Mr. Barker at Superior in 1901. Since 1885 Mr. Bowerman had been at West Superior as foreman of Barker's dredging and repair shops, in which about thirty men are employed. He built all the dredges and scows and did the repair work for the entire fleet, which included six tugs, five dredges and two hydraulic pumps. Mr. Bowerman also dealt in real estate, and had erected five residences, three of which he still owned at the time of his death. Owing to failing health in the spring of 1904, he went to Mineral Wells, Texas, where he died April 22, 1904. His remains were interred at Fort Madison, Iowa.

In 1871, at Prairie Sound, Ont., Mr. Bowerman was married to Cecelia Kemp, a native of Niagara Falls, N. Y., daughter of Elias and Diana Kemp, of Prairie Sound. Mrs. Bowerman's parents moved to Superior in 1886, and there died. Mr. Kemp, who had been a farmer in Canada, acquired a competence and retired in middle life. Two sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowerman: Herbert, who has spent two years in Alaska, and is now at Superior; and Leonard H., of Fort Madison, Iowa. The family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Bowerman was a member of the I. O. O. F., and the I. O. F. Since coming to the United States he had affiliated with the Republican party and was independent in local politics.

WILLIAM B. HATCH, late one of the substantial and prominent men of Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis., was born at Windsor, Vt., June 10, 1840, son of William B. and Louise (Parker) Hatch, the former born Aug. 3, 1815, and the latter born Nov. 2, 1817, and both in Vermont. The father was a physician and practiced at Rutland several years before he went to New York City, where he took charge of a city hospital for five years. On April 1, 1849, he and his second wife went to Beloit, Wis., where he built the first store, a bridge and a flax mill, and operated the business for three years. Then the gold fever attacking him, Dr. Hatch went to California, via Cape Horn, and in addition to mining was often called upon for his medical skill, so that by 1852 he was able to come back, having met with financial success, and located in Hudson, taking up his practice, which he followed until 1863, when he returned to Beloit and spent about three years. He next spent three years at Chicago, whence he went to Jersey City, and conducted two drug stores very successfully for about ten years. His death occurred Nov. 3, 1887. The second wife of Dr. Hatch was Mary E. Weed, of Bing-

hamton, N. Y., who is now living in New York City, at an advanced age, having been born in 1826. There were no children by the second marriage, but two by the first: William B. and Stella Louise, deceased, wife of Dr. A. J. Holcomb. In politics, Dr. Hatch was a Democrat, but never aspired to public office. He was a consistent member of the Congregational Church.

After the death of his mother in New York City, William B. Hatch resided in that city for a time, and then went to Franklin, where he attended school, but later came west to Beloit to join his father, and there he attended Beloit College. He made the first matches manufactured in the State, and also made cigars, and in this way earned sufficient money to buy his clothes. In 1852, he came to Hudson, and worked for twenty-five cents a day, but a young man of his energy was not to be held down, and he advanced by obtaining employment in a brick yard. Later he was engaged to drive the well-known Brady's team, and he also worked for Dr. Otis Hoyt in his large store, continuing with the latter for two years. As he had studied during his odd minutes to follow his father's profession, when the latter started the first drug store at Hudson, young William was able to take charge of it.

About this time the war broke out, and Mr. Hatch, being a member of the Fourth Wisconsin Band, under Gen. Payne, was sent first to Racine; thence to Baltimore, then to Virginia, and after several changes was sent to Newport News, and finally was ordered West under Gen. Butler. Mr. Hatch enjoys the distinction of being one of the first four hundred men to enter New Orleans after its capture. They were then transferred to Vicksburg, through the Carolinas, and after two weeks in New York City were disbanded, after long and brilliant service.

On Oct. 24, 1862, Mr. Hatch was married to Lydia Brockbank, of North Windham, Conn., daughter of Joseph Brockbank. Her parents were of English birth, who came to Hudson in 1855, and Mr. Brockbank followed his trade of carpentering, and was the inventor of bobbins. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brockbank died at Hudson. One daughter was born of this marriage: Ella Louise, wife of Rev. Alexander Lewis, Ph. D., of Hudson, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Worcester, Massachusetts.

So signally did the United States recognize the loyal spirit of both father and son, that Dr. Hatch was made postmaster of Hudson and his son assistant postmaster. Being in poor health as a result of his efforts during the war, Mr. Hatch went upon a farm for a couple of years, when, feeling fully recovered, he returned to Hudson, and entered into the drug business under the firm name of McGreggor & Hatch, which continued two years, when again Mr. Hatch's health failed and for a year he engaged in milling. Following this he worked in a grocery store for two years, when having saved sufficient money, he established a grocery store of his own in Hudson. This was started in a small way, but his trade grew to such dimensions, that in 1876, he removed to a better portion of the city, and soon was the leading grocer in that vicinity, and thus continued until 1890, when he sold his interests. After a rest of a few years, in 1895 he established another grocery store, conducted it for some years, and in 1900 sold to Nygard & Co. The brick store in which this concern carries on business was built by Mr. Hatch at a cost of $7,000. In addition to this valuable building, Mr. Hatch owned some very valuable business property. For many years he worked very hard, in spite of failing health, and richly deserved the success which came to him. Like his father, he was a Mason, and belonged to Blue Lodge No. 56, Chapter No. 44, Hudson Commandery No. 14; Eastern Star No. 84; I. O. F., Court No. 408; Elks, of Hudson, No. 640; and the G. A. R. Post.

For many years Mr. Hatch was a consistent and liberal member of the Presbyterian Church, and was for many years the honored treasurer of that congregation. Mr. Hatch was a man widely and favorably known throughout county and State, and enjoyed in highest degree the confidence of his fellowtownsmen.

Two years ago, owing to failing health, Mr. and Mrs. Hatch spent the winter in Southern California. The trip was greatly enjoyed by them both, but Mr. Hatch's trouble was of such a nature that permanent relief could not be expected. He died suddenly Oct. 19, 1904, and was buried at Hudson the following Sunday with full Masonic rites, assisted by the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. His wife and daughter survive him and are at present (1905) in England.

WILLIAM L. SCHUPPERT, county superintendent of schools of Ashland County, is a talented and enthusiastic educational worker, who has established for himself a reputation that has popularized him with the patrons of the schools over which he has jurisdiction. Mr. Schuppert was born in Washington county, Wis., in 1872. He is a son of John and Hattie (Dagling) Schuppert, also natives of Wisconsin.

William's boyhood was passed upon a farm. He attended the public schools, where he laid a solid foundation for future learning, and at the age of fourteen years, he began attending the West Bend high school, where for three years he diligently pursued his studies. With the school advantages thus far enjoyed he had by dint of application acquired a sufficient English education to enable him to teach, and he assumed charge of his first school when seventeen years of age. For two and a half years he remained continuously in the work, meeting with a large measure of success. Subsequently he attended the Oshkosh Normal School for two and a half years, and in February, 1895, he was tendered and accepted the principalship of the Glidden public schools, of which he immediately took charge, and continued in that position for five years. In 1898 he became the Republican party candidate for county superintendent of schools, and was duly elected. For two years thereafter he retained his position in the Glidden schools, at the same time discharging the duties of the county superintendent's office, at which time the salary of the office was raised from $400 to $1,000 per annum, thereby disqualifying him from longer holding a teacher's position. So successfully had Mr. Schuppert conducted the office of the county superintendent that he was renominated without opposition, and his nomination received the endorsement of the Democratic party. In 1902 he was renominated for a third term and triumphantly elected. Mr. Schuppert during his six years connection with the Ashland public schools has given his best efforts to produce the highest mental and moral development possible in the youth of Ashland county. He has been eminently successful with his work, having won the confidence and esteem of both parents and pupils. He personally visits every school in the county from two to three times each year. In 1901 he organized teachers' meetings, the first of their kind in the county. These are meetings held weekly for the general advantage of the teachers and have proved wonderfully helpful. He also instituted in 1902 a summer institute, which is conducted jointly by the county and State.

Mr. Schuppert was united in marriage with Miss Kittie Hart in 1900. They have one daughter, Leonora, and a son, Harold. Mrs. Schuppert is a lady of liberal education and broad culture. Before her marriage to Mr. Schuppert she was one of Ashland county's popular and successful teachers. She is in full sympathy with her talented husband, and is of great assistance to him in his work. Their modest home is artistic in its appointments, and everywhere in it is seen by the casual observer evidence of the taste and refinement of its occupants.

ASHLAND COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS. The public schools of Ashland county in point of excellence are unsurpassed by any schools in any county in the State of Wisconsin. Its fifty schools are presided over by sixty-eight teachers. There are in the county three State graded schools of the first class, located in Butternut, Glidden and Mellen. These schools have kindergarten departments and were established in 1902. There is also at Odanah, one State graded school of the second class. The township system of schools prevails in the towns of

Ashland, Gordon, Jacobs, Morse and Sanborn. The district system prevails in the towns of Butternut, Agenda and La Pointe. The school year in the county averages eight and one-half months. The whole number of days attendance of different pupils, 1901-02, was 157,224. The average monthly wages paid to teachers are fifty-three dollars. Since 1898 there have been sixteen school buildings erected in Ashland county, which necessitated employing twenty-two extra teachers. The school report for 1902 shows that there are seven schools having between five and fifteen pupils; five schools, between ten and sixteen; eight, between fifteen and twenty-one; six, between twenty and twenty-six; seven, between twenty-five and thirty-one; five, between thirty and thirty-six; two, between thirty-five and forty-one; four between forty and forty-six; one, between forty-five and fifty-one; one, between fifty and fifty-six; one, between fifty-five and sixty one; and four having more than sixty. The minimum standing of qualification for teachers is materially higher than when the present efficient superintendent was elected in 1898. Of the sixty-eight teachers employed, ten are full course Normal graduates; five are graduates of the elementary Normal course; four hold first grade county certificates; twenty, second grade county certificates; and thirty-three hold third grade county certificates. The public school buildings throughout the county are comfortable and substantial structures, equal in these respects to the school buildings of older settled counties. Of the Glidden graded school buliding, Mr. Parker, State graded school inspector, says, "It is the best of its class in the State." It is of modern construction and equipment throughout, having steam heat and electric lights.

EDWARD ERASTUS COLLINS, M. D., who is now living in comparative retirement in Duluth, was the pioneer of his profession in that city, whither he came first in May, 1869. He is a native of Newport, Herkimer Co., N. Y., born July 26, 1833, and is a son of John and Dolly (Allen) Collins, the former a native of Rhode Island and a descendant of an old Colonial family. John Collins died on a farm in New York soon after the birth of his son Edward, but the mother survived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, passing away in 1890. Her parents, Jonathan and Polly (Wilder) Allen, were both natives of Vermont, the mother born in Dover, that State, in 1776, and they died in Newport, N. Y., and East Charleston, Pa., respectively. Mrs. Allen reached the age of eighty-seven years.

Edward E. Collins attended public school and Brookfield academy in New York, receiving a good practical education, and took up the study of medicine with Dr. Erastus King, of Unadilla Forks, N. Y., continuing his studies at the Medical College of New York University, from which he was graduated in March, 1857. For a number of years he practiced in his native State, his first location being at Burlington Green, Otsego county, and after two years there he moved to Clayville, and subsequently to Burlington Flats. In the winter of 1868-69 he attended lectures at the Chicago Medical College, and in May, 1869, he located at Duluth, Minn., being the first physician in the field. During his stay there he was called to Superior and other points for some distance around. After three years' experience in Duluth he went to Minneapolis, where he remained four years, and for the next three years he was at Stoughton, Wis., returning in 1881 to Duluth, where he has resided ever since. He enjoyed a lucrative practice for many years, but is now practically retired, though he is still engaged to some extent in real estate transactions, having been interested in that line since his arrival in Duluth. He has put up a number of buildings, including his own residence, a fine store, and a modern brick structure, and has always aimed to improve his holdings to the utmost.

Dr. Collins was married, in 1873, to Mrs. Sarah M. Eldridge, who was born in Baltimore, Md., and died at Duluth, Dec. 12, 1902, aged sixty-two years. She was educated in Baltimore, came with her parents to

Lake Washington, near Mankato, Minn., and taught in that vicinity for several years. By her first union she was the mother of one child, Grace, who still makes her home with the Doctor. Dr. Collins has many social and professional connections, having been a member of the Masonic fraternity for forty years, and a charter member of Palestine Lodge, No. 79, at Duluth, a member of the St. Louis County Medical Society and the Minnesota State Medical Society. While in New York he was a member of the Otsego County Medical Society, and while in Minneapolis he held membership in the Hennepin County Medical Society. His religious connection is with the Unitarian Church of Duluth, though his wife was a communicant of the Episcopal Church from early life.

During the Civil War Dr. Collins was contract surgeon at Finley Hospital, Washington, D. C., for several months, and was transferred thence to the field hospital at Muddy Branch, Md., of which he had charge for a time.

NATHANIEL ALWARD GEARHART, special municipal judge of the city of Duluth, is one of the well known magistrates of that city, of which he has been a resident since 1887.

Mr. Gearhart was born Sept. 25, 1843, in Portage, Livingston Co., N. Y., son of John Gearhart and grandson of George Gearhart, who was a farmer in New York State and lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years. John Gearhart was born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and was of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent, his earlier ancestors living near Valley Forge, Pa. While a young man he settled on a farm in Livingston county, N. Y., where he passed the remainder of his long life, living, like his father, to reach the age of eighty-six years. He married Elizabeth Guthrie, a native of New Jersey, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and they had a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart were constituent members of the Baptist Church at Hunt's Hollow, and all of their children joined that congregation. The mother died at the age of seventy-six years. John Gearhart served as a lieutenant in the New York militia. The three children of this worthy couple who yet survive are all veterans of the Civil war: Charles H., of Wausau, Wis., who served in the 6th Wisconsin Battalion; Nathaniel A., and George A., of Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the Southern Lecture Bureau, who served in the 1st New York Dragoons.

Nathaniel A. Gearhart was reared in his native State. On Sept. 30, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 104th N. Y. V. I., with which he served in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac until wounded, July 1, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg. He was present at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Second Bull Run and other important battles. After being wounded he was captured on the field, and held prisoner until July 4th, when the enemy fell back and he came again within the Union lines. His wound had so far been neglected, and the surgeon said amputation was necessary, but Mr. Gearhart refused to consent, and thus the wound received no attention or dressing beyond what he was able to give it himself. He remained in the hospital at Gettysburg until Nov. 1st, when he was given a furlough to go home to vote. In alighting from the train he fell and rebroke his leg, and a few weeks later it was again accidentally broken. He was confined to his bed for many weeks, and as a consequence of his injuries his right leg is now two and a half inches shorter than the left. He has seventeen pieces of bone which have been removed from the wounded member. Mr. Gearhart was discharged from the army Oct. 12, 1864, because of disability. While in the service he was made orderly sergeant.

In 1865 Mr. Gearhart received the appointment of deputy clerk of Livingston county, N. Y., and for twenty-one years he continued in the office as clerk or deputy, being in actual charge during the entire period. He also acted as clerk of all courts of record

A. H. Gearhart

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in that county, and his long term of service is the best evidence of faithfulness and satisfactory work. On Sunday, April 1, 1887, he reached Duluth, Minn., and the following day was sworn in as deputy register of deeds of St. Louis county, in which position he served about two years. In the meantime he had taken up the study of law, and in 1888 was admitted to the Bar, beginning practice the same year. He continued to devote all his time to practice until 1898, in which year he was elected special municipal judge of the city of Duluth, and he has been honored with repeated re-elections, having been retained in that office continuously since. He still maintains a law office in company with his son, H. G. Gearhart, who has charge of the same, and practices law in addition to discharging his duties as a magistrate. His success both in private practice and as a public official is due to his devotion to business and his fidelity in the performance of every duty entrusted to him, and he is regarded as one of the useful citizens of his adopted home.

On Nov. 30, 1868, Mr. Gearhart was married to Ella Frances Gilbert, who was born at Thomaston, Conn., and was a daughter of Amos H. and Zada (Knibloe) Gilbert, later of Nunda, N. Y. Two sons have blessed this union: Harry Gilbert, who is a practicing attorney, and Donald Guthrie, who is a bookkeeper. The Judge is a member of the Baptist Church. Fraternally he is a member of the G. A. R. and the Freemasons. His political support is given to the Republican party.

HIRAM PELTON (deceased), who was an early settler of Dallas township, Barron Co., Wis., was born in 1825 at Athens, Greene Co., N. Y., a son of John and Sarah (Hinkley) Pelton, the former of whom was born in Connecticut and the latter in Massachusetts.

The Pelton family as well as the Hinkley family were of colonial stock, the former being of French descent, and the latter of Scotch-Irish. In 1850 John and Sarah Pelton, the parents of our subject, came to what was considered the far West at that time, and settled in Sauk county, among the pioneers of Wisconsin. There the father died in 1867, survived by his widow until 1881.

Hiram Pelton attended the local schools at Athens, these being conducted by private individuals, as it was long before the public school era, and at the age of twelve years was employed on a Hudson river boat as cook, for which service he received the small salary of four dollars a month. For twelve years he followed the river, during this time being promoted on many occasions, until he became mate. In 1850, he and his wife came to Wisconsin, settling in the wilds of Sauk county, near Reedsburg, where but a few families had preceded them. The nearest neighbor was located a mile and a half away and sociability was not easily shown. Mr. Pelton bought forty acres of wild land, paying for a part of it and promising to pay for the remainder with twenty-five per cent interest. Here he put up a cabin and developing the land somewhat, was able to dispose of it later. Then he went to Mississippi, locating in Wildwood Landing, near the mouth of the Arkansas river, where he lived through the winter, in the spring returning to Sauk county. Mr. Pelton then bought a farm of 120 acres in Winfield township, which he operated, living there until 1863. This farm he also sold, and then returned to his old home at Athens, N. Y., where he resided until 1865.

No better indication could be found of Mr. Pelton's warm feeling for Wisconsin, when, in 1865 he returned a second time to the State, this time buying eighty acres of wild land in Sauk county on which he began the growing of hops. This place he also sold to advantage, and then removed to Dallas township, Barron county, where, in 1870, he took up a homestead in Section 22, the one now owned by N. C. Gilstad. This farm Mr. Pelton occupied for a number of years, developing and improving it and retaining possession of it until he retired from active life. He then settled in the village of Dallas, erecting a home which is a model of comfort and in which he enjoyed the fruits of a long and industrious life.

Mr. Pelton was always a stanch Republican from the formation of the party, prior to that time being a Whig, as was his father before him. In local matters he took an active part and served his town in many ways; he was elected town clerk, a position he filled several years with the greatest efficiency. In the early days of Barron county, he served as president of the school board and also as one of the special board of supervisors for the county. His term as county treasurer, ending in 1874, was the last occupancy of that office before the division. Mr. Pelton also served in public office in Sauk county, in the various local offices where a man of reliability and intelligence was required and the records all show how well he managed all affairs entrusted to him. On many occasions he was sent by his party as a delegate to the various conventions, his tact and judgment making him well qualified for such honors.

In 1849 Hiram Pelton married Deborah Seaman and they became the parents of five children, namely: Alva S.; Ida is deceased; Maynard and Earnest A. constitute the well-known hardware firm of Pelton Brothers, at Dallas, and they are progressive and successful young business men; Miss Fannie conducts with much ability, a first-class millinery and dressmaking establishment at Dallas, and is a lady of most pleasant manner and possessed of both taste and business capacity. The mother of this family, Mrs. Deborah Pelton, passed away Nov. 22, 1899, at the age of seventy-three years, and the father, Hiram Pelton, passed away in Dallas on Feb. 28, 1905.

Mr. Pelton saw wonderful changes during his life in this great State and could look back, during his own life, over her most eventful years. He belonged to the sturdy band of pioneers who assisted so well in the building of the foundations upon which the commercial and agricultural prosperity of all this section has been erected.

WARREN T. PORTER, a worthy veteran of the Civil War now residing at Barron, Wis., was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1847. He is the son of Abner and Polly (Holland) Porter. The former was born in Caledonia county, Vt., in 1808, and lived to a good old age, being eighty years old at his decease, which took place in Barron county, Wis. He was a blacksmith and machinist by trade, but in 1864 he moved to Houston county, Minn., where he lived on a farm until 1876; from there he moved to Barron county and took up a homestead claim. He was a man of quiet tastes and enjoyed the quiet farm life more than any other. His father, Ira Porter, was one of nine brothers who came from Ireland. Polly Holland was born in the Mohawk Valley in 1807 and died in Houston county, Minn., in 1870. She was of Holland descent and sprang of that good old Holland family which acquired the "Holland tract" in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, New York.

Warren T. Porter, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in September, 1863, in Company A, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. He took an active part in all the engagements of the "Army of the Potomac," beginning with the battle of the Wilderness, and from then until March 24, 1865, when he was captured at Fort Stedman and was held a prisoner of war in Libby Prison until the fall of Richmond. He received his honorable discharge June 9, 1865. After the war was over he went to Minnesota and later, in the spring of 1866, to Denison, Iowa, where he entered the employ of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. He continued in the employment of railroads as fireman and engineer until 1877, when he was injured in a wreck and in consequence resigned. He then came to Barron county and was employed by Knapp, Stout & Co. as a mechanic in their shops for eleven seasons. In the meantime he purchased a farm in the township of Cedar Lake. In 1896 he removed to the city of Barron, where he has since been employed by the county as game warden and custodian of the Court House at that place. He now owns a farm of eighty acres in the town of Stanfold.

Mr. Porter was married June 3, 1875, to Lucinda Crisler, daughter of John P. and

Jane (White) Crisler, of Barron county, Wisconsin. Mrs. Porter was born in Illinois. They have one son, Warren Aubrey, a farmer now residing on his father's farm in the town of Stanfold.

Mr. Porter has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1869, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been a lifelong Republican, serving ten years as justice of the peace in the town of Cedar Lake, and has been clerk of the school board for thirteen years in the same place. In fact he was active in the Republican organization of the town of Cedar Lake. When Mr. Porter receives his "Honorable discharge" from the Army of Life, Barron county will lose one of its most worthy inhabitants.

WILLIAM G. TEN BROOK, ex-city controller of Duluth, and a well-known resident of that city, was born July 18, 1846, in Battle Creek, Mich., and is a son of Rev. George V. Ten Brook, who came from one of the old Knickerbocker families. Rev. Mr. Ten Brook received his education in Madison (now Colgate) University, Hamilton, N. Y., and entered the ministry of the Baptist Church, in which he served all his life. In the early forties he migrated to Michigan, and filled pastorate at various points in that State, dying at Centerville, Mich., in 1857, when about forty years old. He married Charlotte Treat, who died when her son William G. was in his infancy.

William G. Ten Brook spent most of his boyhood in New York, and received a practical education. On June 21, 1862, though only a youth of sixteen, he enlisted in Company A, 107th N. Y. V. I., with which he served three years, being discharged in June, 1865. Until after the battle of Gettysburg he served with the Army of the Potomac, taking part in the engagements at Chancellorsville and Antietam. Later he was under Gen. Hooker, and took part in the Atlanta campaign, the celebrated march to the sea, and the campaign through the Carolinas, and he was also in the Grand Review at Washington. He escaped without injuries, though he was in active service throughout his term.

After the close of the war Mr. Ten Brook spent two years in Michigan, and in 1869 he came to Duluth, Minn., where he entered the employ of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railway Company, beginning as a brakeman. In time he became a locomotive engineer, and he remained with the company seventeen years altogether. In 1888 he was honored with election to the office of city controller, which he held for four consecutive terms—eight years—giving eminent satisfaction in the discharge of his duties. Since 1900 he has been in the office of the Duluth Missabe & Northern Railway Company.

Mr. Ten Brook is a stanch Republican, and has voted for every Republican candidate for president since he cast his first presidential ballot, at the second election of Abraham Lincoln. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason, having joined the order in 1867, and being connected with various local Masonic organizations, including the commandery and consistory. He is P. G. H. P. of the Grand Chapter of Minnesota, and has been presiding officer in all these bodies except the consistory. Mr. Ten Brook is an active member of J. P. Culver Post, G. A. R.

In 1867 Mr. Ten Brook was united in marriage with Miss Delia Goodwin, who passed away Aug. 8, 1894, leaving two sons, Charles M. and William T.

HON. WILLIAM EPHRAIM HAILY. Of late years special attention has been given to the question of juvenile offenders, and in his endeavors to reclaim these boys and prevent their recruiting the ranks of criminals, Judge Haily has rendered perhaps the greatest of his many services to the community. The fact that he is still comparatively a young man, who has not out-grown sympathy with boys, combined with unusual wisdom in his methods of procedure, has made his efforts in the work remarkably successful.

Judge Haily is the son of William and Elizabeth (Maurer) Haily, whose parents

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were Germans and lived and died in their native land. William Haily was born in the Province of Waldeck, but came to this country when seventeen years old. For some fifteen years he was connected with the Hoppock Manufacturing Company, of New York City, dealing in brass goods, tubing and fixtures. In 1872 he came to Wisconsin and located at Port Washington. He entered the ministry of the M. E. Church about that time, continued in that profession for a number of years and, according to the custom of that denomination, filled pulpits in many different towns in the State. He is still living and is now in retirement in Sheboygan; for the last few years he has been interested in the agency of books rather than in very active ministry. His wife, who was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, is also living. They reared a large family but only one son is located in Superior.

William E. Haily was born in New York City, March 17, 1866, and was educated in the public schools. At the age of eighteen, after completing his high school course, he began the study of law in the office of Judge Huntington, of Green Bay, Wis. Later he was in the office of ex-Senator Kennedy of Appleton, Wis., and was admitted to practice before all courts of the State in 1887, before the State board of examiners at Milwaukee. Deciding to make West Superior his permanent location, he settled there the same year and began a general practice; he has gradually, however, made more and more a specialty of tax titles and real estate law, and of recent years has confined himself exclusively to office work.

Judge Haily has been greatly interested in questions of public policy, has taken an active part in politics, both municipal and State, and has held many positions of trust in the public service. In 1893 he was president of the board of education, serving three years in all as a member of the board. Two years later, in 1895, he was elected city attorney. During the session of the legislature in 1898-99, he was the representative from Douglas county. In May of the next year he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of municipal judge, and in the spring of 1902 was elected to succeed himself. Always a stalwart Republican in his politics, he has been president of the first Republican league organized in Superior; has been delegate to a number of State conventions, and has occasionally delivered campaign addresses, always with great effect. In his fraternal affiliations Judge Haily is prominent in several orders, including the I. O. O. F. and the Masons.

Always a student along psychological and sociological lines, since his election as municipal judge Mr. Haily has been in a position to put to an experimental test his ideas in regard to the reclaiming of juvenile offenders. Believing that the reform schools not only fail of attaining their avowed end, but often strengthen vicious tendencies, he has introduced a parole system, which in conjunction with the Judge's pertinent and judicious advice has caused marked improvement in the conduct of many youths. While an unusually large number of law breakers of this class come within his jurisdiction, in only a few cases has he found it necessary to send the culprit to a reformatory institution. His administration has resulted not only in the saving of much expense to the city, but in the making over of a potentially lawless element into good citizens.

JAMES BLACKBURN (deceased) was one of the oldest residents of Hurley, Iron county, where he settled in 1884, and engaged in the real estate business, in which he was occupied until his death, which occurred January 30, 1904.

Robert Blackburn, father of James, was a thread merchant in Scotland, following that business in Glasgow until he was fifty years of age. He then came with his family to Ontario, Canada, where he engaged in the same occupation until obliged to retire on account of old age. He married Robina Buchan, like himself a native of Scotland, who passed away at the age of sixty-two. He died in his seventy-eighth year. Of their family of four children James was the last survivor.

James Blackburn was born in Glasgow Feb. 3, 1836, and when he was twelve years of age came to America with his parents. At the age of fifteen he began work for himself on the water, shipping as a common sailor, and following the sea for a few years. He then enlisted in the Queen's army in Canada. He entered the service as a private in the Rifles, and rose to the position of captain and pay master in the artillery during his fifteen years' service. In 1878 he left the army and came to the United States. He secured a position with the Northwestern Railway Company, then known as the Lake Shore, as pay master, retaining the place until 1884, when he came to Hurley. Here he went into the real estate business, in which he ever after engaged. He had other interests as well, having served as justice of the peace and court commissioner from 1887, elected on the Republican ticket. He was also chairman and supervisor of the town, and a member of the county board, when it was all known as Ashland county.

On Oct. 3, 1859, in Canada, Mr. Blackburn married Georgianna M. Cooke, daughter of James and Maria (O'Connor) Cooke, both natives of Canada. They had a family of six children, of whom Mrs. Blackburn was the eldest. James Cooke spent many years of his life as a lumberman and died in Canada in 1873. His wife died at the home of Mr. Blackburn, in Hurley, at the age of ninety-two. To Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn were born ten children, of whom seven are living, namely: Jessie, widow of William E. Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee; Anna, wife of A. D. Garner, of Ironwood, Mich.; Robert, a lumberman of Milwaukee; Dunbar, an employe in the mines in Ironbelt, Wis.; Georgianna, wife of N. O. Lawton, of Ironbelt; Gordon, bookkeeper for the American Ship Building Company, in Milwaukee; and Ralph, an employe in the mines at Ironbelt. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Blackburn was a Mason from 1859, affiliating with Blue Lodge, No. 237, A. F. & A. M., at Hurley.

CHARLES LORD, who is living in retirement at Solon Springs, is one of the few remaining early settlers of Douglas county, where he located in 1854. He was born May 29, 1828, in St. Francis, Ont., his father being a merchant of Montreal, in whose store Charles gained his first knowledge of business.

On coming of age, in 1849, Charles Lord left Canada, going first to Kankakee, Ill. Owing to the prevalence of fever and ague there he soon joined a party going by wagon to the lead mines of Galena, Ill., where he was engaged two years as a hotel employe, making the acquaintance of Gen. Grant at that time. On the journey from Kankakee to Galena, which consumed six weeks, the party was often short of water, owing to an excessive drought. The people along the route were very inhospitable, and refused to sell milk or other provisions, having been imposed upon by previous travelers. Once, by an ingenious strategy, Mr. Lord succeeded in purchasing some milk, and at other times the party had to force people to afford them reasonable accommodations, though they were willing and able to pay their way. Mr. Lord's next move from Galena was to Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he worked at his trade of baker, which he had learned in Montreal. From that place he went to St. Paul, and afterward made a short stay at Fort Ripley, then in command of Capt. Todd, brother-in-law of President Lincoln. He was at the fort for two years, during which time the Sioux outbreak occurred at Little Falls, a man named Swartz being killed. Mr. Lord, with about fifteen other settlers, volunteered to go with a detachment to bring the Indians to terms. They pursued the enemy to Sauk Rapids, where a battle was fought and the Indians beaten. Mr. Lord's shoulder was grazed by a bullet, but no one was hurt, and they continued the pursuit across the Mississippi, catching the Indians at dinner on the river bank. In their flight the Sioux left all their things except guns and a keg of whiskey, and swam the river, but fourteen were killed and six wounded. The Chippewa chief, Hole-in-the-day, was with the settlers, and they took possession of four wagon loads of plunder. After this Mr. Lord went to Watab, Minn., where he

carried on a bakery for a year, going from there to Itasca, where for another year he ran a bakery, at which the Winnebago Indians bought their supplies. He then made a contract with Major David Herman to accompany him and carry on a bakery at the agency in Crow Wing, but after a year, at Major Herman's request, engaged with Lyon & Crittenden, Indian traders, and came to Minnesota Point (the site of the present city of Duluth), on Lake Superior, to take charge of an Indian trading post. He brought a letter of recommendation from Major Herman to George R. Stuntz, of the government survey, then stationed at Minnesota Point, the station consisting of two small log shanties. Mr. Lord remained in charge of this post about a year, a treaty then being made with the Indians. During his stay there he had more or less trouble all along with liquor dealers, doing his best to protect the Indians from the traffic. About this time Superior began to be settled, there being about half a dozen houses there. The Indian chief, Nog-onup, endeavored to drive Mr. Lord away from his post by threats, but quailed before the white man's show of power when a revolver was drawn out and six bullets driven through a plank with the assurance that his young braves would be similarly dealt with. Although he had only one companion, John Buffalo, Mr. Lord succeeded in frightening the Indians so that they came next day and begged for peace, saying that "Cut nose," a white trader, had incited them to make trouble. After that matters were harmonious.

After leaving the trading post Mr. Lord took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres in Stuntz's Hill, the site of the present city of Superior. He was obliged to go to Hudson to prove his claim, traveling by dog train, and suffering much from the fatigue and exposure of the journey. He afterward sold this claim for $500, and later it was bought by James Stinson, of Chicago, for $20,000. Mr. Lord had many adventures characteristic of the early days in this region. In 1852 he was one of a party which volunteered to cut a road from Sauk Rapids to Long Prairie. When about twelve miles from the former place a man and team were sent back for provisions, but as the ice in the river was breaking up he was unable to return for nearly a week. In the meantime Mr. Lord and his companions nearly starved, but received some assistance from an Indian who chanced to visit camp.

In 1856 Mr. Lord married Katherine Osagie, daughter of the Chippewa chief, Osagie, of Lake Superior. He then took up a school claim of 160 acres, in Section 16, Town 49, Range 13, where he lived five or six years, but times were hard, and he moved to Superior, where for a time he was employed as a cook in a hotel. He was injured in a Fourth of July accident, a bursting anvil badly crippling one foot so that the doctors thought it must be amputated. His Indian father-in-law took charge of the case, however, and saved the foot. After this he started a bakery in his own house, the first bakery in Superior. His next business venture was a saloon and boarding house, which he carried on for several years. Then he went into the Indian fur trade at Superior and places in that vicinity, and at Vermillion Lake, but soon opened a saloon on a larger scale, having the first billiard and pool table in Superior. Mr. Lord had many business misfortunes, losing several thousand dollars worth of property by fire at Old Quebec pier. He took another claim in Section 26, Town 45, Range 12, on which was located the town of White Birch (now Solon Springs), the necessary papers being obtained from President Harrison, the year after the Omaha road was built. The survey was made by George R. Stuntz, who also platted the town, which was afterward named Solon Springs in honor of Thomas Solon, who owned a claim on which were extensive springs. Mr. Lord has disposed of a few lots which have been improved, and has given four acres for church purposes.

Mr. Lord was elected clerk of the circuit court to succeed Mr. Greeley, the first clerk of Douglas county, and was re-elected four times, his motto being, "Vote for whom you please, but don't forget Charley Lord

for clerk of circuit court." He made a good record as a public official, and was very popular. He has also been honored by his townsmen with the positions of township treasurer and of town assessor, holding each office one term, and served two terms as justice of the peace. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

Mr. and Mrs. Lord had a family of nine children, two of whom, Charles and Leo, are living: Philomena, died Jan. 2, 1904, aged forty-seven years, eleven months. The others were Felix H., Basil, Albert, Victor, May and Isabel. Mrs. Lord died Nov. 22, 1893, at the age of sixty-two.

HENRY HAYES WADSWORTH, PH. B., United States Engineer for Superior Harbor, was born in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 13, 1865. His parents were Henry and Fidelia M. (Gilbert) Wadsworth, both natives of Connecticut.

The emigrant ancestor of this family was William Wadsworth, who came from England and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1632. Six years later he, with others, migrated to Hartford, Conn. Capt. Wadsworth, famous for his successful resistance to Gov. Andros' attempts to secure the Colonial charter, was of his family. Mrs. Fidelia M. (Gilbert) Wadsworth was a descendant of Matthew Gilbert, who came to Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. Her father, William Gilbert, was interested in the manufacture of carriages for many years, and spent his later years on a farm near New Haven, dying at the age of ninety. Mrs. Wadsworth died at Glencoe, Minn., in 1892, when about fifty-six years of age. Her husband, a hardware dealer, still lives at Glencoe, where he has been since 1870. He takes an active part in local affairs, has served as mayor and filled other local offices. United States Senator C. K. Davis, and other prominent Minnesota men, were among his personal friends.

The early education of Henry Hayes Wadsworth was gained in the Glencoe public schools. He attended Yale College, graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School as a civil engineer in 1886. He has been employed in professional work on the Aberdeen, Fergus Falls & Pierre Railroad, the Park River & Langdon branch of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, was for a time chief draughtsman and assistant civil engineer in the St. Paul office of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, and designed the original elevated structure of that road at Duluth. From June, 1890, to May, 1893, Mr. Wadsworth was assistant city engineer of Superior, during which time he had charge of construction on the Lamborn avenue bridge across Howard's Pocket, and part of the time was in charge of sewer construction, most of the sewer system being built during this period. In 1895 and 1896 he was chief engineer of the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railroad, in charge of railway constructions and of the ore dock at Marquette, which was built after his own design. Since September, 1896, he has been United States assistant engineer in charge of dredging on the Superior side of the Duluth-Superior harbor, during which time over 11,000,000 yards of sand have been taken out of the harbor under his supervision. In October, 1901, Mr. Wadsworth was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Wadsworth married in October, 1889, Jane M. Anderson, a native of Aultsville, Ontario, daughter of James T. and Sophia J. Anderson, of Osnabrock, N. Dak., where they located in 1883 and where they have since died. Two sons, Ralph Gilbert and Harold Anderson, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth. The family attend the Congregational Church, and enjoy the best social advantages.

THOMAS A. PRATT, a successful merchant of Spring Brook, was one of the pioneers in Washburn county, locating in Veazie township in 1881, when there were very few settlers in that part of the State. Little attention was paid to agriculture in the county at that time, most of the settlers devoting their time to lumbering. The Omaha railroad had been built through to Cable the year previous to Mr. Pratt's com-

ing to Washburn county, but the country was very wild and full of game of various kinds. There was no school in the township until two years later, when a log schoolhouse was built on Mishler's Lake, the first teacher being Alvin Hayfer. A second school was built at Spring Brook in 1894, with Miss Maud Ferguson as teacher (she is now Mrs. Pratt). The only other remaining resident who was in the county when Mr. Pratt came is A. J. Trepania, township trustee and railroad ticket agent. Mr. Trepania was the first resident of Spring Brook, which was settled in 1880, the postoffice being at first known as Nemakagon, but later named for the stream on which the village is situated.

Thomas A. Pratt was born Sept. 3, 1858, in Barrie, Ont., son of Jesse and Mary Ann (Caldor) Pratt, natives, respectively, of England and Ontario. Mr. Pratt was brought up on a farm, and educated in the public schools, remaining in Canada until he was twenty-three years old. On coming to the States, he went first to Iowa, and after a short time came to the wilds of Washburn county, where the first winter he worked in the woods for Elm Greeley, a lumberman. The following year, 1883, he put up a small log house at Stewart Station, now called Stinnett, six miles east of Spring Brook, where for four years he kept hotel. This primitive hotel proved a success, and in connection with the profits of a big potato field gave him his first start in life. In 1886 he closed this hotel and opened one at Superior Junction in connection with which he carried on a general store, managing both store and hotel for eight years, the last four of which he was also postmaster. In 1893 he sold out at Superior Junction, and later coming to Spring Brook established himself as a general merchant, still conducting business as such. He carries a large line of agricultural implements in addition to the ordinary stock of a country store, and also buys and ships produce. Mr. Pratt has filled several public offices in Veazie township, serving two terms as assessor, and one term as justice of the peace. He is a Democrat and ated.

takes an active interest in politics, having an influential voice in local affairs. Fraternally he is a charter member and past master of the Mystic Workers of the World, an order established in 1900.

In 1882 Mr. Pratt married (first) Margaret Robinson, who died in 1894, leaving two daughters, Maude E. and Gertrude. He married in 1901 Maud Ferguson, daughter of William S. Ferguson, of Veazie township. Mrs. Pratt was educated at St. Mary's Institute, Prairie du Chien, Wis., and was the first teacher in the township, teaching eight years in all, and walking three miles each way to one of her schools. For four years she has been postmistress at Spring Brook, Wisconsin.

WINFIELD EASTMAN TRIPP, for four years municipal judge of Bayfield county, was one of the pioneer settlers of Iron River, and from the time of his arrival, in the fall of 1890, was an important factor in the educational and political development of the region.

Judge Tripp was born in Lyman, York Co., Maine, Oct. 14, 1851, son of Eastman H. and Adah M. (Lord) Tripp. The parents were both natives of the same State, descendants of Colonial families, the former of English, and the latter of Scotch-Irish stock. The father was well educated, and was prepared in Alfred Academy for the profession of teaching, which he followed for forty-eight terms. For a number of years he was engaged in farming. He took a prominent part in local affairs, was a selectman, a member of the Legislature for 1868 and 1869, and was superintendent of the school committee for many years. His political views were those of the Democratic party. He was in religious matters a Baptist, as was also his wife, and for forty years he was a deacon in the church. Mr. Tripp died March 5, 1895, shortly before his eighty-eighth birthday. He had lost his wife fourteen years before, May 14, 1881, at the age of sixty-seven. Their five children were Alonzo K., Ferdinand E., Bessie A., Adah M. and Winfield E.

Winfield E. Tripp was reared on his farm and given a good education. His earlier studies were pursued in the public schools, and in 1871 he entered the academy for a year before going to the New Hampton Biblical Institute, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. Still unsatisfied, he next matriculated at the University of Maine in the civil engineering department and received his degree in 1878. During the years of his collegiate course Mr. Tripp had paid his own way by teaching, working on farms, or anything else that he found to do, and when he graduated his only capital that he had to start with in life was $25. The overwork of this collegiate period resulted in a complete physical breakdown, and for two years Mr. Tripp was obliged to rest. On recovering he began to teach in the public schools, and was thus occupied for two years, also acting as superintending school committee. He spent a third year in a graded school at Marilla, Erie Co., N. Y., and then in 1883 abandoned the profession of teaching, accepting a position as traveling salesman for the Willimantic Linen Company of New York. His territory covered Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and that part of Illinois north of the Rock Island railroad, and he was thus occupied five years. In September, 1888, Mr. Tripp entered the Law Department of the University of Wisconsin, and in one year completed the course intended to take two years. He passed his examinations and received from the institution the degree of Bachelor of Law, and was admitted to practice in all courts save the Supreme court of the United States.

The next year Mr. Tripp went to West Superior and took a position as draughtsman in the city engineering department, but he remained there only until the following August, and then after a short visit in Maine he settled on a homestead claim in Bayfield county, the southeast quarter of Section 21, township 48, N. Range, 8 West. The early settlers in that region, numbering over a hundred, and including Mr. Tripp, were involved in tedious and intricate litigation by men who endeavored to dispossess them because of the valuable timber lands, and all the legal work necessitated by this was done under Mr. Tripp's direction.

During 1891-92 Mr. Tripp resumed teaching, at first in the Pratt school. The second year he was elected principal of the Iron River school. The building was a temporary structure, and extremely primitive, and Mr. Tripp was the first principal and organizer of the work. The plans and methods introduced by him have been largely followed ever since. With four teachers the first year, two new buildings of six rooms enabled him to increase the corps to six the second year and those following.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Tripp was appointed postmaster of Iron River by President Cleveland in November, 1893, and he held that position until Feb. 1, 1898. The next two years he was actively engaged in civil engineering, surveying lands, laying out railroads for logging purposes, etc., principally in Bayfield county. The sewer system of Iron River was surveyed and laid out about this time by Mr. Tripp from his own plans and specifications. In 1903 the Kalama River Lumber Company, an Oregon corporation, was formed, and Judge Tripp was elected its secretary and treasurer and still holds this important position, he having large interests in the concern, which owns more than a hundred million feet of the best timber in Washington. Judge Tripp has closed up his business in Wisconsin and immediately goes to Portland, Oregon, to reside and look after the interests of his company.

In 1900 our subject was nominated for municipal judge of the county on a nonpartisan ticket, and was elected over both opponents by 1,050 votes out of 2,200 cast. He assumed the position in May for a four years' term. In 1904 Judge Tripp ran for re-election to his office against a Democrat and Republican candidate, and was naturally beaten by the Republican, as the county is very largely Republican.

In July, 1904 he was chosen alternate delegate to the National Democratic Conven-

tion at St. Louis and sat during that famous all-night session. A few months after he was nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for the 23d Assembly District, comprising Bayfield, Sawyer and Washburn counties, and was defeated by his Republican opponent, although he ran 1,419 votes ahead of his ticket. He was the only Democrat who carried his home town, Iron River. Since 1892 Judge Tripp has been a delegate to nearly all the State and county conventions, in the latter body being always either chairman or secretary. He was the Democratic candidate for county superintendent of schools, but was defeated, as he was for district attorney in 1898, Bayfield county being always largely Republican.

Judge Tripp's marriage occurred Feb. 22, 1882, when he was united to Miss Lizzie May Dame, daughter of Timothy and Elizabeth F. Dame, of Eliot, York Co., Maine. Mr. Dame was a native of New Hampshire, and rose to a position of influence, being a member of the Legislature, and always prominent in Republican political councils. By profession he was a civil engineer, and he was for twenty-eight years connected with the engineering navy yard at Kittery, as constructor's chief clerk. He died March 9, 1891, aged fifty-seven years.

CHARLES PATRICK MAGINNIS, a well-known citizen of Duluth, senior member of the firm of C. P. Maginnis & Son, belongs to a family whose members have been noted for patriotism in every generation. The family is of Irish origin, and Mr. Maginnis was born in December, 1849, in Wayne county, N. Y., son of Patrick and Winifred (Devine) Maginnis.

Patrick Maginnis, father of Charles Patrick, was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and spent several years in England prior to coming to America, in 1830. After settling in the United States he took up railroad contracting, and in that connection built the portion of the Illinois Central road between LaSalle and Bloomington. In 1856 he came to Minnesota, becoming a pioneer settler in Goodhue county, on the Dubuque & St. Paul stage line, which was then the only highway in the region besides the rivers. There he passed the remainder of his days, engaged in farming until his death, in 1878, when he was sixty-eight years old. Mr. Maginnis married Winifred Devine, also a native of County Clare, Ireland, whom he brought with him to America in 1830, and she survived until 1890, attaining the age of seventy-eight. Her father, Andrew Devine, was a sailor in the British navy, and reached the age of 104 years. He had two sons in the British army, one of whom, Andrew, was afterward in the Civil War of 1861-65 in the United States, as a member of the 3d United States Regiment, and later in a New York regiment of volunteers. Mr. and Mrs. Maginnis were faithful members of the Catholic Church. Their family consisted of three sons, Martin, John (a farmer, of Duluth) and Charles Patrick. Martin Maginnis enlisted at the beginning of the Civil War in Company F, 1st Minn. V. I., became orderly sergeant, and served four years with that regiment. In time he became lieutenant of Company F, and later captain of Companies H and K, and led Company H in the famous charge at Gettysburg; of over forty men of his company who entered this charge but six survived. Capt. Maginnis escaped without injury. He was further promoted, to quartermaster, and later became major of the 11th Minn. V. I. After the war he settled at Helena, Mont., where he has been largely interested in mining, and for some years he published the *Rocky Mountain Gazette*. As might be expected of one of his energetic and capable disposition, he has become very prominent in public affairs, has represented Montana in Congress seven times, and has also been United States senator.

Charles Patrick Maginnis, the youngest child of his parents, spent his boyhood in Goodhue county, Minn., and received such instruction as the public schools offered. After reaching his majority he kept a store there, and in 1878 he went to Stevens county, this State, where he commenced farming on a tract of 1,000 acres, which he cul-

tivated for about ten years. During that time he became quite prominent in local affairs, was mayor of Morris, Stevens county, and served four years as sheriff of the county, to which office he was elected in 1880. In addition to his agricultural interests he had charge of the Farmers' Elevator at Morris. In 1887 Mr. Maginnis was appointed, by President Cleveland, receiver of the United States Land Office at Duluth, and served three years in that incumbency. He has since been engaged in the practice of law and in dealing in pine and pine lands, in northern Minnesota, and he is also interested to some extent in iron lands. He and his son, Charles H., are now doing business in partnership, and the firm has good standing in financial circles.

On Dec. 31, 1869, Mr. Maginnis was married to Miss Bridget Gaffney, who was born in Waupun, Wis., and is a daughter of Thomas and Mary Gaffney, now deceased. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Maginnis eight still survive, namely: (1) Charles H., married Miss Margaret Hughes, of Washington, D. C., and has two daughters. (2) Agnes G., is the wife of William A. Bennett, of Duluth. (3) Thomas Frank, graduated from West Point in 1898, served through the Porto Rican campaign as lieutenant in charge of light artillery, was recommended for promotion by Gen. Swain, and was made first lieutenant. He organized the First Porto Rican Battalion, and was captain of Company A, resigned that command, and was transferred to the Philippine service in February, 1902, being now a captain in the 27th United States Infantry. He was married in Porto Rico to Joquena Badrena, and they have three children. (4) John, served in the 14th Minnesota Volunteers during the Spanish-American War, and has also been in Indian campaigns. He was appointed sergeant. He married Grayce O'Heron, of Duluth. (5) Helen, is a graduate of the Duluth high school. (6) Martin Cyril, is a student at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind. (7) Joseph P., is attending the Duluth high school. (8) Winifred, is the youngest. In religion this family are Catholics, belonging to the Cathedral Parish of Duluth. Socially Mr. Maginnis holds membership in the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

CYRUS S. TRIPP, of Shell Lake, is the second oldest settler of Washburn county, the only one antedating him being L. E. Thomas, who still lives in the locality. Mr. Tripp made his homestead claim in 1878, although he came to the Bashaw Valley as early as 1875. At that time, as he recalls it, there was but one white woman in what is now Washburn county—Mrs. Rebecca Mullin, since deceased. Mr. Tripp began work as a logger, and in 1878 homesteaded eighty acres in Burnett county, on the Washburn county line. He lived on this claim for five years, then disposed of it and pre-empted the forty acres on which he now lives, and which is well improved and all under excellent cultivation. Mr. Tripp has been an active and progressive farmer, and has proved the productiveness of the soil of the Bashaw Valley.

Mr. Tripp was born in the town of Hanover, Jackson Co., Mich., Feb. 10, 1847. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. His parents were Job and Eliza (Sargeant) Tripp, the former a native of New York State, the latter of Vermont. Grandfather Abial Tripp was a pioneer of Hanover, Mich., where he built one of the first houses—a building 30 x 40 feet in dimensions. This house was used for the preaching services in the community for some years, there being no church or other public building.

On April 6, 1884, Mr. Tripp married Catherine McCallum, and they have three sons, viz.: George E., Malin W. and Frederick. Mrs. Tripp was born in Hamilton, Ont., and her parents, Peter and Margaret McCallum, were natives of Glasgow, Scotland. In 1863, while living in Michigan, Mr. Tripp wished to enlist, but was rejected as under size. In February, 1865, however, he was enrolled in Company C, 9th Michigan Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to

the front, to the Army of the Cumberland, where he served until discharged, in the summer of 1865, in Detroit. Mr. Tripp is a member of Nat. Greene Post, No. 243, G. A. R., at Shell Lake. He is a Republican and is more or less interested in local politics.

AUGUSTUS SUMNER RUSSELL, an influential citizen of Medford, Taylor county, and an expert timber estimator, was born in Franklin county, Maine, Feb. 5, 1838, the son of Sumner and Abigail (Coombs) Russell.

The Russell family comes of English stock, and has been represented in this country since colonial days, when three brothers came to the United States, one of whom settled in Maine and became the progenitor of Augustus S. His descendants included a number of military men. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a farmer in Maine and lived to a good old age.

Sumner Russell was always engaged in the lumber business in Maine, and built and operated two saw-mills in the town of Avon. He was a Democrat of prominence in the State, and served two terms in the Legislature. In religious belief he was a Methodist. Mr. Russell was thrice married, first to a Miss Pierce, by whom he had three children. Of these only one survives, Herman, of Fullerton, Cal. By his second wife, Abigail Coombs, he had ten children, of whom the following are living: Augustus S.; Franklin P., of Fond du Lac; Ursula, Mrs. Walten, of the same city; Leroy, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Ella, Mrs. Wellman, of Augusta, Maine; Louisa, Mrs. Smith, of Sumnerville, Mass. Mrs. Abigail Russell died at the age of forty-five. She was the daughter of Capt. Joseph Coombs, commander of a vessel engaged in trade with the West Indies and other ports. For his third wife Mr. Russell married Mrs. Mary Gilman, by whom he had two children.

Augustus S. Russell remained at home until he reached his majority, then went West and was located for six years in Green Lake county, Wis. Thence he went to Oshkosh, and became interested in lumbering, which in one form or another has absorbed most of his attention ever since. He has done considerable cruising, has estimated timber and engaged in logging. Three years were spent in Portage county, and then Mr. Russell went in the fall of 1876 to Westboro, Taylor county. There he was elected assessor and fulfilled the duties of that office summers, while in winter he scaled logs.

After three years thus occupied Mr. Russell was in the fall of 1879 elected county surveyor, and held the office five years. He has ever since done more or less in that line, when it did not interfere with his work as cruiser and estimator. In the latter capacities he has spent two seasons in Missouri, one in Arkansas, one season in Louisiana, and one in Texas. His home since 1880 has been in Medford, where he resides in a commodious modern house.

Mr. Russell was married July 4, 1859, to Nancy T. Davis, daughter of Steven and Sally Davis, of Franklin county, Maine. Their only child is a son, Lyman D., who is employed in the First National Bank of Medford as assistant cashier.

In his political views Mr. Russell is wholly independent, looking at each question from the standpoint of the public welfare. While in Westboro he served as justice of the peace, but has not aspired for political honors. His religious belief is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee, and Mr. Russell has been active in the regular church work and in general temperance work, which he regards as one of the vital questions of the day. Fraternally he has been a member of the F. & A. M., since 1868, and is a charter member of the local lodge of the I. O. O. F. He is a man of the utmost integrity, and of a most estimable character, and is highly esteemed by all who have been brought into any relation with him.

REV. OTTO J. WILKE, for several years pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Church at Superior, was installed over that church June 16, 1897.

The church was organized Feb. 10, 1890,

by Rev. O. W. Fischer, who was at that time pastor of the church at Duluth, Minn. A resident minister was soon found in the person of Rev. George Fritschel. He remained in Superior two years, and then was successively in Brenham, Texas, as professor in an academy for some years; at Galveston, Texas, in charge of a church; and in Loganville, Wis., his present pastorate. For the next five years Rev. Herman L. Fritschel, his brother, was in charge of the church, and he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Wilke, who was followed in April, 1904, by Rev. L. A. Westenberger, of Rockford, Iowa.

Otto J. Wilke was born in Charles City, Iowa, in 1874, son of Rev. Charles and Adelaide Wilke. The mother died in 1901. The father was long pastor of a church in Madison, Wis., retiring in March, 1905, and his son has been chosen to succeed him. He is a native of Germany. Otto J. Wilke was only a year old when his parents removed to Madison. He attended the public and parochial schools there, and then attended Wartburg College, at Waverly, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1892. He went thence to Wartburg Seminary, in Dubuque, Iowa, graduating from there in 1895, and then spent one year at the English Lutheran Seminary in Chicago. This thorough theological training was supplemented by one more year of general work at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. The Superior church was Mr. Wilke's first charge. When he went there there was an indebtedness of $1,800, which has been nearly removed. The church has 120 communicants, a Sunday-school of seventy-five children, a Ladies' Aid Society of thirty members, and a Young People's Society of twenty members. All these departments are actively at work and are in a most satisfactory and flourishing condition. From Superior Mr. Wilke has been called to Madison, Wis., where he was assistant to his father for nearly one year. Since March, 1903, the father has retired, and our subject has been elected as his successor.

Rev. Otto J. Wilke was married in May, 1902, to Miss Clara M. Beck, of Madison.

HENRY W. CHEADLE, the present city clerk of Duluth, is one of the most popular public officials of that city. He has made his home there since the year he attained his majority, and has been connected with the city administration for several years past.

Mr. Cheadle was born Feb. 19, 1865, in Tupper's Plains, Meigs Co., Ohio, son of Rev. Henry C. and Emily (Keyes) Cheadle, the former of whom was a native of Rockville, Ind. Rev. Mr. Cheadle rounded out his literary training with a course at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., and in Lane Seminary, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1858. In 1872 he moved to Blue Earth, Minn., where he is still living, at the age of seventy-five years, retired from active labor. He married Emily Keyes, a native of Marietta, Ohio, who died at Blue Earth in 1899, aged sixty-three years. Both were descendants of early New England settlers, Mr. Cheadle's ancestors having come to these shores from England in 1650 and settled in Massachusetts; later members of the family moved to Vermont. Mrs. Cheadle was a decendant of John Alden, of Plymouth.

Henry W. Cheadle received his early education in the public schools of Blue Earth, Minn., and later became a student at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., where he took up the work of the scientific course. He left college at the close of the Sophomore year, and subsequently taught several terms before his removal to Duluth, in 1886. Here he became associated with a real-estate firm, with which he remained six years, two years of this time being engaged in exploring on the Vermillion Range. In 1892 he began exploring on the Mesaba Range, about the present site of Virginia, which was then a wilderness. In 1893 he became receiver's clerk in the United States Land Office, and the following year he entered the office of the city clerk, with which he has since been connected. He was assistant clerk until 1898, in which year he became clerk, and he has been reelected each year since, although he is a Democrat, and the city has a good Republican majority. Such a record implies

not only ability and thorough official integrity, but a faculty of pleasing which necessitates the possession of other fine qualities, which Mr. Cheadle has in an eminent degree. His long experience in this particular line gives him especially good insight into the requirements of the office, and his interest prompts him to do all within his power to keep the affairs of his department running smoothly and in the most business-like manner possible. Socially he is well known in the city being a thirty-second degree Mason, member of Duluth Consistory; and high chief ranger of the Jurisdiction of Northern Minnesota of the Independent Order of Foresters.

In 1891 Mr. Cheadle married Miss Margaret Holiday, daughter of James and Madeline Holiday, of L'Anse, Mich., and three children have come to this union: Emily Madeline, now (1904) aged twelve; Florence A., aged seven; and Margaret E., who is eighteen months old.

ROBERT CORBETT, the original settler of Ladysmith, Rusk Co., Wis., and one of the responsible and enterprising residents of that flourishing community, was born in 1841 in Clinton county, N. Y., where he was reared, and where he was given a good education in the public schools.

In 1861 Mr. Corbett, desiring to benefit by the opportunities offered in the then new State of Wisconsin, went west, arriving at Eau Galle in the spring of that year. Just at this time, however, a new interest arose, and for the time blotted out all memory of personal interest. In the fall of that same year he enlisted at Eau Claire in Company G, 16th Wis. V. I., and served for three years and ten months in the Western Army, under Gen. Sherman. His term of service expiring, he re-enlisted, in the same company, and continued to serve until the close of the war, participating in many historic engagements. During all this time he escaped being wounded, and was never a day off duty on account of sickness, or for any excuse whatever, a remarkable record indeed. During the last two years of his service he carried the colors of his regiment, having the rank of sergeant.

Returning home, Mr. Corbett settled at Cedar Falls, but after several years he went to Wilson and operated a sawmill for Wilson, Van Vliet & Co., for a period of three years. Later he operated mills at Clayton, Comstock and Shell Lake, building the mills at the two places last mentioned. In 1886 Mr. Corbett came to Ladysmith (then Warner), the "Soo" railroad having been completed to the place the previous year, opening up the entire district. His first work was to erect a mill, his foresight enabling him to recognize the fact that this was soon to become a populous community. Shortly thereafter the mill was burned, but Mr. Corbett immediately rebuilt it upon larger proportions, and he still continued to operate it. When he located here no improvements had been made. The "Prentice House" was then in process of construction, but not completed. The "Soo" railroad had just begun operating mixed trains between Turtle Lake and Deer Tail, now Tony. On the north were two or three families, and there was one other family a few miles to the south.

So rapid is the growth of these towns, however, that in 1887 the post office was established, and it was named Corbett, in honor of Mr. Corbett, the first postmaster. Later the name was changed to Warner, and still later the present name of Ladysmith was bestowed upon the place. When Gates (now Rusk) county was created out of Chippewa, in 1900, Ladysmith had 300 inhabitants. At that time a new impetus was given to affairs, and then occurred what is known, for want of a better word, as a "boom." Hundreds were attracted to the place, and, what is still better, remained and invested their capital, until Ladysmith now boasts 2,000 people, and still has a healthy and steady growth. The first school was established about the time the place was granted a post office, in 1887, and for some time a room in what was then the "Corbett Hotel" (now the "Prentice Hotel") was used as a school, Miss Mary Grandmaitre being the first teacher.

As there were no church edifices in those early days the first religious services were held in a room of the hotel, the generous and public-spirited Mr. Corbett cheerfully extending his hospitality to church and school alike. Later, when a schoolhouse was built, religious services were held therein until the several denominations had places of their own in which to worship.

When Mr. Corbett first located in Ladysmith he invested in some 100 acres of land, which later adjoined the original site of the town. He cleared the land of timber, and converted it into a fertile farm. When the town began to show such remarkable growth he saw his foresight justified, for a portion of his land was purchased by the Menasha Wooden Ware Company at a good figure and platted. The remainder, known as the Corbett Addition, Mr. Corbett himself platted. The original town was platted by Simond & Bennett, and it and its additions are well laid out, and form a town well calculated to support flourishing business concerns, and to furnish delightful homes adjacent to one of the richest farming regions in the State.

The "Corbett Hotel," so well known for many years to the traveler in these regions, was conducted by Mr. Corbett, who regarded as personal guests all who stopped with him. After fifteen years, however, he sold the hotel, which now bears another name. When he retired from the hotel business he erected his modern residence, which is surrounded by spacious grounds, and well adapted to the convenience and comfort of himself and family. In every enterprise calculated to promote the well-being and advancement of Ladysmith Mr. Corbett has done his full part, for he has given of his time and money generously and cheerfully, and his name is an honored one in Gates county, and wherever else it is known.

Mr. Corbett was married, in 1868, to Miss Louisa Hunter, and they have four living children, as follows: William H., who is associated with his father in business and train dispatcher for the "Soo" railroad, lives in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; John A., associated in business with his father, is also president of the village of Ladysmith; Lester L. is a graduate of Chippewa Falls high school; Ella is at home. Mr. Corbett is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, I. O. O. F. He has always been a Republican in politics.

ALBERT WIELAND, in his lifetime one of the well-known pioneers of the Head of the Lakes and a man worthy of all respect, was born in Germany March 19, 1828, and he passed away at Duluth, May 22, 1898. His parents both died in Germany, where for many years the father Christian W., was a successful tanner, and prominent in German politics.

Albert Wieland received his education in Germany, and there learned the trade of a baker. On coming to the United States, he was, for a few years, a resident of Parisville, Ohio, whence he went to Lake Superior, locating about 1856 with his four brothers, Henry, August, Ernest and Christian, at Beaver Bay, where they purchased a tract of timber in partnership and erected a sawmill.

Seven years later Mr. Wieland returned to Ohio, married and brought his bride to Beaver Bay. There they lived until 1883, when he sold the mill and located at Duluth. While he and his brothers were at Beaver Bay Mr. Wieland took command of a boat owned by the firm, and transported logs and lumber. At first they had a sailing vessel, but later they bought a steamer. For a year after locating at Duluth, he operated a retail lumber yard. In 1886 he opened a shoe store, which he conducted the remainder of his life. The business is still carried on by his heirs under the style of The Wieland Shoe Company. In addition to his place of business, Mr. Wieland erected his residence, as well as several other buildings. In politics he was always a Republican, and took considerable interest in public affairs. He was connected with the Tenth Avenue German Evangelical Church, which he helped to build, and in which his family was reared.

Mr. Wieland was one of the first explorers of the Vermillion Range, and the first

man to discover iron ore there, about 1864. His discoveries led many others into these regions, although he himself never received material benefit from his efforts. In another way he [illegible] to improve the condition of Beaver Bay, in that he was mail carrier from Superior by boat [illegible], and overland in winter.

In March, 1863, at [illegible], Ohio, Mr. Wieland was married to Anna Magdalena Schneider, who was born at Tuttlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1860. Her parents, [illegible] and Anne Mary Schneider, died in Germany; the father was a prosperous blacksmith. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wieland: William [illegible] in 1863, aged thirteen years; Pat [illegible], aged twenty-eight years; [illegible] married J. F. Schlemmer, of Duluth, [illegible] manager of the Wieland Shoe [illegible]; Regina is Mrs. Jacob Oeder, of [illegible]; Albert [illegible] is employed by the [illegible] Shoe Company; Katherine is at [illegible] high school or college graduates.

Mr. Wieland [illegible] numbered among the very early pioneers of Beaver Bay. Settling there at a time when nearly all of his neighbors were Indians, he soon established friendly relations with them, and learned their language. [illegible] treating them honestly and showing them that he was their friend, he won their confidence and did a [illegible] trading with them. To him the [illegible] of Beaver Bay is largely due, and [illegible] high esteem.

MARTIN PATTISON, a resident of Superior, [illegible] the most successful and influential [illegible] at the Head of the Lakes. He was born Jan. 17, 1841, in Niagara County, Canada, a son of Simeon Thayer and Emmarilla Pattison.

Simeon Thayer was born in New York. His ancestors came to America about 1630, and settled [illegible], Mass., and members of the [illegible] in the Revolutionary war [illegible] historical affairs. [illegible] Simeon Thayer, [illegible] defense of Fort Mifflin. Simeon Thayer passed the [illegible] of his life on a farm in Michigan [illegible] in 1862, aged fifty years. [illegible] respected and influential citizen of [illegible]. Mrs. Emmarilla Pattison was [illegible] of the same family as B[illegible] Franklin. She died in Michigan in [illegible] the age of seventy-nine. Her parents attained the age of ninety years.

Martin Pattison attended district [illegible] in his native Michigan home, and when was twenty-one years old engaged [illegible] bering in the Michigan woods. In 18[illegible] business took him to the region near [illegible], where he also prospected for [illegible] Coming to Superior in the autumn [illegible] Mr. Pattison carried on an extensive [illegible] bering business, getting out square [illegible] for the English market; it was [illegible] steamer [illegible]. In 1882 Mr. Pattison sold on his pine lands and abandoned [illegible] lumbering interests, turning his attention [illegible] prospecting for iron on Vermilion R[illegible] in Minnesota. He located the "[illegible]" and the "[illegible]" mines, in 188[illegible] operated under lease by a mining com[illegible] Mr. Pattison is also interested in [illegible] and acres of mineral lands in Minnesota and Canada, Arizona and Wyoming, much of which is still undeveloped. [illegible] explorations in Minnesota and Canada Pattison has done a great deal of [illegible] and he has a rare collection of stuffed [illegible] mals and birds, and many curiosities [illegible] life has also made him familiar with habits and language of the Chippewas [illegible] other tribes. In the summer of 1[illegible] Pattison and a party of friends made a [illegible] trip of over 600 miles, spending [illegible] days or more in the wilderness north [illegible] Lake Superior.

Much of Mr. Pattison's income is [illegible] in city improvements; his present resid[illegible] built in 1890, is the finest in the city. He has contributed largely to all public enterprises. He has always been a Re[illegible]can. He served three terms as mayor, 189[illegible], 91 and 1896, being the second [illegible] bent in that office. Most of the city improvements were made during his second

Martin Pattison

man to discover iron ore there, about 1864. His discoveries led many others into those regions, although he himself never received material benefit from his efforts. In another way he also labored to improve the condition of Beaver Bay, in that he was mail carrier from Superior by boat in summer, and overland in winter.

In March, 1863, at Parisville, Ohio, Mr. Wieland was married to Anna Magdalena Schneider, who was born at Tuttlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1860. Her parents, John and Annie Mary Schneider, died in Germany; the father was a prosperous blacksmith. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wieland: William died in 1883, aged thirteen years; Paulina died in 1901, aged twenty-eight years; Anna married J. F. Schleunes, of Duluth; Gustav is manager of the Wieland Shoe Company; Regina is Mrs. Jacob Oeder, of Portland, Ore.; Albert H. is employed by the Wieland Shoe Company; Katherine is at home. All are high school or college graduates.

Mr. Wieland was numbered among the very early pioneers of Beaver Bay. Settling there at a time when nearly all of his neighbors were Indians, he soon established friendly relations with them, and learned their language. Always treating them honestly and showing them that he was their friend, he won their confidence and did a big business trading with them. To him the prosperity of Beaver Bay is largely due, and his name is held in high esteem.

MARTIN PATTISON, a resident of Superior, is one of the most successful and influential men at the Head of the Lakes. He was born Jan. 17, 1841, in Niagara County, Canada, a son of Simeon Thayer and Emmarilla Pattison.

Simeon Thayer was born in New York. His ancestors came to America about 1630, and settled near Braintree, Mass., and members of the family took part in the Revolutionary war and in other historical affairs. Among them were Gen. Simeon Thayer, famous for his gallant defense of Fort Miflin. Simeon Thayer passed the latter part of his life on a farm in Michigan, where he died in 1862, aged fifty years. He was a respected and influential citizen of his locality. Mrs. Emmarilla Pattison was a descendant of the same family as Benjamin Franklin. She died in Michigan in 1898 at the age of seventy-nine. Her parents each attained the age of ninety years.

Martin Pattison attended district school in his native Michigan home, and when he was twenty-one years old engaged in lumbering in the Michigan woods. In 1872 the business took him to the region near Marquette, where he also prospected for iron. Coming to Superior in the autumn of 1879, Mr. Pattison carried on an extensive lumbering business, getting out square timber for the English market; it was sent by steamer via Quebec. In 1882 Mr. Pattison sold out his pine lands and abandoned the lumbering interests, turning his attention to prospecting for iron on Vermillion Range, in Minnesota. He located the "Pioneer" and the "Chandler" mines, in 1883, now operated under lease by a mining company. Mr. Pattison is also interested in several thousand acres of mineral lands in Minnesota and Canada, Arizona and Wyoming, much of which is still undeveloped. In his explorations in Minnesota and Canada Mr. Pattison has done a great deal of hunting, and he has a rare collection of stuffed animals and birds, and many curiosities. His life has also made him familiar with the habits and language of the Chippewas and other tribes. In the summer of 1901 Mr. Pattison and a party of friends made a canoe trip of over 600 miles, spending thirty days or more in the wilderness north of Lake Superior.

Much of Mr. Pattison's income is spent in city improvements; his present residence, built in 1890, is the finest in the city, and he has contributed largely to all public enterprises. He has always been a Republican. He served three terms as mayor, in 1890-91 and 1896, being the second incumbent in that office. Most of the city improvements were made during his second and

Martin Dattison

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third terms. In 1884 and 1885 Mr. Pattison occupied the position of county sheriff. In 1871-72 he was a member of the Michigan Legislature, and he has since been a member of the executive committee of the Wisconsin State Central Committee, and a delegate to many State conventions.

Mr. Pattison was married in 1879 to Grace E. Frink, a daughter of Reuben and Margaret Frink, born in Canada. Of the children of this marriage six are living: Martha Grace is the wife of Eugene P. Frazier, a native of Georgia, who spent some years in Washington, D. C., but now lives in Duluth; he is a graduate of the Georgia University and of Atlanta Medical College. Byron M., a graduate of the Michigan School of Mines at Houghton, resides in Bisbee, Ariz., and is Superintendent of the Shattuck-Arizona and Denni-Arizona Copper Mining Companies; he married Miss Grace Bampfield. Ethel M. is now Mrs. H. W. Fisher of Duluth. Alice Irene, Myrna E. and Lois M. complete the family. No pains have been spared in their education.

Mr. Pattison is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of all the local Masonic organizations and of the Wisconsin Consistory, and of Tripoli Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, Milwaukee; he also belongs to the I. O. O. F., Uniform Rank K. of P.; and B. P. O. E. The family is connected with the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

GEORGE LEMONT BROOKS, who for the greater part of his life has been a resident of Superior, came there in pioneer days. He is descended from pioneer ancestry, the original progenitors of the Brooks family in America being three brothers, who came from England in Colonial times.

Lemuel Brooks, the grandfather of George L., served in an American regiment in the Revolutionary war. Among the earlier recollections of our subject are the intensely interesting stories of his grandfather's experiences in war times, especially of himself and a comrade who were captured by the Indians and taken to Canada through the deep snows in midwinter, of their hardships and final return to civilization a year later, and of his various war experiences. He had a fund of stories which were a delight to his many grandchildren, of whom our subject was the youngest. Some interesting war and Colonial relics have been preserved in the family. Lemuel Brooks lived to the age of ninety-eight years, dying about 1854.

Bela Brooks, son of Lemuel and father of George L., was born in 1799 at North Haven, Conn. He, with his father and family of ten children, moved, about 1814, to Otsego County, N. Y., where they resided many years. The Brooks brothers were all prosperous farmers near what is now the village of Morris, originally known as the Morris Patent, and which was the home of the descendants of Gov. Robert Morris' family. Soon after their arrival the Brooks family became actively interested in the building of the first stone church, Zion Episcopal of Morris, which was dedicated in 1818. This strong parish has been said to have furnished more than its share of bishops and clergy up to date. Bela Brooks was a captain in the New York State Mounted Militia for some years. In 1857 he visited Superior, Wis., and became so convinced of the prosperity in store for the city that he made quite extensive investments in real estate, and five years later returned to take up his residence there. He passed the last eleven years of his life in his new home in the West as a most exemplary citizen and prominent member of the Episcopal Church.

His first wife was Miss Annis Botsford, a native of New York, whose parents were descendants of an old Colonial family of Connecticut. Of their five children, the eldest, (1) Eliza A., married Hezekiah W. Shaw, and they came to Superior in 1856, becoming identified with much of the early history of the Head of the Lakes, Mr. Shaw in business and official life, and Mrs. Shaw in church and charitable work. (2) Emily A. married John Watkins, and they moved to Bridgeport. Conn. (3) William R. came to Superior in 1862 and died in Duluth in 1899. (4) Bela A. remained in Mor-

ris, N. Y., engaged in commercial pursuits, and died there about 1878. (5) J. Cora came to Superior in 1860. She married William H. Smith, who, after an honorable war record, lived in Duluth many years, dying in that city in 1886. His widow still retains the family home in that city.

Bela Brooks married for his second wife Mrs. Sarah Chase (Shaw) Williams, daughter of Samuel and Marcia Shaw. She became the mother of the subject of our sketch. Bacon's "Historical and Biographical of Otsego County," shows that three Shaw brothers, Deacon Samuel, Col. David and William, came to Otsego County from Massachusetts in 1796, and the same work shows Hezekiah Dayton (a brother-in-law of Samuel) to have been the first town clerk, 1796-1805. Samuel Shaw lived in Butternuts with his large family for many years. He was sheriff of Otsego County for a time.

George L. Brooks was born in 1846, at Morris, at the old homestead. He attended school at the White school house on Butternut creek, and had the usual duties on a large farm and what amusement a boy may find in a county with fine woods and clear streams. After going to Superior with his father in 1862, he attended school there for a few years, and later graduated from the Eastman Business College, Chicago. His mother had died when he was nine years of age. He says his first impressions of Superior when entering the bay on a steamer one fine morning in May were not calculated to please one coming from an older State. The town, what there was of it, consisted of a few painted houses and many unpainted ones, nearly all on one street about two miles long, paralleling the bay shore. The red clay banks in front and a background of dead tamarack and spruce trees, unrelieved by green trees in streets and yards, formed a desolate picture. On landing one involuntarily turned for a contrast of view toward the lake, with its ever changing shades of blue, and Minnesota Point, with its many shades of green and yellow. The center of the town was then about Nettleton avenue, near the only steamboat landing. Of early events Mr. Brooks says the Indian outbreak in Minnesota in 1862 caused the residents of Superior some alarm. A home guard company was organized, and he was a member and drilled with the boys, but owing to defective hearing was not allowed on picket duty. The scare soon passed away when a company of troops were stationed at Superior, making all feel secure. He recollects the surrender of Gen. Lee and the close of the Civil war, the news of which reached Superior from St. Paul, by carrier, perhaps a week after it occurred. He and a comrade were perhaps unjustly accused by a few disloyal people of cracking the bell in the old Methodist church steeple at that time. He does not know how true this was, but is certain that the old bell did good service for two hours in waking up the slumbering inhabitants to the importance of the occasion, and a celebration equal to many larger towns was the result. The great local events of those days were the weekly arrival of a lake steamer, and the tri-weekly arrival of stage coaches with news from the outside world. Mr. Brooks' occupation in early years was assisting his father in farming and driving cattle from Minnesota for the Lake Superior market. He was made familiar with the country by many trips to St. Paul over the Military Road, trips to Vermillion Lake, the present iron mining center, then undreamed of. He had some hard trips and many that are now pleasant to remember. When the first railroad (the Lake Superior & Mississippi) commenced building south from Duluth in 1869, he went to that city and resided there for five years, engaged as bookkeeper and manager for a large lumber, mercantile and contracting firm. He sold lumber for the first buildings in that city, material for the first grain elevator, and had charge of the first steamboat dock and shipping therefrom. He saw the first train of cars arrive, and first streets graded. In fact, he saw Duluth grow from a wilderness to a good town and the fine city it now is.

While living in Duluth Mr. Brooks was married to Adelia P. Smith, daughter of John T. Smith, a pioneer merchant of Superior. His two elder children were born in that city: Minnie Frances died in Superior at the age of eleven years; Charles Lemont, who spent all his early life in Superior, after attending Shattuck Military School and graduating in the law class of 1896, at the University of Michigan, practiced law in Superior one year and died there at the age of twenty-four. Mrs. Adelia P. Brooks died in Superior in 1884. In 1888 Mr. Brooks married (second) Miss Mary Dean, daughter of Denis Dean, who was the first postmaster at Superior. Two years later Mrs. Brooks died, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Dean Brooks. In 1892 Mr. Brooks married (third) Miss Clara Berwick of an old New York family, and they have two children: Herbert Berwick and Elizabeth Chase.

The financial panic of 1873 caused great depression in both Duluth and Superior, and Mr. Brooks, with his family, moved to Superior in 1874. There for many years he was engaged in trade, and extending his line to almost every want of a small community he did a successful business. He employed many men cutting wood, timber, etc., and thus assisted in helping the town along through a dull period in the seventies. With a store, a mail contract, a stage and ferry line, his time was fully occupied. In 1878 he built a small steamer at Superior, named the "Minnie Lemont," after his two children. The keel for this vessel was from a tamarack tree that grew near Bluff creek and the Bayfield road. It was forty feet long and the tree was eighteen inches in diameter. This is mentioned, as on recent examination the custom house records show that this small steamer of less than ten tons burden was the first steam vessel built, not only in Superior, but on Lake Superior as well. About 1882 he built extensive steam brickyards on the Nemadji river, employing a large number of men. At these yards was made the brick for the first brick building in Superior, which was built by Gen. Hammond; it was located on Tower avenue, at the corner of Winter street. Mr. Brooks has built quite a number of houses and buildings and also opened and improved a number of farms.

Mr. Brooks for a number of years has been more or less engaged in real estate business and associated with land companies. He was first to show the people of Superior that Douglas county contains a fine building granite. In 1897, there being great need of a better cemetery, Mr. Brooks was largely instrumental in the organization of the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, and the securing and planting of the beautiful grounds now owned by this association on Bluff creek, taking a personal interest in the improvement of these grounds. Mr. Brooks is a Republican, as he says, of the independent order. He has never sought office and has only held it on a few occasions, but he has always favored good government and sound, substantial improvements. It was while he was a member of the county and town boards that the first diagonal and section line roads were opened from the city to the country, the first bridge built on the Nemadji river, the purchase of and improvements on the poor farm made, and the first shade trees planted on the streets by the public, all of which he advocated. The Brooks family were prominent in building the Church of the Redeemer (stone Episcopal) at the east end of the city, with which church they are usually identified. Mr. Brooks has been something of a developer, or, as they say, "one who does things," one willing to do his share for the best interests of the community. Socially he is frank and cordial, and always loyal to home and friends.

WILLIAM HENRY ELLIS, M. D. Prominent among the physicians of Barron county is William H. Ellis, who has been a practitioner in the county for a quarter of a century, and in the city of Barron for over twenty years. He was born in Dodge county, Wis., Sept. 17, 1855, son of Her-

nando C. and Jemima B. (Haight) Ellis.

The Ellis family is of Revolutionary stock, and Hernando C. and his father, Samuel, were both natives of Steuben county, N. Y. The latter came to Wisconsin about 1850, and died at Lake Geneva of smallpox, as did also his son, William. Hernando C. Ellis, the eldest of the family of nine, had come West some years previously, in 1838, and engaged in lumbering at Lake Geneva till 1854, when he removed to Elba, Dodge county, where the subject of this sketch was born. Two years later he left Elba and settled in Dunn county, where he resided till his death, March 24, 1903, at the age of nearly eighty-five years. His wife, Jemima B. Ellis, had passed away July 9, 1868, leaving four children: Joseph F., an attorney of Eau Claire; Elizabeth A., of Minnesota; Samuel, of Rock Creek, Dunn county, and William H.

William H. Ellis was educated in the public schools, but he owes much of his early training and education to his sister, Elizabeth, who was a "mother" to him after his mother died. He taught school for a short time when he was seventeen years old, and was graduated from the Eau Claire high school at the age of twenty years. He at once began the study of medicine with Dr. Alexander, of Eau Claire, preparatory to a course at Rush Medical College, in Chicago. Dr. Ellis received his degree of M. D. from that institution in 1880 and located first at Prairie Farm, Barron county, after assisting Drs. Alexander and Morgan in Eau Claire for a few months. Four years later, when the "Soo" railway reached Barron, after taking a post-graduate course in Chicago, he established himself in the town and has ever since been engaged there in the general practice of medicine and surgery, being the oldest physician in the county in point of time. Dr. Ellis is in touch with the medical life and thought of the day, belongs to the American Medical Association, and is a member of its legislative council, is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Association, helped to organize recently the Barron-Gates-Polk County Medical Association and has frequently been called upon to read papers at their professional gatherings. His skill and experience, together with his broad progressive thought, have made his opinion universally respected.

In 1880 Dr. Ellis and Miss Eliza Aitchison were united in marriage. Mrs. Ellis, who was born in Iowa, is a daughter of Rev. John Y. Aitchison, D. D., a Scotchman and a Baptist minister, formerly of Eau Claire, Wis., but now located at Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Ellis' mother, whose maiden name was Sophia Fiezzel, was of French descent. To the doctor and his wife seven children have been born, five of whom are living, namely: Lottie, Mrs. Fred Fillmore (whose husband is a locomotive engineer); Walter S., a telegraph operator and station agent for the C. & G. W. Railway Co.; Agnes, a teacher in the Barron county schools, and Benjamin F. and Helen, both students in the Barron public schools. Clara, twin sister of Helen, died in July, 1903, of typhoid fever, aged eleven years, and William, a child of five and a half, was run over by a traction engine in September, 1902. Dr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the Baptist church, which Dr. Ellis helped to organize.

Despite the demands of his practice upon his time, Dr. Ellis has made opportunity for other duties and interests. He has invested in farm lands and city property to some extent, has been actively concerned in the educational development of the city, serving as a director on the school board for five years, and has held the office of health inspector for the city and township for some time. In his political principles he has been for several years past a Prohibitionist. The doctor is prominent also in the work of the fraternal orders and is a member of the I. O. O. F., being a Past Grand of the Barron lodge; is a member of the M. W. A. and of the F. & A. M., in which he is Past Master of the local lodge. Dr. Ellis was secretary of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons, which met at Cumberland, Wis., and examined many of the old

soldiers applying for pensions, and to the liberal "rating" of himself and the late Dr. W. C. Pease, president of the board, many of them are indebted for an increase of pension. He is an advocate of the free textbook system in the public schools of his State and hopes to see that system adopted in all free schools. During his term as health officer of his city he caused all slaughter houses to be moved out of the corporate limits and off from any running stream. It is said that he has one of the best libraries in the county on the prevention of disease, and takes an active interest in sanitary science and invention. He is always ready to do everything in his power to restore a sick person to health and does all he can to discountenance intemperance or excess, which always causes sickness or distress. "His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to to all the world 'This was a man.'" The doctor is as active as many men at thirty-five years and does not look older than that. This is a favorite sentiment with him:

> Age is opportunity no less than youth itself,
> For as the evening twilight fades away
> The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.

May he enjoy many more years of usefulness is the wish of the writer. He says he hopes to live and keep busy until all of his children, and also his grand-son (Ellis Fillmore) are established in useful positions in life.

AUGUST HERMAN ZACHAU is the earliest surviving pioneer of Superior, Douglas county, Wis., where he has made his home for over half a century. Mr. Zachau's life of industry and integrity has won him the esteem of his fellow citizens and entitles him to honorable mention in these annals.

Mr. Zachau was born in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, Aug. 3, 1825. His parents, Johan Frederick and Barbara (Krause) Zachau, were also natives of Koenigsberg, where they passed their lives. Johan F. Zachau was reared on a farm, but learned the baker's trade and opened a bakery in Koenigsberg, which is still carried on by one of his grandsons. He was twice married, his second wife being Barbara Krause, by whom he had three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, John F. Zachau, is a farmer, living near Hammond, Ind.

August Herman Zachau received a common school education and learned the trade of cabinet-maker. During the revolution of 1848 he joined the insurgent (or patriot) cause and assisted in driving the royal troops from Koenigsberg. On the suppression of this insurrection in 1849 he was obliged to flee for his life, and reaching Hamburg, took passage by stealth on a British mail steamer bound for London. Six weeks later he sailed for New York, making the voyage in forty days. From New York Mr. Zachau proceeded to Chicago, where he found work as a carpenter, and for two years kept a carpenter shop on Randolph street, near Dearborn street. While in Chicago Mr. Zachau took part in a demonstration in honor of his fellow patriots, Kossuth and Prof. Kinkel. In the summer of 1853 he went by steamer to La-Pointe, Wis., and from there proceeded in the little schooner "Chippawa" to the Head of the Lakes with a party who early in the season had made a "claim" to the site of the present town of Superior. When this little company of pioneers arrived the only people living on the "claim" were some French fur traders in the employ of the American Fur Co., a few half-breeds, and numerous Indians. An Indian trail ran westward from the Nemadji river in about the same course as that taken by Second street at present, but in those early days the waters of the bay were entirely shut out from view by the thick growth of underbrush and timber. Mr. Zachau was one of the forty odd people who spent the winter of 1853-54 in Superior. In January, 1854, he helped clear a road through the woods to the St. Croix river, from which there were lumbermen's trails to St. Paul. Traveling these trails on foot, Mr. Zachau arrived at St. Paul in February. He soon got a contract for building a hotel in Superior, and return-

ing there in March, with the first ox team to Superior, began to get out the timber along the bay shore, at what is now the foot of Tower avenue. The hotel was 24x90 feet in dimensions, two and one-half stories high, and the walls were made of solid hewn logs. The other lumber was cut by hand, with whip saws, his being the first saw-mill at the Head of the Lakes. This building stood at the northwest corner of Second street and Hollinshead avenue, and was occupied as soon as inclosed. The hotel was only one of several buildings erected by Mr. Zachau for the syndicate which owned the town site.

The first lots to be platted and sold in the new town were bought by Mr. Zachau. These lots, located at the corner of First street and Nettleton avenue, he still owns and lives on. In 1856 Mr. Zachau built the "Pioneer House" on this site, and managed it for two years, when it was destroyed by fire. He next engaged for about ten years in the Indian trade, having his main store in Superior, with branches at Odanah, Wis., and Vermillion, Rainy River, Minn. He handled from $25,000 to $40,000 worth of furs annually, sometimes shipping by team to St. Paul, having a regular fur market in Superior in the spring. When his store in Superior, with the immense stock, was destroyed by nre, he owed $40,000 on the stock without insurance (all of which he paid up), and then, when iron mining began on the Vermillion Range, Mr. Zachau engaged in general contracting, a business which he still carries on, employing a number of men and teams. Most of the wagon bridges in Superior and in Douglas county have been built by him. In 1855 he brought the first wagon to Superior, and also owned the first three horses in the place. He invented the single-beam bob sled. He owns a farm within the city limits, and, although he has had his share of the ups and downs of business, in the main he has prospered.

In 1864 Mr. Zachau married Augusta Winter, a daughter of Carl and Wilhelmina Winter, of Sheboygan, Wis. Mrs. Zachau was born near Berlin, Germany, and came to the United States when a child. Mr. and Mrs. Zachau are the parents of nine children: Carl, Herman A., August E., Frederick W., Augusta C. F. (Mrs. Ernest Mast), Frank Schiller, who died of exposure in Porto Rico while in the United States service in Company I, 3d Wisconsin V. I.; Edward Goethe, twin brother of Frank; John, who died in infancy; and Theodore C. All were born in Mr. Zachau's present residence, No. 320 West First street, corner Nettleton avenue, which was built in 1857, and all the survivors live in Superior. Mr. and Mrs. Zachau have twelve living grandchildren.

Mr. Zachau is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and serves as Keeper of Wampum. He is also treasurer of the Old Settlers' Association and president of the trustees of the Nemadji Cemetery Association. He has been a stanch Republican since casting his first vote for Fremont in 1856, and has served twelve years as sheriff of Douglas county. In 1861 he took the first prisoner from the county to Waupun, spending a week on the journey by team, steamer and railroad and traveling about 1,500 miles by the nearest practical route. There being no jail he kept the county's prisoners in his own house. During his term of office the county finances were at a very low ebb, and county orders were sold as low as twenty cents on the dollar. Later Mr. Zachau served as treasurer of the town and county, and succeeded in bringing the county orders to par value for the first time. Upon the expiration of his term he left $3,000 in the treasury—no small sum in those days. Mr. Zachau has also served as town supervisor, having been chairman of the board, and during the Civil war was commissioned second lieutenant of the Superior Home Guards, but he was never called into service except on home duty during the Indian uprising, for which this guard was formed. On the evening of Nov. 8, 1903, the many friends of Mr. Zachau invited him to a reception and banquet at the "Euclid Hotel," the oc-

casion being the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Superior.

REV. CHARLES COTTON SALTER, who will be long remembered as one of the greatest philanthropists at the Head of the Lakes, died at his home in Duluth in 1897, at the age of sixty-five years, leaving the world better because of his having lived. His life was spent in work for his fellow-men, in lifting them up from out the slough of despond into the brighter realms of divine love. He worked with no thought of self, often to his own physical detriment, but he gladly gave all his strength for the faith he professed. He was born in New Haven, Conn., son of Cleveland J. Salter.

Cleveland J. Salter came to America from Devonshire, England, and locating in New Haven, there carried on a general merchandise business. About 1835 he came West, and located at Waverly, Morgan Co., Ill., where he purchased the present town site and laid out the town. He also purchased a large farm and erected many of the buildings in that locality. He died there at the age of eighty-four years. He was very public-spirited, and ever had the good of the people at heart. He was one of the founders of Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. He was a prime mover in the organization and building of the First Congregational church at Waverly, and served as one of its deacons until his death. His wife survived him a year or two and died when over eighty years of age.

Rev. Charles C. Salter was educated at Yale University, graduating there at the age of twenty-one in the class of 1852. The next few years were spent in preparing himself for the ministry at Andover Theological Seminary and as Latin tutor at Yale. After his ordination as a minister of the Congregational church he spent a year in Europe and the Holy Land in study and recreation. His first pastorate was in northern Illinois, where he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war when he enlisted as chaplain of the 13th Connecticut Regiment. His army experience was brief, for while at Ship Island and New Orleans his health gave way and he was sent north. In the fall of 1862 he reached Minneapolis, where he settled as pastor of Plymouth church, then a handful of people without a place of worship. Under his supervision the congregation was organized and the first church built. In 1869 he located at Duluth and there, too, organized and built the First Congregational church, serving as its pastor six years, when, owing to failing health, he was obliged to seek a less severe climate. After a year in Europe he went to Denver, Colo., where he was pastor of the First Congregational church and organized the Second. He once again came to Duluth, resuming in 1880 his pastorate of the Congregational church, continuing another two years, when failing health demanded a rest. Accompanied by his family, he spent two years in Europe, chiefly in Switzerland and Italy, and then came back to the United States and passed one winter in Tampa, Fla. Coming West, he remained in Chicago for a year. When he first located in Duluth he had made some judicious investments which increased rapidly in value, thus enabling him to gratify his great desire for philanthropic work. Through all his travels he had kept a warm spot in his heart for his home at the Head of the Lakes, and in 1887 he again came to Duluth and founded the Bethel Mission, contributing largely of his own means, and securing the balance from generous-minded citizens. This is one of the most noteworthy institutions in Duluth, and is designed for the benefit of sailors who frequent the ports at the Head of the Lakes, furnishing the comforts of home at a nominal expense. For his services in connection with this mission Rev. Mr. Salter never accepted any compensation, and he acted as its overseer until his death. His whole mind and strength were devoted to alleviating the cares of others, and his earnestness so impressed itself upon his listeners that he was often enabled to secure substantial help from many who, as a rule, had little faith in religious work and religious workers. A man of great mag-

netic force, he exerted a lasting influence over rich and poor alike. He officiated at more weddings and funerals than any other minister in Duluth.

Entering heartily into any work that aimed for the benefit of the city, he often did more than his share of the actual work, but he did it all so easily, so willingly, that the realization of all he had done came only when his work was over. At his death, so general was the grief, so great a public calamity was it deemed, that all the business houses in the city were closed for half a day, that all might go to pay him the last tribute of respect.

Rev. Mr. Salter was married to Miss Maria Vaughn, of Providence, R. I., who still makes her home in Duluth. Five children survive to comfort her: Charles C., of West Duluth; Dr. William Homes, of Duluth; Frank I., manager of R. M. Newport & Co., and Mary Josephine and Julia I., both of Duluth. All of the family are highly educated and are greatly respected by all who know them.

ISRAEL C. McNEILL, the president of the Wisconsin State Normal School, of the Seventh district, located in Superior, Douglas county, is a man of fine endowments and admirably adapted for his responsible position by his early training and his long and varied professional experience. The value to the new school of his guidance in its early career has been more fully demonstrated each succeeding year.

President McNeill was born in Avoca, Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1855, the son of Ransom and Catherine (Dillenbeck) McNeill, of Scotch-Irish and Dutch ancestry, respectively. The McNeill family traces its ancestry to the Clan Argyle, of Scotland, while among the noted men with whom President McNeill may claim kinship are James McRae, of Revolutionary fame, and Gen. John McNeill, of the Civil War. Jennie McNeill, of Washington county, N. Y., where the family first settled, was another relative. As a race the McNeills have been a hardy, thrifty stock.

The early education of Israel C. McNeill was acquired in New York, where he completed the academic course prescribed by the State Board of Regents. Some of his university work was done in the University of Kansas. He holds two college degrees. In 1887 he was appointed assistant superintendent of schools in Kansas City and retained that position until 1896, when he was appointed to the Superior Normal School. For the last six years of that time he was a member of the Board of Regents for the Normal Schools of Missouri. He has also been prominent in general educational work, and was chosen treasurer of the National Educational Association several years. President McNeill has done considerable original work and has contributed to various magazines, mainly along educational or psychological lines. He was associated with Prof. S. A. Lynch as joint author of "Introductory Lessons in English Literature," which is in use as a text book all over the country. He also prepared "Oral Problems in Arithmetic," a text book which was issued in November, 1902.

In his political views President McNeill is a Republican, but has never been in the least active in party work. His belief in religious questions has made him a communicant of the Episcopal church. Socially he is a Thirty-second degree Mason, and belongs to the Consistory of Duluth.

President McNeill was married Aug. 19, 1880, to Miss Mary Estell Hedges, of Bradford, N. Y., the daughter of William and Ruth Hedges. They have no children living.

In 1896 began the most important work of Israel C. McNeill's life, when he assumed the presidency of the Superior Normal School. This school was authorized by the Legislature of Wisconsin, April 15, 1893, and located in Superior two years later, after the city had offered a bonus of $65,000 in cash and $35,000 in land. Douglas county presented a memorial window costing $3,000, which represented the history and progress of Superior, with Pallas Athene as the central figure. The school

was opened Sept. 5, 1896, and arrangements had been made to receive from seventy-five to ninety pupils, but 150 pupils presented themselves the first morning for admission, and the plans of organization had to be changed at once. The first term opened with all the classes found in any normal school and with every seat taken in the training department. Sixteen counties of Wisconsin and several other states were represented the first year. A clientage of 500 pupils and students from twenty-seven counties attended the school the year 1903-4. The building occupied by the school is of red sandstone and white brick, three stories high, and situated in a seven-acre tract between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, fitted out very completely in accordance with the latest hygienic methods.

The courses of study offered by the Normal School are various enough to meet any demand and include common school, elementary, one year professional, English, Scientific, German, Latin and graduate courses. The training school is in charge of the superintendent of training and three assistants and has eight grades and a kindergarten, corresponding to those in the public schools of large cities. All the teachers in the Normal School have been chosen with special regard to their fitness for the work and the results secured have been most satisfactory. The department of philosophy and pedagogy is in the hands of Prof. McNeill himself.

The Superior Normal School has received the hearty support and co-operation of the press of Wisconsin and of the citizens of the northern part of the State, and various external influences, contributing greatly to the uplifting of the school and the fostering of the proper normal spirit have materially aided in the early establishment of a wise and fixed policy of management of the school.

SOLON HUNTINGTON CLOUGH, son of Hamilton and Pamelia (Tucker) Clough, was born in New York State, Aug. 31, 1828. His boyhood was spent in Oswego county, mainly in the town of Fulton and vicinity. He spent two years at Hamilton College, and after leaving college he went South to teach school, remaining there a year or two. In 1851 he married Katharine E. Taylor, of Cazenovia, N. Y. At about the same time he began the practice of law, and in 1858 came West, settling in Hudson, Wis., and forming a law partnership with Henry C. Baker. In 1863 he removed to Osceola, Polk county, Wis., and was elected judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, which office he held for twelve consecutive years. In 1867 he removed to Superior in the extreme northern part of that circuit and continued to reside there until 1876, when he returned to Hudson and again took up the practice of law. After residing there four years, he went back to Superior and was appointed judge of the eleventh circuit, serving eight more years in that capacity, making in all a service of twenty years as judge of that circuit.

In 1894 Mr. Clough removed to San Diego, Cal., for the benefit of his wife's health, and continues to reside there. His wife died Aug. 17, 1902. He has two daughters living, Miss Bertha Clough, who lives with him in San Diego, and Mrs. Irvine L. Lenroot, of Superior. During his long residence in the State of Wisconsin he made many friends and won the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He served with distinction on the bench, was a fair and able judge and won the respect and affection of the members of the bar throughout the circuit, where his ability as a lawyer was well recognized. He is noted for his high sense of honor, his sincerity, his great conscientiousness in every relation in life, his genial hospitality, his faithfulness in friendship and his helpful sympathy and consideration for the poor and unfortunate.

Mr. Clough was always intensely interested in the history, development and progress of northern Wisconsin, and always had, and now has, unbounded confidence in its future.

PHILIP HINKLE SEYMOUR, a successful attorney of Duluth, is a worthy representative of families several generations of which have been conspicuous in American history. He is a son of Alexander Reek and Eliza McLean (Gaither) Seymour. The former was a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, his father having been a prominent planter in that region. Alexander R. Seymour lived for some time at New Market, Va., and later at Orkney Springs, in the same state, where his death occurred in 1870, he being but little over fifty years of age at that time. He was an invalid for some years previous to his demise. Mrs. Eliza Seymour, who is still living at Cincinnati, was born at Washington, D. C. Her paternal ancestors came from Wales in 1664 and settled at Bite the Biter, near Sandy Springs, Md., and some of their descendants are still living at that place. A number of members of the family served in the Revolutionary army, one being a surgeon and several others officers in the service. James Gaither, the father of Mrs. Seymour, was a carpenter contractor in the city of Washington for the greater part of his life. One of his sons, Thomas D. Gaither, filled the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore for some years.

Philip H. Seymour was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, July 6, 1857. He went to Washington in 1869 and was educated in the public schools of that city and at the law school of Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1880. After being admitted to the bar he practiced in Washington for a time and later filled a clerkship in the General Land Office, becoming acting chief of a division. Afterward he acted for a time as private secretary to Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, and also served Senator Chace, of Rhode Island, in the same capacity. Since 1894 he has been located in Duluth, where he gives his chief attention to real estate law. His experience in this line, together with his wide acquaintance in official circles, makes his services of especial value to his clients.

On June 8, 1893 occurred the marriage of Mr. Seymour with Miss Emma B. Bickel, daughter of William and Eliza A. Bickel of St. Paul, Minn. Mrs. Seymour died Oct. 12, 1902, at the age of forty-three years. She left one child, Philip Bickel, born Oct. 19, 1895. Mr. Seymour has formed numerous social connections and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Duluth Consistory No. 3, Scottish Rite, and of Osman Temple, of the Mystic Shrine at St. Paul.

THE WISCONSIN STATE FISH HATCHERY, Salmo, Bayfield Co., Wis., was established Sept. 28, 1895. The site, comprising some 700 acres, fronting on Chaquamegon Bay, was donated by Capt. R. D. Pike, an honored citizen of Salmo, Bayfield county. During the ensuing winter operations were carried on in a small building in which Capt. Pike had conducted a brook trout hatchery for several years. The next spring preliminary work of clearing the grounds was begun, and during the summer a large temporary structure was put up and used as a hatchery. That summer also was constructed a dam across Pike Creek and another incomplete one was finished across Birch run. During this year fifteen million lake trout eggs were handled, twelve million fish being the product therefrom. This was the first successful handling of so large a quantity of eggs of that variety of fish in the State. The greater number of these were distributed in Chaquamegon Bay, while a few were placed in the interior lakes of the State. During 1897 the construction of the permanent buildings was begun and completed. The main building is of modern architecture, built of stone and wood, the office and residence part being twenty-five feet by forty feet. Back of this, but practically all in one building, is the main hatching room, fifty by eighty feet. This is one of truss construction, there being not a post or arch in the main room. It is said by competent judges to be the most perfect building of its kind in the United States. More than thirty million

of trout eggs were placed in the hatchery in the season of 1897, and a most successful hatch resulted, as, in the spring of 1898, more than twenty-five million of fry were deposited in the outline waters of the State, and a few in the interior lakes of the State. In addition to these, other varieties were hatched, there being about three quarters of a million of brook trout distributed in the streams of the north half of the State. Since then about eight million brook trout have similarly been disposed of. White fish and lake trout have been hatched to the amount of from thirty to forty million a year since 1898. The work in propagating the commercial fish has been eminently successful as demonstrated by the increased annual catch. During the summer of 1898 work was begun in the construction of ponds for brook trout, and in grading and otherwise embellishing the site. The brook trout ponds cover an area of about six acres and are fed from Pikes Creek through a two-foot pipe, three-eighths of a mile long. The main hatching room is supplied from Birch Run through a sixteen-inch pipe over a distance of more than two thousand feet. There are now seventeen completed ponds on the site. The eggs are taken from live fish as taken from the nets of fishermen and brought to the hatchery in cases dry and placed in live water.

J. HENRY SYKES, the gentlemanly and efficient assistant superintendent in charge of the State Fish Hatchery, Salmo, Bayfield Co., Wis., was born in Lake City, Minn., Aug. 1, 1863, and is a son of Delavergne and Mahala A. (Thomas) Sykes. The former was born in Canada and the latter in Dane county, Wis., where her parents were pioneers from Ohio. Mr. Sykes' parents settled in Dane county, Wis., when he was three years old. There he grew up on the farm, receiving only a limited education in the public schools. Near his father's farm, a few miles from Madison, was located the State Fish Hatchery. By the opportunity thus afforded he became interested in fish culture and subsequently secured a position with the State Fish Commission. This was in November, 1885. He was first employed as teamster. Evincing an aptitude for that line of business his superiors quickly recognized his worth and soon promoted him to positions of higher trust and greater responsibility. With every phase of the business Mr. Sykes is familiar, having made a practical and intelligent study of fish culture in all its details. Mr. Sykes was installed in charge of the Salmo hatchery by James Nevin, the State Superintendent, at its inception in 1895. Upon his work he has brought to bear a knowledge gained from long years of experience, and by his well directed and intelligent efforts he has succeeded in making this one of the model fish hatcheries of the United States.

Mr. Sykes was married Jan. 26, 1890, to Miss Lillie M. DeBow, who has borne him six children, namely: Esther M., Henry L., Lawrence E., Ella, Robert C., and Eva Henrietta. Mrs. Sykes is a native of Trempealeau county, Wis., and a daughter of John L. DeBow, a native of New York State, whose father, Peter DeBow, was a captain in the war of 1812. John L. DeBow came to Wisconsin when a lad, settling first in Waukesha, and subsequently in Trempealeau county, more than fifty years ago. He died there in 1892. His wife was Mary A. Larkins, who survives him, and is an honored resident of Trempealeau county. Fraternally Mr. Sykes is a member of the Masonic lodge at Bayfield.

REV. APOLLONIUS HOPDEGARD, pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church at Shell Lake, was born in Rouen, Normandy, France, in 1856. His parents were Apollonius and Felicitie Hopdegard, the former a prosperous merchant who lived and died at Rouen.

Rev. Apollonius Hopdegard received a thorough elementary education in his native place, studied civil engineering in the Central School in Paris and took a supplementary course in the same department in Kensington University, London, where he grad-

uated in 1887. After following this profession for a time in Belgium he began the study of theology at the Grand Seminary in Rouen, and after finishing this course was for two years professor of Natural Science at Yvetot College. He then spent another year in the university, and in 1892 came to the United States, locating at Durand, Wis., as assistant pastor of the Catholic church. The next year he became pastor of Holy Ghost church at Chippewa Falls, going from there, in 1895, to Rice Lake, where he was in charge of St. Joseph's church until the fall of 1902, when he came to St. Joseph's at Shell Lake. This church was built in 1895, the congregation, which now includes about sixty families, having been organized some years earlier. Father Hopdegard also has charge of the church at Spooner, which was built at an earlier late, and which includes about fifty families.

Father Hopdegard is much interested in electrical science, and finds his chief recreation in experimenting with electrical apparatus. He has devised a number of useful appliances, including an automobile and an electrical clock, which plays a different tune for each hour of the day and generates sufficient power to propel all the clocks of a large city. He also draws plans and takes contracts for city lighting plants, and is a practical man of business as well as an able scholar and an eloquent speaker.

HON. LEWIS H. MEAD, one of the best known citizens of Shell Lake, Washburn county, was born in Marshall, Dane county, Wis., Sept. 26, 1853, son of Willard Preston and Julia M. (Morrill) Mead, natives, respectively of Miloon, N. Y., and Houlton, Maine.

The ancestors of Lewis H. Mead came from England in 1635 and settled at Horse Neck, Conn., he being of the ninth generation in the United States. Members of the family have taken part in all the wars of this country since the settlement of the Colonies. The great-great-grandfather of Lewis H., was Zebulon Mead, who served as a scout in the Continental army, taking part in Ethan Allen's expedition to Ticonderoga, and in other Revolutionary campaigns. He was a native of Connecticut, and, after the Revolution, went, with six of his brothers, to Pennsylvania, where they founded the city of Meadville. His grandson, Martin Mead, moved with his family to Wisconsin in 1842, where he was one of the pioneers of Marshall, Dane county, remaining there the rest of his life. His wife, Mehitable, was the first person to be buried there.

Willard Preston Mead, son of Martin, carried on a mercantile business in Marshall for a number of years. In 1882 he went to Canova, S. D., and located on a farm, where he died March 19, 1900, aged seventy-six. His wife, Mrs. Julia M. (Morrill) Mead, died at Marshall, Wis., June 19, 1863, at the age of thirty-three. Her parents, Lewis and Lydia Morrill, were also pioneers in Wisconsin, settling in 1843 at Marshall, where her father combined the callings of farmer and blacksmith.

Lewis H. Mead attended the public school and lived on the farm until he was nineteen, when he had the misfortune to lose his right hand in a threshing machine. After this he taught school for several years, part of the time in the graded schools of Waterloo and Columbus, Wis. At the same time he studied law with Smith & Rogers, prominent attorneys of Madison, and was admitted to the bar Nov. 22, 1882. He practiced at Hudson, Wis., until July, 1883, when he came to Shell Lake, where he has ever since been a successful practitioner. During his residence in Washburn county, Mr. Mead has continuously filled some public position. He was county judge for fourteen years, and since 1896 has been district attorney. During the sessions of 1889 and 1891 he was a member of the State Assembly, serving upon important committees, including that of the Judiciary. He drew and introduced the bill providing for revision of the Log and Lumber Lien Law, which was passed, also the Hotel Dead Beat Law. For four years he was a member of the Republican State Central Com-

mittee. Since 1884 he has been a delegate to every Republican State convention, and he has done much valuable campaign work, taking the stump in support of his party ticket. Mr. Mead has invested largely in real estate, having a farm in Washburn county, and another of 280 acres, of which 135 acres are under cultivation, eight miles west of Shell Lake, in Burnett county. His example has done much to encourage the development of agriculture in northern Wisconsin, and he is now breeding Poland-China swine and other choice live stock.

Mr. Mead married (first) March 19, 1884, Ella M. Stratton, a native of Clam River, Wis., who died in December, 1885, when only twenty-four years of age. She was a member of the Baptist church. He married (second) at Lodi, Wis., Sept. 14, 1887, S. Evelyn Todd, who was born in Merrimac, Wis., daughter of Rev. M. G. Todd (deceased), one of the most prominent Universalist ministers in the State. Judge Mead has always taken a great interest in religious work, and is a trustee of the M. E. church at Shell Lake, although both he and his wife are Unitarians in belief. He is a member of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, has been since 1885 identified with the I. O. O. F., having instituted Shell Lake Lodge No. 67 in 1886, and been Grand Master of Wisconsin in 1895, and is a member of Shell Lake Encampment and Superior Canton.

FRANK WILLIS EATON, one of the successful prospectors on the Vermillion and Mesaba Ranges, has been a resident of Duluth since 1870, and one of her most respected citizens. Mr. Eaton comes of an old Colonial family, his first paternal ancestor in America having come hither in the "Mayflower," and many of the name have been conspicuous in civil, military and professional life. Joshua Eaton, his grandfather, was a farmer and lived and died in New Hampshire.

James Eaton, father of Frank W., was a native of Sandown, N. H., and during his business life was engaged in the manufacture of shoes there, also conducting a mercantile business. He was one of the founders of Manchester, N. H. His death occurred in 1853, when he was forty-six years of age. He was an active member of the M. E. church. James Eaton Married Betsey F. Hunkins, who was also born in Sandown, N. H., and who long survived him, dying in Duluth Aug. 8, 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. She was a daughter of John Hunkins, a wagon-maker, who carried on business at Sandown, and who reached the age of eighty-seven years. The Hunkins were also an old New England family.

Frank Willis Eaton was born June 17, 1849, in Sandown, N. H., and was reared in his native State, during his boyhood attending the public schools at Manchester and Kingston Academy. When sixteen years of age he began to learn shoemaking and followed that trade for some time, but outdoor life appealed most to him, and in 1868 he came West to Minnesota. His first location was at Cottage Grove, and later he was at Taylors Falls, and while at these places he was engaged at intervals in making shingles by hand, but spent much of his time in the woods hunting and fishing. In 1870 he came to Duluth, where he has since made his home, though he continued to pass a great deal of time in the woods, prospecting for timber and mineral lands, in which he has dealt, both buying and selling, up to the present time. In recent years he has given his chief attention to mineral lands on the Vermillion and Mesaba Ranges, and still owns a number of valuable locations on these ranges. It was he who located the scrip for the famous "Section Thirty," over which there has been so much litigation. Mr. Eaton has taken quite an active interest in the affairs of Duluth and has served eight years as alderman. His political leanings are toward the Democratic party, but he is independent in his stand.

On May 1, 1871, Mr. Eaton was united in marriage with Susan F. Clark, daughter of Abner and Abigail (Sanborn) Clark, of

Sandown, N. H., and granddaughter of Nathaniel Clark, who ran a gristmill at Sandown, which place has been the home of the family for generations. Abner Clark also operated a large gristmill as well as a shingle, flouring and cider mill. He reached the age of seventy-six years, dying at Sandown, and his wife lived to the age of seventy-four. Mr. Clark and his parents were all prominent in the work of the M. E. church, and he was quite prominent in the public affairs of his locality, filling several positions of trust.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are the parents of seven children: James C., now connected with a grain firm and operating on the Board of Trade; Willis S., a teller in the First National Bank of Duluth; Gertrude, a teacher in the public schools of Duluth; Frank G.; Grover C.; Pauline, and Susan. The family attend the M. E. Church.

RICHARD CANDLING EVANS, an esteemed citizen of Phillips, Price county, was born in Newtown, Montgomeryshire, Wales, May 14, 1828, the son of David and Jane (Owens) Evans, and grandson of David Evans, Sr., foreman of a shipyard in Liverpool. The Evans family was well known in Wales, where Dr. Christian Evans a cousin of Rev. David Evans, was a very prominent physician and at one time treated the royal family.

David Evans, father of Richard Candling, was educated for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. In 1836 he came to the United States and settled in Oneida county, N. Y., and while there became converted to Methodist doctrines, joined that church and preached there for a number of years. About 1852 he went to Manitowoc, Wis., and from there went to North Dakota, in 1874, where his death occurred in Jamestown, in his eighty-ninth year. Mrs. Jane (Owens) Evans passed away in Manitowoc county, Wis., in 1862, in the sixty-ninth year of her age. She was the mother of two sons and a daughter, as follows: John, who served through the Civil war, in the United States Light Artillery, and whose death occurred in 1891, near Oswego Center, N. Y.; Jane, who married Peter Wederman, and died in Jamestown, N. Dak., and Richard Candling.

Richard C. Evans was sent to school until he was fourteen years old, and then he began working in the boat yards on the Erie Canal, in New London, N. Y. His education, however, did not entirely cease, for during his six years in New London, he attended a night school. In 1848 he went to Wisconsin, most of the way by boat, and landed at Port Washington. He located first at Manitowoc Rapids, and engaged in farming and lumbering for a few years, after which he went to Brown county, and spent ten years operating shingle mills near Green Bay.

This business proved congenial to Mr. Evans, and he was successful at it, but conditions appeared even more favorable in Dorchester, Wis., so in 1875 he removed thither, and built a saw and shingle mill, but only operated it two years before he had a good opportunity to sell out. In 1881 he went to Hamlin county, S. Dak., and entered a "tree claim," near Castlewood, where he lived nominally for about twelve years, but spent most of his time traveling as an insurance agent or civil engineer. His home in Castlewood was one which he had built for himself, and he also owned a store building there.

After leaving Castlewood, Mr. Evans traveled for several years through the South and West, but in 1898 settled down in Phillips, and has resided there ever since. His home is a pleasant one with ample grounds, and he gives much attention to horticulture. He is one of the directors of the State Bank of Phillips. His ventures have been very generally successful, and he can afford to take life easily now. Mr. Evans was the namesake and legal heir of a maternal great-uncle, Richard Candling, who left a considerable estate in Wales, but Mr. Evans has never attempted to prove his claim.

Ever since the Republican party was formed Mr. Evans has been a member of it, and was a delegate to the first county convention the party held in Manitowoc county.

His first vote was cast in 1852, for Gen. Scott, when he was a presidential candidate. Mr. Evans was formerly chairman of the county board, and since 1892, the supervisor of the first ward in the city of Phillips.

In October, 1849, Mr. Evans was married at Cedarburg, Wis., to his first wife, Sarah Ann Allen, daughter of James Allen, of Ozaukee county. Mrs. Evans was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1826, and died in Cato, Manitowoc county, Wis., in 1865, leaving four children, namely: Richard Truman, of Hamlin county, S. Dak.; John E., of Tacoma, Wash.; Ella B., widow of Edward Winchester, of Phillips; and Lela A., who married Dr. Phelan, of Duluth, and died July 15, 1904, aged forty-one years, leaving two children, Cleopatra and Francis Evans. Mrs. Evans was a member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Evans's second wife was Mrs. Jane A. West, of Cato, to whom he was married in December, 1867, and by whom he has had one child, Elizabeth J., now Mrs. C. K. Randall, of Phillips. Mr. Evans has thirteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Jane A. Evans is a native of Vermont, born in Montpelier. She was first married to George W. West, who was killed in the Civil war. He had enlisted at Cato, Wis., in Company K, 21st Wis. V. I., was wounded at the battle of Perryville, and died in a hospital. His widow was left with two children: James E., the deputy United States Marshal of Norfolk, Va., who is married and has three children; and Georgia E., who married Francis Hobson, of St. Paul, and has one child.

Mr. Evans's memory is very good, and he recalls with interest the many changes in manners and customs, as well as in the methods of doing business, which he has seen in the course of his long life. When he was first married he and his bride moved into the woods with all their worldly possessions in two trunks, drawn by an ox team, and when he was ready for the "raising" of his log house, all the neighbors within four miles came to assist in the ceremony. From that to his present comfortable way of living is a change indeed, but only one of many.

ELIAS L. URQUHART. Few business men have displayed greater versatility than has this enterprising resident of Medford, Taylor county, who after some years of successful work as an estimator and lumber dealer, is now engaged in the real estate and insurance business. While his work has always demanded and received close attention, he has also found time to take a prominent part in public affairs, and his well known ability and energy have been almost continually called into service by his fellow citizens. Mr. Urquhart is a Canadian, born in Glengarry, Ont., Jan. 15, 1846.

William Urquhart, his great-grandfather, came from Inverness, Scotland, about 1770, and settled at Glengarry, then an almost unbroken wilderness. He made his home on a farm, and died there in his ninetieth year. His son, Alexander, lived and died in the same locality, as did also James of the next generation. James Urquhart married Margaret Leonard, born in County Down, Ireland. Her father was Capt. Elias Leonard, for many years in the British army. She lived to be ninety-two years old, while her husband reached only the appointed three score years and ten.

Elias Urquhart attended the public schools of his vicinity until he was sixteen, and at nineteen went to the United States, where he engaged in lumbering in Michigan for five years. In 1870 he removed to Wausau, Wis., and the next year to Oconto, where he was employed in logging, estimating and surveying, until 1876, after which he was similarly employed in Westboro, Taylor Co. Since 1880 he has resided in Medford. For a few years he operated a sawmill there, and until 1890 was connected in some way with the lumber industry, but since then has done a real estate and insurance business. He has platted three additions to the city, handles both city and farm property, and has himself improved several farms.

Mr. Urquhart is Republican in his

views, and is quite prominent in the party ranks locally. For two years he made a very competent sheriff and for fifteen served on the county board of supervisors, eleven years of that time being chairman of the board. During President Harrison's administration he was appointed postmaster and acted as such the full four years. For the past eleven years he has been on the city board of education.

On June 23, 1874, Mr. Urquhart was married to Miss Catherine Devereux, born in County Mavo, Ireland, the daughter of Bridget and Anthony Devereux. To this union have come nine children, as follows: Kenneth J., an attorney in Medford; Lionel L., bookkeeper in the State Bank of Medford; Norman A., a stenographer; Roy S., a student at Gilbert Business College at Milwaukee; Marion E., in the Wisconsin University; Catherine M., Helen D., Anna E., and Elias A.

Mr. Urquhart has long been connected with the Masonic body. He was first master of the local lodge, and first High Priest of the chapter. He is also identified with the Commandery, K. T., at Stevens Point, and the Wisconsin Consistory at Milwaukee. He is also a charter member and Past Grand of Medford Lodge, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the local organizations of the K. O. T. M., the M. W. A. and the Equitable Fraternal Union. At present (1904) he is mayor of the city of Medford and chairman of the county board.

O. E. PEDERSON. Among the many citizens of Rusk county who have served the public to their utmost O. E. Pederson, of Ladysmith, is particularly conspicuous, as he has not only been prominent in every progressive movement, but has himself inaugurated several, besides being one of the heaviest investors in town and county property, which he has done much to improve and render more valuable. His services, too, have been at the disposal of his townsmen in several official capacities, where his energy, wise counsel and ability have been most advantageously employed.

Mr. Pederson is in the very prime of life, having been born Nov. 15, 1867. His birthplace was Winneconne, Wis., where his father, August Pederson, still resides. August Pederson was one of the early settlers in Wisconsin, whither he emigrated from Norway when twenty-one years of age. He was a carpenter by trade and had thoroughly mastered his business before leaving his native land. His wife, Regena (Olson), was also a native of Norway, but their marriage occurred in America. There were three children born to this marriage, of whom O. E. Pederson was the eldest.

The early education of Mr. Pederson was acquired in the public schools of Wisconsin, after which he attended the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., for a year and then entered Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis. He attended this college for three years, his course having been interrupted by two years of teaching in the public schools. Upon leaving the university, at the age of twenty-four, Mr. Pederson became the nominee of the Republican party for county superintendent of schools for Winnebago county, and was elected. This position he filled for four consecutive terms of two years each, resigning in his last term in order to enter business life. In these eight years he accomplished much for the schools of his county, and raised them to a greatly advanced condition.

In 1900 the position of cashier of the First National Bank of Ladysmith was offered to Mr. Pederson, and in the spring of that year he moved to the town. The first summer was occupied in superintending the construction of the bank building, which was completed and opened that fall. During this year he built his own residence, the first of any consequence in Ladysmith, and invested largely in real estate in the town. He at once took an active part in the development of the region, and in attracting settlers from outside. He rose rapidly in the bank business and became president, but resigned in 1903 to devote his whole attention to the real estate business. His holdings in Rusk county amounted to

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over $100,000 worth, and he has been eminently successful in his management of them. In 1903, alone, his sales aggregated $75,000, and in the same year he induced eighteen actual settlers to locate in the county, people for the most part from Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota.

From his very arrival in Ladysmith Mr. Pederson became the champion of the cause of good roads, which he succeeded in making one of the local political issues, and one on which he was elected unanimously as chairman of the town of Flambeau, at that time comprising seven townships. In this capacity he made as heavy a levy for road purpose as the law permitted and proceeded at once to open up roads. In 1901 twenty-one miles were opened, all on section lines. During the same year rose the agitation over the creation of a new county out of Chippewa county; there was strong opposition from some of the citizens but Mr. Pederson was a vigorous champion of the measure from the start, and did much effectual work before the committee of both the State Senate and Assembly. As a consequence he was elected the first chairman of the new County Board, but before any steps could be taken the opposition again became active and, on the ground that the Legislature had no authority to locate the county seat, secured an injunction against Mr. Pederson as chairman, restraining him from issuing bonds for building the court house and for money to defray the incidental expenses. The case was taken before Judge Parrish, of the Circuit Court, who sustained the enactment of the Legislature, and when an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, the ruling of the lower court was sustained. The question once settled all parties turned their attention to the development of the new county, and during Mr. Pederson's term of office as chairman of the County Board, the proper civil divisions and the towns of True, Grant, Marshall and Stubbs were laid out. This subdivision was of the greatest advantage to the people, inasmuch as it brought about a fair and equal distribution of patronage, benefiting the citizens of the different towns alike and promoting more harmonious relations.

Mr. Pederson's life is as complete on its domestic side as in its public aspect. While attending Lawrence University, he met Miss Myrtie Eno, daughter of Edward Eno, a young lady of culture and most pleasing personality, and the mutual attachment resulted in their marriage, celebrated in Winneconne, Sept. 9, 1895. Of the three children born to them, only two are living, Gertrude and Myrtie.

In fraternal relations Mr. Pederson is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree; he is a charter member of Mystic Lodge, and assisted in initiating the first Mason in Rusk county. He is a man of the highest character and of broad culture, familiar with all the progressive thought of the day and this, added to his deep public spirit and vital interest in the essential welfare of his town and county, has won him the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, while his strong domestic qualities and devotion to his home and family give him one more worthy claim upon their consideration.

ADOLPH HABELT. An early settler, a successful business man and a leader in local politics, probably no one in Pratt township is more influential than Adolph Habelt, whose well-known probity in all dealings, whether public or private, has won him the unreserved confidence and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Habelt was born in 1865 in Austria, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. He came to America when he was eighteen, landing in New York. He went West immediately and settled first in Ashland Co., Wis., where he worked at lumbering, either in the woods or in the sawmills and lumber yards, for two years. In 1883 he removed to Bayfield county and has been identified with that place ever since. In 1899 he erected a shingle mill in Pratt, which he has operated each season since with great success, and also fills contracts for cedar posts, logs, tan

bark, etc. He employs a force of forty or fifty men.

Mr. Habelt was married in 1888 to Katie Gilles, and they have a family of six daughters: Frances, Mary, Katie, Rosa, Maggie and Esther.

From the time of his settling in Bayfield county Mr. Habelt has taken a leading part in local affairs, for his interest in the public welfare was genuine and deep-seated. At the second township election of officers he was chosen chairman of the town board and has been re-elected four times, while from the very organization of the township he has been secretary of the school board. A Republican in his views, he has been a delegate to county conventions and is a member from his township of the County Republican Central Committee.

Mr. Habelt is public-spirited and enterprising, with the ultimate good of the public always at heart, and as the representative of his fellow citizens he protects their interests with the same fearlessness and care that he gives to his own affairs. The natural result of this has been a constant increase in his influence for good and his voice in the party councils is listened to with deep consideration.

D. W. BLACKBURN (deceased) was one of the original settlers of Bruce, Wis., and was long prominently identified with the growth and development of this section.

Mr. Blackburn was born, reared and educated at Montreal, Quebec, at the age of eighteen years coming to Michigan. Subsequently he returned to Canada, but came to Bruce, Wis., in 1884. Here he followed lumbering, logging and contracting, as did the majority of the earliest settlers, and his energies were so devoted until his death, March 2, 1903, at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. Blackburn built and conducted the "Blackburn House," constructing three buildings on the same site, fire destroying two of them. He actively participated in local affairs, and, while in no sense a politician, he was called to fill several offices of trust and responsibility. Prior to the division, he was deputy sheriff of Chippewa county, was township chairman a number of years, was president of the school board and officiated in offices of lesser note. Mr. Blackburn was survived by four children: Mrs. Dougal Skelley, William A., Thomas H. and Mrs. H. Charrey.

WILLIAM A. BLACKBURN, eldest son of the late D. W. Blackburn, is cashier of the Lumberman State Bank, at Bruce, Wis. He was born in 1877, in Canada, and was eight years old when he accompanied his parents to Wisconsin. His education was secured in the schools at Bruce, and since he has attained his majority, he has been actively interested in enterprises in this town. His entrance into business life was in the lumbering business, interested with his father, and was so engaged when troops were called for in the Spanish-American war in 1898. He enlisted in the Third United States Infantry, but soon after was transferred to the Hospital corps. He was stationed first at Fort Snelling and then was transferred to Chickamauga Park and still later to Fort Meade, at which point he was discharged in 1899, after a service of ten months. Mr. Blackburn then returned to Bruce and resumed business in partnership with Glen H. Williams and continued until 1901. When the Bank of Bruce was organized he became its cashier, and when it was absorbed by the Lumberman State Bank he was retained as assistant cashier, and since that time has been advanced to the cashiership, a position he is most efficiently filling at the present time.

Fraternally Mr. Blackburn is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Ladysmith, and Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen at Bruce. In politics Mr. Blackburn is a Republican, has served as a delegate to various conventions and has officiated as town clerk, school clerk, village treasurer, and in other capacities. The Blackburn name is one indissolubly connected with the founding and development of this section, having been borne by one of the active incorporators of the village, a leader in the organization of Gates (now Rusk)

county, and interested in every matter connected with the building up of the territory.

PETER J. PETERSON (deceased), one of the pioneers of the Upper Lake Region, was for many years a resident of Fond du Lac, Minn., and there laid the foundation of his fortune. He was born in Sweden in 1824, and passed his early life in his native land, where he was reared to mercantile pursuits. In 1852 Mr. Peterson came to America, locating first at Chicago, where he met the lady who soon afterward became his wife. In 1857 they decided to remove to Superior, Wis., and made the trip thither on the "Lady Elgin," the steamer which was afterward wrecked near Racine. The Petersons were disappointed at the prospects offered at Superior and so went on to Fond du Lac, then a promising frontier village. Mr. Peterson took up a homestead claim on two islands in the St. Louis river, named Nekuk and Amik, signifying, respectively, Otter and Beaver. He made his home on these islands, carried on farming and trading with the Indians for many years and became wealthy. Later he bought property in Fond du Lac, which he improved, and which became quite valuable.

In 1856 Mr. Peterson married Miss Christina M. Olson, who was born in Sweden in 1823, and came to America in 1854. They had six children, five of whom were born and reared in Fond du Lac: Charles A., of Duluth; Oscar A., who died Sept. 4, 1902, aged forty-two; Alma M., the wife of Frank F. Porter, now of Oakland, Cal.; Emile, a graduate of the business college, and now a druggist in Duluth, and Hilma, a popular teacher in the Fond du Lac schools. The children have all received good educational advantages. Miss Hilma Peterson was a student at the Winona State Normal School, where she prepared herself for her profession, and she has taught continuously since 1893 in Fond du Lac, where she is not only liked by her pupils, but is justly popular with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who have been attracted by her pleasing personality and fine character.

Peter J. Peterson was a notable figure in Fond du Lac in many ways. A Republican in his views, he was justice of the peace for eight years, and generally prominent in local politics. His interest was especially aroused along educational lines, and he served as member of the school board for some time. In religious belief he was a Lutheran, and of a deeply religious nature. For years his house was the appointed place for the services held by the Swedish Lutherans of the region, and he was always foremost in their good works. Mr. Peterson passed away in August, 1873, and his remains were interred on the homestead. His wife still survives and makes her home with her daughter, Hilma.

CAPT. RICHARD GILBERT COBURN was one of the enterprising pioneers of Superior, Douglas county, who did much towards its early development. He was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1825, the son of Israel Coburn. The Coburns are of English and Irish descent, and were among the heirs of Lord Chief Justice Coburn, of England. The first immigrant of the family settled at Dorset, Mass.

Israel Coburn was born at Lisle, Onondaga Co., N. Y., and was a farmer and lumberman by occupation. He died of cholera in 1832, and left a widow and six small children. His widow, whose maiden name was Maria Kirkland, was a native of Saybrook, Conn., born in 1799. She came of a long-lived family, and died in 1882 in Chautauqua county, New York.

When Richard Coburn was only three years old his parents moved to Chautauqua county. Four years later his father died, and at the early age of sixteen the boy became the main support of his mother and of the younger children. In the fall of 1856 he went to Superior, as his health necessitated a change of climate, and from that time his fortunes were bound up with those of the future city.

Capt. Coburn first took charge of a warehouse on the present site of Quebec Pier, at the end of a few years bought out his employer, Mr. Robbins, and conducted it for

himself. He also opened a general store and in a short time had the leading mercantile business on Lake Superior. Another venture was the purchase of the schooner "Neptune," which had sunk on the outside of Wisconsin Point and had been abandoned. He floated the vessel, repaired it and operated it until 1863, using it to deliver the product of a sawmill at Millford, now West Duluth, in which he was interested, at the mines where the lumber was sold. In company with Mr. Peyton he bought the schooner "Pierpont," which they operated together for some years, and then Capt. Coburn purchased his partner's interest and ran the boat alone until 1871. For a time he owned two mills, and was still farther interested in the line of developing the silver mines on an island near the north shore of Lake Superior.

In the fall of 1877 Capt. Coburn went to Buffalo to educate his children, but still spent a large part of his time in Superior. He was occupied in filling three of the first contracts with the United States Government for the improvement of the harbor at Superior. There was great opposition to the work at both Duluth and Milwaukee, but Capt. Coburn secured the appropriation in spite of it. His contracts amounted to about $60,000 per annum for three years. While in this enterprise he bought the first tug used in the harbor, the "Agate," and later the "Amethyst." For some years previous he had piloted all the steamers in. In his coasting about the Head of the Lakes for timber, he had become more familiar with the coast all through that region than any one else on the lakes.

Capt. Coburn met with various reverses, but his courage never deserted him. At Christmas, 1870, his store was burned, entailing a heavy loss, as he could collect only a slight insurance. The loss of "The Neptune," at Eagle Harbor, loaded with lumber, was another misfortune, while he lost still more lumber at Marquette. One vessel which ran aground on the outer shore of Minnesota Point was saved, however, by an ingenious device. Capt. Coburn floated lumber across the natural channel and diverted the current to another channel which he opened across the Point, and thereby brought the vessel through safely.

In 1851 Capt. Coburn was married to Miss Charlotte McManus, who was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., the daughter of William and Maria (Barber) McManus. Mrs. Coburn was of Scotch descent. Her paternal grandfather, Christopher McManus, served in the Continental army through the Revolutionary war, and lost one foot in the terrible winter at Valley Forge. Her father was born at Lisle, N. Y., and with six of his seven brothers served through the war of 1812, taking part in the battles of Fort Erie and Buffalo. The maternal grandfather, Thomas Barber, also served in the Continental army, enlisting in New York.

To the union of Capt. and Mrs. Coburn came three sons and two daughters: Roselle, the captain of a steamer on Lake Superior; George, who was drowned at the age of eighteen; Richard Percy, of Duluth; Hattie May, who married J. C. Bertand, of Superior, and Fannie A., a teacher of music and a kindergartner.

In early life Capt. Coburn was a Democrat, but after the Civil war began, he became a Republican. He volunteered for service, but was rejected for physical disability. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons and to the I. O. O. F., having joined both while in Ohio. The captain was a member of the Methodist Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

The death of Capt. Coburn occurred at his home in Superior, Jan. 25, 1892, an event greatly regretted by all who knew him. He was the embodiment of kindness, and was ever ready to put himself to any trouble in order to assist or accommodate a friend.

JOHN E. SEALY, sheriff of Iron county, has been a well known citizen of Hurley since his coming there in 1886. He is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Berlin, Green Lake county, Dec. 22,

1858. His parents, John E. and Eliza (Higgs) Sealy, were natives, respectively, of Ireland and England. John E. Sealy, Sr., came to the United States when a young man and settled at Fond du Lac, Wis., where he found employment as a well driller. He followed that occupation until his death, which occurred June 1, 1873. His wife survived him only a year. They had a family of five children, all of whom but one are living, John E. being the third eldest.

John E. Sealy attended the public schools in Fond du Lac until he was fifteen years old. He then went to work for a time as a well driller, after which he was employed for a few years in a shingling mill. He next worked at various occupations until 1886, when he came to Hurley. For the past fifteen years he has held some official position, much of the time being connected with the police force in different capacities. At one time he served as under sheriff for ex-Sheriff Frank Logan, and he was also game warden for Iron county. He was then chief of police until 1903, when he was elected sheriff of Iron county, and at present he is filling the office of under sheriff for J. J. Defer.

On March 22, 1885, Mr. Sealy married Nettie Trader, daughter of Henry and Alvira (Thrusher) Trader. For many years Mr. Trader was a liveryman of New London, but he and his wife are now living on a farm in Outagamie county, Wis. Mrs. Sealy was the eldest of their family of six children. To Mr. and Mrs. Sealy have been born the following children: Florence, Earl, John, Maud, Marie and Clarence, at home, and Arthur, deceased. Mr. Sealy is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P., Gogebic Lodge No. 88, of Hurley, and the A. O. U. W., Northern Lodge No. 51, of Hurley.

GEORGE D. CLINE, editor of the *True Republican*, of Hudson, Wis., is a son of John and Mary (McManus) Cline, of Mercer county, Pa. The father was a farmer in Pennsylvania until 1851, when, believing that the West offered better opportunities for a man with a family, he crossed the State of Wisconsin from Milwaukee, a distance of 225 miles, by team, to Hazel Green when the land was all a wilderness. He did not locate there, but retraced his journey a few miles to Fayette, where he purchased 250 acres of prairie land and started to make a home. Later five brothers joined him and they all settled in the same neighborhood. He improved his farm and continued to operate it until 1888, when he retired. He is still alive at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife passed away in December, 1891. They had seven children: Margaret, deceased; Sarah, who lives at Fayette; John T., who lives at Lamont; George D.; Melvina, who lives in Iowa; Fannie, who lives in Fayette; Melissa, who lives at Darlington. John Cline was a Democrat, and served faithfully as town treasurer, assessor and upon the county board, being a man of prominence and responsibility, and he still takes a great interest in local affairs. In religion he is a good Methodist, and has lived up to the creed he professes.

George D. Cline received his early education in the home schools, later attending the State University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1872. In 1876 he took a special course and received the degree of A. M. He then taught school for two years and was editor of the Mineral Point *Tribune*, when in 1876 he removed to Hudson, Wis., and purchased the *True Republican*, a weekly paper owned by John E. Glover. This paper was founded in 1871 by M. A. and D. C. Fulton, and is one of the oldest in this section of the country. Mr. Cline has conducted it since 1876, and it now has a circulation of 960. This paper is conducted along Democratic lines, and is staunch in its support of party candidates and platforms. For sixteen years Mr. Cline was superintendent of the school of Hudson, was postmaster from 1894 to 1898, and has always taken a very active part in town affairs and party matters.

On March 12, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary E. Thompson, of Freeport, Ill.,

and one daughter was born to them, Genevieve E., who graduated from the State University in 1905. Mr. Cline is one of the best known men in Saint Croix county, and has many warm friends throughout this section, who not only admire him personally, but recognize his ability and defer to his excellent judgment and thorough education.

JOHN H. VAUGHN, a well-known attorney of Superior, Douglas county, is one of the self-made men of that city. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 11, 1865, son of Patrick and Bridget (Brady) Vaughn, natives respectively, of County Clare and County Galway, Ireland.

The parents of John H. Vaughn came to the United States in 1848 and located in New Orleans, the father becoming mate and later captain on steamers navigating the Mississippi river and all its principal branches. From New Orleans he moved to Memphis, and in 1857 went to Dubuque, where he learned the trade of currier. His last years were spent on a farm at Osage, Mitchell Co., Iowa, where he died in 1888. His widow still survives him, aged seventy years. Her parents came with her to New Orleans and died there of yellow fever soon after their arrival.

John H. Vaughn attended the public schools in Mitchell county, Iowa, and the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, graduating in 1888. He taught at intervals previous to his graduation, and soon after began the study of law with F. F. Coffin, one of the oldest attorneys of Osage. Mr. Vaughn was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of Iowa in 1890, and practiced at Osage until June, 1891, when he settled in Superior, where he has ever since been in general practice. For a time he was a partner of C. J. Monson, then district attorney for Douglas county, and later was with P. H. O'Brien, and since 1899 has had his own office. Mr. Vaughn is in every sense a self-made man. He earned his own education without assistance from anyone, walking twenty-five miles to reach Osage Seminary and working for his board while studying there. He came to West Superior without capital, friends or influence and has won his way entirely by his own efforts. In political sympathy Mr. Vaughn is a Democrat; in the campaign of 1896 stumped the northern part of Wisconsin in the interests of W. J. Bryan, and was a delegate to the National Populist convention at St. Louis in 1896. He was the Democratic candidate for district atorney in 1892 and greatly reduced the immense Republican majority in the county, being defeated by a majority of only thirty-seven.

On August 20, 1901, Mr. Vaughn was married to Frances A. Harris, a native of Iowa, daughter of W. H. and America Harris, of West Superior. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn are communicants of the Catholic Church. Mr. Vaughn is a member of the M. W. A., the I. O. F., the I. O. R. M., the B. P. O. E., and is president of the West Superior Aerie No. 80, the Eagles, and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

FRANK P. STEVENS, one of the early settlers in Northern Wisconsin, in 1866 came to Black River Falls, Jackson Co., Wis., which was then just opening up. His birth occurred in Luzerne county, Pa., in 1852, and until he was five years of age his parents remained there, but at that time his mother died and his father moved to De Kalb county, Ill., and bought a farm. About one year later his father also died and the two sons, Frank and George, remained with their grandparents for about eight years, till the death of the latter.

During this period Mr. Stevens profited by the country schools of the neighborhood until he was fourteen years of age, when, with his brother George and other relatives, he came to Wisconsin, as before stated. A year later he entered a lumber camp on Black river and worked there for several years, then going to the lumbering region of the Chippewa river, Chippewa county. He commenced working there in a lumber camp for Hon. Mark Douglas, and later on took charge of the log and river driving and continued the same for several years. In

1886 he commenced logging for himself and continued with good success till 1897, when his health became much impaired and he had to give up the logging business after passing a period of thirty winters in the lumber camp on Black and Chippewa rivers. In 1899 he built a sawmill on Amacog Lake which he still operates, and his home is there also, on a farm. His farm, which is one of the best in Rusk county, has a fine location. He built there first in 1884, intending to make it his permanent home.

Mr. Stevens was married in 1884 to Iona L. Ide, who died in 1897. He has four children, viz.: Lee, Burt, Mae and Gladys.

JAMES ALEC PATTERSON, M. D., a rising young physician of Iron River, Bayfield county, who is daily working himself into an ever increasing practice and reputation, is a native of Canada, born in Port Elgin in 1865, and has been from his very birth in a professional atmosphere.

Dr. James Rae Patterson, father of James A., was himself a distinguished physician, and the son probably inherits the talent for his work. The father was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, was educated first in the public schools of his native land, and then matriculated at Queens University, Royale, being graduated from its literary and medical departments. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Port Elgin, where he has continued to the present time. A fluent writer and thoroughly conversant with medical subjects, he has been a frequent contributor to the medical press.

Dr. James Alec Patterson passed his boyhood in Port Elgin, attending the public schools. At the Walkerton high school he fitted himself for Queens University, and after completing the literary course there he matriculated at the medical annex, the Royale College, in 1883, where he remained four years, including the summer sessions, being graduated in 1887. He immediately presented himself before the board for examination, received his license to practice, and entered into a partnership with his father at Port Elgin.

After three years' valuable experience with his father, Dr. Patterson left Port Elgin and went to Killarney, Manitoba, where he practiced by himself for five years, and then in the spring of 1895 located at Iron River. He has met with the success which his industry and ability deserve, and his practice has steadily increased until it covers a wide area of country. Dr. Patterson has always been a keen student in his profession, reading the best medical journals and keeping thoroughly abreast of all the new thought in his line of work.

In addition to his professional interests Dr. Patterson takes an active part in fraternal organizations, is a Mason and belongs also to the Iron River Camp of the M. W. of A. and to the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM ROBERT FANNING is recognized as one of the most successful and public-spirited citizens of Superior. Probably no other man in that progressive city has been identified with so many important business enterprises and other undertakings which have tended to promote its phenomenal growth and development. Possessed of remarkable native ability, together with broad and comprehensive ideas and a wide range of experience, he was enabled to anticipate the possibilities of the embryo city, as well as many of its future needs, and he has accomplished more in a few short years than it is possible for most individuals to crowd into a long lifetime.

Mr. Fanning is a native of the Province of Ontario, Canada, and was born at Ashton, Carleton county, April 24, 1860. His parents, Daniel and Jane (Daily) Fanning, were natives of the counties of Lanark and Carleton, respectively, and both his grandfathers, James Fanning and James Daily, came from County Wexford, Ireland, early in the nineteenth century, settling in Canada, where they became prosperous farmers. Daniel Fanning was engaged in a mercantile business for many years at Ashton, but now lives in retirement at Carleton Junction, Ontario.

William R. Fanning began life in rather

humble circumstances, but acquired a high school education in Carleton Place. At the age of sixteen years he went to New York City, where he gained his first experience in the business world in a lumber yard, where he was employed for about six months. Returning to his native place he spent some time in his father's store, and at the age of nineteen went to Manitoba, where he entered the employ of the government as a surveyor; subsequently he dealt in real estate in Winnipeg. Owing to the rapid depreciation of property at that place a few years later he went to Lucknow, Ont., and secured employment for a time in a dry-goods store.

In 1885 Mr. Fanning reached Superior, then an obscure frontier village, but possessing natural advantages which he readily perceived and appreciated. Being without capital at the time, he secured employment in stores for two years, and for two years more served as city clerk. During this time he became manager of the Superior & Duluth Loan and Debenture Co., now known as the Northern Trust Co., in which he is still interested. After giving his personal attention, for about three years, to the business of the concern, he became a stockholder in the Land & River Improvement Co., with which corporation he has ever since been identified. For several years he was treasurer and general manager of the institution, during which time improvements were made in the city and harbor on a stupendous scale, more than two and a half millions of dollars being expended in a single season upon streets, buildings and docks. Among the most conspicuous buildings still controlled by the company are the Board of Trade building and the "West Superior Hotel." All the buildings owned by the company are of brick, put up in modern style and with up-to-date conveniences. During his active connection with this company a very liberal policy was pursued toward investors, and many of the most important enterprises which have contributed toward the upbuilding of the city were induced to locate therein. Under Mr. Fanning's management a site was donated for St. Mary's Hospital, which has become one of the most famous institutions in the northwest for the treatment of invalids, and, like many of the other establishments referred to, is a credit to the city.

Aside from his connection with the above corporation Mr. Fanning has individually made some very judicious investments in real estate. He is a stockholder in the Empire Building Co., which owns one of the finest building blocks in the city, and he helped to organize the Board of Trade at Superior, of which body he has been president since 1888. He helped to organize the Twohy Mercantile Co., the largest wholesale grocery establishment in the city, and still retains an interest therein. In 1894 he purchased a large stock of merchandise which he sold two years later, but in the following year he repurchased a controlling interest and organized the Spicer-Fanning Co., which has since conducted the leading department store of the city, employing about sixty-five people in its operation. Most of the enterprises to which he has given his personal attention have been highly successful and his business integrity has never been questioned.

In July, 1897, Mr. Fanning was married to Mrs. Emma Walbridge, daughter of J. I. Broeffle, a prominent business man of Cumberland, Wis., now deceased. Mrs. Fanning was born at Belleville, Ont. She and her husband are members of the Episcopal Church and are popular in the social life at the Head of the Lakes. Mr. Fanning is a Knight Templar Mason, and in political sentiment has always been a Republican.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, one of the leading business men of the village of Grantsburg, Wis., president and one of the organizers of the Grantsburg Loan, Title & Realty Co., stockholder in the Hickerson Rolling Mills and the Farmers' Starch Co., and one of the directors of the First Bank of Grantsburg, was one of the organizers of that village. Mr. Anderson was born in Sweden Feb. 15, 1852, son of Andrew and

Anna (Swenson) Anderson, natives of that country.

Andrew Anderson was a farmer in his native country, where he died in 1870. After the death of her husband Mrs. Anderson came, in 1871, to the United States, living in Burnett county, Wis., until her death, which occurred March 18, 1893. She was a member of the Lutheran Church in her native country, but after coming to America embraced the faith of the M. E. Church. She and her husband were the parents of eleven children, three of whom still survive: William, our subject; John, who lives in Burnett county, four miles north of Grantsburg, engaged in farming, and Charlotta, who married J. H. Staufford, and lives at Fergus Falls, Minnesota.

William Anderson had little chance for an education, having to go seven miles to school. After completing his education he learned boot and shoe fitting, which he followed until coming to America. In 1869 he located in St. Paul, Minn., where he remained until the fall of 1877, in that year locating in Grantsburg, Wis. He first worked in the woods, where he had purchased some land, engaging in the logging business, in which he continued until 1893, floating his logs to Stillwater, Minn., by the St. Croix river. He also bought and sold land. He lived for a time in Marshland, Wis., where he served as chairman of the town board.

Mr. Anderson married, in 1886, Miss Minnie Eliason, a native of Norway, who came with her parents to the United States in infancy. Peter and Helen Eliason were natives of Norway, and were early settlers of Burnett county, Wis. Both now live near Seattle, Wash. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have been born five children: Walter, the eldest, who died Nov. 18, 1893; Pearl Helen, who is attending high school; Ruth Violetta; Hazel Adeline, and Corinne Joy.

After locating in Grantsburg Mr. Anderson engaged in the real estate business, dealing extensively in farm land. He also built several stores in Grantsburg. He was one of the organizers of the Grantsburg Loan, Title & Realty Co., organized in May, 1902, with the following officers: William Anderson, president; A. P. Nelson, secretary, and William Anderson, A. P. Nelson, Ole Anderson, Andrew Peterson and T. C. Farmen, directors. Mr. Anderson also holds a one-fourth interest in the Hickerson Rolling Mills, of Grantsburg, is a stockholder in the Farmers' Starch Co., and one of the directors of the First Bank of Grantsburg. He has represented the village on the county board, of which he was chairman. He was one of the organizers of the village of Grantsburg, was police justice for several years, and was a member of the board of trustees of the village. He has been very active in all political movements of the village and county. Politically he is a stanch Republican. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, being a member of Blue Lodge, No. 244, of Grantsburg, and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Anderson is a consistent member of the M. E. Church, was one of the builders of the church edifice, and has been very active in the congregation. His home, conveniently situated, is one of the finest in Grantsburg. He is a most excellent man and commands the respect and esteem of all with whom he is associated and acquainted.

WALTER VAN BRUNT has been identified with the active business interests of Duluth for many years, and in several different lines. He was the first clerk of the city, was one of the incorporators of the Duluth Board of Trade, has been a stockholder in various important commercial enterprises, and, in fact, there is hardly a phase of the city's development in which his influence has not been felt. Mr. Van Brunt was born May 21, 1846, in Beloit, Wis., son of Samuel T. Van Brunt and grandson of Joseph Van Brunt, a native of Holland, who came to the United States, settling in New Jersey. He was a seafaring man. His last years were spent with his son in Beloit, Wis., where he died at the age of about eighty, but his wife died in the East.

Samuel T. Van Brunt was born in Geneva, N. Y., and grew to manhood in his

native State, learning the trade of carpenter there. Soon after his marriage, in about 1844, he came West and located at Beloit, Wis., where he remained for several years, putting up many buildings in that place. In 1855 he removed thence to Faribault, Minn., where he was engaged in business as a general merchant until his death, which occurred in 1869, when he was aged forty-seven years. Mr. Van Brunt devoted his entire time to business, caring little or nothing for public affairs so far as active participation in such matters was concerned. He married Adaline M. Nash, who was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., daughter of Hiram and Sarah Nash, the former of whom died in Penn Yan, N. Y., at the age of fifty-six. Mrs. Nash survived her husband some years dying at St. Anthony, Minn., at an advanced age. Mrs. Van Brunt's death occurred in Duluth in 1886, when she was sixty years of age. She was the mother of two children, Walter and Henry, both of whom are residents of Duluth.

During his boyhood Walter Van Brunt attended the public schools and Seabury Mission, an Episcopalian institution at Faribault, Minn., under the supervision of Bishop Whipple. His business instincts developed early, as from the age of twelve years he speculated in a small way, his transactions gradually increasing in volume until he was an extensive dealer in produce and other articles, most of his goods being transported by team to and from Hastings, the nearest steamboat landing. In the meantime, in order to perfect himself in business methods, he had taken a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in St. Paul, in which city he subsequently found employment in different commercial establishments. After his father's death he took charge of the business at Faribault, and on closing out same, in the spring of 1869, came to Duluth, where he was first employed in a hardware store just opened by his uncle, Edgar Nash. Mr. Nash carried on business in Duluth for a number of years and is now a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Van Brunt continued with his uncle for several years, and when Mr. Nash disposed of the hardware business our subject continued an insurance agency started by that gentleman. A year or two later he entered into a partnership with C. H. Graves, under the firm name of C. H. Graves & Co., and this connection lasted until December, 1895, when it was dissolved. Besides carrying on an extensive real estate and insurance business, this firm dealt in salt, lime and cement, leasing what was known as the "outside dock" for several years. In 1885 they built the first permanent dock on Lake avenue, and they continued in this line for several years longer. Their first office was at No. 18 West Superior street, and later they were at Nos. 19-21 West Superior, subsequently removing to the Board of Trade building, now the site of the Lonsdale building, and still later to the Palladio building. Since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Van Brunt has had an office in the Exchange building. The first office of Edgar Nash was at what is now No. 3 West Superior street. The firm of C. H. Graves & Co. was interested in the Union Improvement & Elevator Co., which built the first grain elevator in Duluth, since restroyed by fire.

Mr. Van Brunt's interests, however, were not confined to the operations of the firm of C. H. Graves & Co. He was one of the incorporators of the Duluth Board of Trade and retained his membership until 1902. He was an early investor in Duluth real estate, has bought and sold a great deal of property and still has holdings of considerable value, handling a large amount of property and insurance. He was one of the original stockholders in a number of important concerns, notably the Duluth Dry Goods Company, the Duluth Drug Company, the Duluth Crockery Company, the Duluth Blast Furnace Co., the "Spalding Hotel," etc. In 1881 he organized the Duluth Telephone Company, of which he was manager until the year 1896, when he sold his interest.

While working with his uncle Mr. Van Brunt was chosen city clerk, the first in Du-

luth, and he held the office for several years. His first two months' salary was expended in the purchase of a gold watch, which he still carries. After considerable argument he prevailed upon the council to authorize the purchase of a suitable equipment of record books, so that he could open the accounts of the city in a systematic manner, and all the municipal records are therefore accessible. The wisdom of this course has again and again been demonstrated during the intervening years, and Mr. Van Brunt is entitled to no small amount of credit for his forethought and perseverance in this particular. He proved a competent official in every way and was retained in the office for several years.

Mr. Van Brunt has numerous social connections. He was a charter member of Palestine Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is also affiliated with Keystone Chapter; Duluth Council, No. 18; Duluth Commandery, K. T.; Duluth Consistory, No. 3, and Osman Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at St. Paul. He has a life membership in all these organizations. He is also a member of the Veteran Masonic Association of Minnesota, of the Old Settlers' Association of Minnesota, of the Old Settlers' Association at the Head of Lake Superior, of the Duluth Commercial Club and an original member of the Kitchi Gammi Club, the leading social organization of the city. He has always been a Republican in political sentiment, but never an active partisan.

In February, 1871, Mr. Van Brunt was married to Miss Mary A. Saxton, daughter of Horace Saxton, a prominent pioneer citizen of Duluth, and two children have been born to this union: Addie M., now the wife of C. M. Mauseau, of Duluth, and Horace, who died when nine years old. Mrs. Van Brunt is a native of Toledo, Ohio.

HON. JAMES HERMAN AGEN is one of the best known citizens of Superior, has been closely identified with the growth and progress of that phenomenal city and has, doubtless, contributed more than any other individual citizen toward the development of the agricultural resources of Douglas county and northern Wisconsin. He is in every sense a self-made man, having won his way in the world from early childhood with but limited educational advantages and no financial assistance, until now he ranks among the foremost citizens in this part of the State.

Mr. Agen was born at Montpelier, Vt., April 29, 1847, son of David and Elizabeth (Donahan) Agen. The father came from County Wexford, Ireland, where the ancestral home of the Agens has now been in the possession of the family for more than century and a half. He settled in Montpelier, whence in 1850 he removed to Wyoming county, N. Y., where his death occurred at the age of fifty-five years. For ten or twelve years he was afflicted with blindness, but recovered his sight some time before his death. He was a member of the Catholic Church and a Democrat in political sentiment. He filled some local offices and exerted considerable influence in his community. His wife survived him until 1896, when she passed away at the age of seventy-three years. She was born in Scotland and was the mother of eight children, one of whom died in infancy, and five of whom are still living. (1) Thomas lives at Arcade, N. Y.; (2) Nicholas D. lives at Eagle, N. Y.; (3) John is a successful wholesale produce dealer residing in Seattle, Wash., and conducting establishments at a number of places on the Pacific coast. He has been a pioneer in his line of business at several of the leading points in Alaska, Juneau, Dawson City, Cape Nome and others, and has met with great success, becoming very wealthy; he is most liberal toward the poor; (4) Jennie is the wife of J. L. Brennan, of Osage, Iowa, which place was also the home of (5) David and (6) Mary (Mrs. F. A. Willey), who are both deceased; (7) James H. completes the family.

At the age of nine years James H. Agen left home and began life as a farm laborer, spending six years with one employer. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he was

fired with a patriotic desire to assist in the defense of the government, and though he was only fifteen years old, in the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Wadsworth's Guards and spent five months in the service of the State, but was discharged on account of his youth when the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States. In the following August he enlisted in Company C, 130th N. Y. V. I., but after remaining in camp for a time at Portage Bridge, was again rejected from the service. He was not discouraged in his ambition to serve his country and in February, 1864, went to Lockport, N. Y., and again tendered his services. Having ridden thither in a box car he had contracted a severe cold and was rejected as having unsound lungs by the examining surgeon. Nothing daunted, he worked for his board in a hotel until he had recovered his health, and upon re-examination he was mustered into Company C, First New York Dragoons.

In ten days from that time Mr. Agen was facing the enemy on the banks of the Rapidan. He took part in engagements at Pine Mountain, Old Chancellorsville and five days of the fight in the Wilderness, where his horse was shot under him after he was detailed to watch the prisoners taken by General Meade at Belle Plain, and later at Arlington Heights. He rejoined his regiment in the Shenandoah Valley in time to participate in the battle of Winchester, where his second horse was shot. The horse fell upon his right leg and held him a prisoner for several hours, during which time he was wounded in the left leg by a bursting shell. He was finally released from his position by two wounded comrades, Capt. Godfrey and Sergt. Whitehouse, though the latter was himself fatally injured. With his right hip dislocated and his left leg bleeding from his wounds, Mr. Agen mounted the nearest horse, which chanced to be one that was hobbling on three legs, and reached the camp of the 9th N. Y. V. I., where he was sheltered in the major's tent and next day was taken to the temporary hospital which had been established in a church in Winchester. Owing to its crowded condition he found he could not receive attention until the next day and started for the wagon train with a view to joining his regiment. After numerous delays he reached camp two days later and was cared for by the regimental surgeon, Dr. Kneeland, who is still living at Nunda, N. Y. A dozen or more pieces of shell were removed from his wound and he remained for some time in the field hospital near Gen. Devan's headquarters. When Gen. Early made his famous attack on Sheridan's camp at Cedar Creek, Mr. Agen was mounted on a donkey by a friendly negro and succeeded in keeping out of danger. In the course of the day he met Gen. Sheridan on his famous ride and cleared the pike for him to pass. The animal which he rode also carried a quantity of baggage, including a field glass, which enabled him to get a good view of the day's engagement. When sufficiently recovered he rejoined his regiment and served throughout the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, receiving his final discharge July 17, 1865. The following letter, written by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, was received by the mother of Mr. Agen, while he was lying in the hospital in 1864:

Camp Bell Hospital.
Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1864.

My Dear Mrs. Agen,
Eagle, N. Y.:

As I am sitting by the side of your dear boy I will write you for him. He is sick and wounded but is getting along nicely. He says don't worry about him as he will come out all right.

Yours in love,
Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Agen went to Osage, Iowa, and entered the employ of a mercantile firm to which he had loaned all of his meager savings. The failure of the firm a few months later left him penniless and he went to work on a farm to get another start. He persevered and was enabled in a little while to start a draying business, with which he subsequently combined a grain and commission line. He was some-

times obliged to practice the strictest diligence and economy, but persevered, and his business soon became prosperous. He also dealt in lumber for a time. He served several years as a member of the county board of Mitchell county, was on the school board for six years, was alderman in Osage two years and was president of the Mitchell County Agricultural Society for two years.

In 1887 Mr. Agen located in West Superior, which place then contained about 300 inhabitants, there being but seven buildings on Tower avenue (now the principal business street of the town) when he arrived. He at once began dealing in real estate on an extensive scale and has continued that enterprise ever since. He has platted and subdivided several additions in West Superior and South Superior and erected many buildings, including two of the most conspicuous business blocks in the city. Besides city property he handles large tracts of farm and timber lands. He also does considerable insurance business and has invested to some extent in Iowa and Texas lands. He took an active part in reorganizing the West Superior Chamber of Commerce, now known as the Commercial Club, and was the first president of the reorganized body. He also organized the Douglas County Agricultural Society, of which he was president for several years, and organized similar associations in some of the other counties. In 1894, at his own expense, he made a collection of Douglas county products which he took to Milwaukee and exhibited at the State Fair, winning first premium for the best collection of agricultural products from any single county in the State, and demonstrating the wonderful possibilities of the county for development in that direction.

In political principle Mr. Agen has always been an active Republican, and few citizens of Superior have exerted as marked an influence in local and State affairs as he. He served two years in the city council and was very nearly elected mayor at one time. In 1897 and 1898 he represented his district in the State Assemby, where he was distinguished for his advocacy of useful legislation; he drafted and introduced the Northern Wisconsin Emigration Bill, and secured the passage of a measure establishing the Northern Wisconsin State Fair at Chippewa Falls, subsequently serving two terms as president of that organization; at the next legislative term he was elected sergeant at arms of the Assembly. He has twice been a delegate to the National Deep Water Ways convention, held respectively in Washington and Detroit.

Fraternally Mr. Agen is a charter member of Alonzo Palmer Post, No. 170, G. A. R., in which he is a past commander and is past commander of the Department of Wisconsin to which position he was elected in 1902. He has served three terms on the staff of the National Commander, with the rank of Colonel. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and among the other fraternal organizations with which he is connected may be mentioned the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., the I. O. F. and the Legion of Honor, of Iowa. In every social and business relation "Colonel" Agen, as he is commonly called by his associates, has proven himself worthy of their confidence and he has acquitted himself with credit in the interests which he represented. In all his real estate transactions he has never been involved in a law suit.

In 1869 James H. Agen was married to Eliza L., daughter of L. S. Hart, a prominent citizen of Osage, Iowa, and the first sheriff of Mitchell county where his father, Stephen Hart, was the first settler. Mrs. Agen was born at Centerville, Mich., and is the mother of three daughters and two sons, Belle, Roy J., Millie B., Grace M. and Earl V. The eldest son, who is a graduate of Shattuck Military School at Faribault, Minn., and of Curtis Business College, Minneapolis, is his father's partner in the real estate and insurance business in the firm of James Agen & Co., whose books show a record of over five million dollars worth of real estate sold at the Head of the Lakes since 1887. All the family have enjoyed the best social and educational advantages and are connected with the Methodist Church.

H. L. WILLIAMS, president of the Cumberland Land Co., and a large dealer in and expert in real estate; is one of the prominent citizens of Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis. He was born March 30, 1850, in Susquehanna county, Penn., a son of Stephen D. and Almira (McKune) Williams, the former, a native of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania.

The father of Mr. Williams was a lawyer by profession, but failing health compelled him to seek another occupation. In 1852 he went to Princeton, Ill., traveled as a salesman for some three years, then went to Pierce County, Wis., four miles from River Falls, later to Osceola, Wis., where he lived for many years, and then returned to Princeton, where his wife died in 1864. In 1895 Mr. Williams went back to his native State. During his professional career he was widely known, both as an orator and a wise counsellor, and held many positions of honor and trust. For a long period he was probate judge and was considered of much prominence on the Bench and at the Bar. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, while his wife belonged to the Episcopal Church. They had six children, as follows: Londesky B., Esther, Pauline and Susan, all deceased; Hiram L.; and Caroline, wife of H. C. Doolittle, of Cumberland, Wisconsin.

Mr. Williams's boyhood gave him little chance of schooling, as the locality in which his father settled had not yet advanced far enough to provide schools convenient to the scattered homesteads. All the opportunities he had were in a log school house situated some three or four miles from his home. When he was about twelve years old he went to Amboy, Ill., where he attended school for two years, and then to Cameron, Minn., and to other places, engaged in looking after stock. In 1865 and 1866 he went to North and South Dakota and then back to Osceola, Wis., where he went into the lumbering business, in which he was engaged until 1879, settling in Cumberland, Wis., at that date. He served as foreman in the pineries for different companies and also did some surveying and jobbing in the woods, and for a number of years was estimator of pine lands.

For seven years after locating at Cumberland, Mr. Williams followed lumbering for G. G. Cook & Co., of Minneapolis, prior to this having had charge of the North Cumberland Lumber Co. Since 1900, in association with S. R. Fraser, of Mankato, Minn., he has had charge of the Cumberland Land Co.'s office at this point. They manage about seventeen thousand acres of land in Burnett, Barron, Polk and Washburn counties. In addition to his lumbering interests, Mr. Williams owns a fine farm of 200 acres at West Cumberland, Wis., 130 of which is finely improved, Mr. Williams having made all the improvements himself. It is mainly devoted to stock raising. Mr. Williams shipped the first car load of cattle ever sent from Cumberland to St. Paul. Although he was hampered in youth by adverse conditions, through his own energy and ability he has made his life a financial success. He has also gained public esteem and has been called upon on many occasions to accept local office. He has been assessor, chairman of the county board of supervisors, and has been a most earnest and effective worker on the school board. In politics he supported the Republican party for many years, but since 1887 has been identified with the Prohibition party.

At St. Croix Falls in 1870, Mr. Williams was married to Laura E. Sevey, of Taylors Falls, Minn., and five children were born to this union: Lewis, now in California; Ida, wife of William Bruffle, of Lakeland, Wis.; Ralph, a cattleman in Wyoming; Marilla, deceased; and Warren, at home. The mother of this family died June 24, 1884. Mr. Williams married (second) Emma D. Sevey, a sister of his first wife, and one son has been born, named for his father.

Mr. Williams is fraternally associated with the A. O. U. W. In religious views he is a Methodist. Probably few citizens of the county have a more thorough knowledge of land and lumber values in

this section than has Mr. Williams. Years have been devoted to the study of the resources of all this territory, and his opinion is that of an expert. Personally Mr. Williams is a most courteous gentleman to meet, and his conversation gives the visitor new ideas of the vast surrounding regions and of the difficulties with which the early settlers had to contend.

MAJOR ALFRED SURRANEOUS EATON, a well known business man of Superior, Douglas county, and a veteran of the great Civil war who saw much active service therein, represents an old New England family, many members of which have been distinguished for patriotic service in behalf of the nation. Both his grandfathers were members of the Continental army during the stirring days that "tried men's souls," and four of his brothers, as well as himself, cheerfully responded to the call of their country when rebellion theratened its destruction. One of them, John A., lost his life upon the field of Petersburg. The parents of these valiant brethren were Eben and Hannah (Cross) Eaton, who lived and died upon a farm at Newbury, N. H., reaching the ages of sixty-three and sixty-four years, respectively. They were the parents of six sons: Albridge, now a citizen of Creston, Iowa; John A.; Alfred Surraneous and his twin brother, Albert Sylvanus, who now resides at Warner, N. H.; Jesse W., of Newbury, in the same State; and Edwin, who was too young to enter the military service, and now lives at Vancouver, Washington.

Alfred S. Eaton, whose name heads this article, was born in Newbury, Aug. 13, 1840. He passed his boyhood upon the farm, receiving an academic education. When the news of the fall of Fort Sumter and the President's call for volunteers reached him, he lost no time in offering his services, and was enrolled April 30, 1861, in Company H, 2d N. H. V. I. Upon the expiration of his ninety days in that organization, he re-enlisted in Co. H, 10th N. H. V., and continued in service throughout the memorable conflict and until his final discharge, April 24, 1866. Most of this period was spent with the Army of the Potomac, and his meritorious conduct won regular promotions until he held the rank of Major in his regiment. Besides numerous minor engagements, he took part in the battles of Fredericksburg, Fort Royal, Honey Hill, Petersburg and James Island. At the last named place he commanded the color company, seventeen men in which were killed in a single volley of the enemy's fire. He received a slight wound from a bullet which had passed through the body of one of his comrades. At Honey Hill he took from the pocket of a Confederate soldier who had fallen in the fight, a Testament, upon the fly leaf of which he found a note requesting the finder to forward it to his family in Alabama. This commission the Major was careful to carry out, and in due time had the satisfaction of receiving an acknowledgment of its receipt by the family. He had many other thrilling experiences, which cannot here be enumerated.

After the restoration of peace, Major Eaton located at Black River Falls, Wis., where he carried on a mercantile business for five years. For fifteen years more he dealt in hardware at Greenwood, Clark county, in the same State, also conducting a general store for a time at Agenda, Ashland county. Thence he went to Minnesota, and became interested in the North St. Paul Casket Company, in which he is still a stockholder. After three years' residence at that place, in 1891, he became a resident of West Superior, which has since been his home. He conducts a general real estate, loan and fire insurance business, and long since established an enviable reputation for business integrity and general probity of character.

On Oct. 12, 1868, Major Eaton was married to Miss Emma Brown, daughter of Peris Brown, Mr. Eaton's partner in business at Black River Falls. Mrs. Eaton was born at Marengo, Ill., and is the mother of two living daughters: Viola Adell, now Mrs. Dudley W. Jones, of Black River Falls; and Genevieve May, a student at the Superior State Normal School. The family

is identified with the Congregational Church, and enjoys the best social advantages. Major Eaton has always been a leading spirit in the Grand Army of the Republic. While living in Greenwood he organized the John A. Eaton Post, No. 213, which was named in honor of his brother who fell a martyr to the cause of freedom as previously stated. He was commander of the Post during his residence at that place, and for ten years past has served as quartermaster of Alonzo Palmer Post No. 170, at Superior. He is also prominent in the Masonic fraternity, and besides being identified with the local Lodge and Chapter, he is captain general of Superior Commandery, No. 25, Knights Templar. Among other organizations in which he holds membership are the Knights of Honor and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Few men can point to more honorable business or military careers, and none are held in higher regard by their associates.

ROBERT B. McLEAN was among the earliest pioneers in Superior, Douglas Co., Wis., and has been connected with numerous public improvements in that city.

Mr. McLean was born in Geneseo, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1832. He was a son of Robert and Margaret McLean, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to the United States in 1831. Robert McLean was a farmer. In 1848 he moved from New York State to Saginaw, Mich., and he died at Howell, Livingston Co., Mich., aged eighty-six years. His father, Hugh McLean, of Scotch descent, was a linen draper and weaver in Ireland, but died in New York. Mrs. Margaret McLean died in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1848, when about forty years old. She left seven children, of whom four are now living. Robert B. McLean is the only one in Wisconsin.

Robert B. McLean received his education in the district schools of New York State and Michigan. His summers he spent in fishing, supplying white fish and trout to the Detroit and Cleveland markets, and he worked in the lumber woods during the winter. In the spring of 1853 Mr. McLean went to Isle Royal, Mich., where he spent the summer fishing. The next winter he worked in the copper mines at Eagle Harbor. The following spring he came to the Head of the Lakes, found employment in a surveying party under Thomas Clark, and spent several months laying out the town site of Superior. In the fall of that year, upon the ratification of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians, relinquishing their title to lands along the Minnesota shore of Lake Superior, Mr. McLean accompanied a party prospecting for copper. He laid out the town of Beaver Bay, Minn., where Mr. Clark located a colony of Germans, and where Mr. McLean spent the winter.

In the fall of 1855 Mr. Clark took the contract for carrying mail from Superior to Grand Portage, and Mr. McLean became the mail-carrier. He made monthly trips, using a small boat in summer and going through the woods on foot in winter. In 1856 Mr. McLean was appointed postmaster at Beaver Bay; this position he filled for a year, and then returned to Superior, where he was engaged in making surveys and explorations. In the summer time Mr. McLean did considerable fishing for eastern markets, and was often foreman of a lumber camp in winter. In 1879 he was elected a member of the town board of supervisors, the district including all of Douglas county, on which he served, with the exception of two years, until 1890. He was interested in securing the right of way through Superior for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and officially opened the first street in West Superior. Mr. McLean was a member of the committee of citizens appointed to organize the village of Superior, and also one of the inspectors at the first election held in Lake County, Minn., at Grand Marais.

Mr. McLean married in February, 1866, Anna C. Clark, a daughter of Thomas Clark (II). Mrs. McLean was born in Toledo, Ohio, and died at the age of forty-four, Aug. 3, 1893. She was a member of the Episcopal Church. Children as follows were born to Mr. and Mrs. McLean: John

ROBERT B. McLEAN

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C., who died in 1891, aged twenty-five years; Carrie C., Mrs. F. C. Thompson; Thomas C.; Robert B.; and Lee R.

Mr. McLean has always belonged to the Democratic party. He is a member of the K. of P., has filled the principal offices in Nemadji Lodge, and helped to institute several other lodges.

JOHN JAY HIBBARD, now living in practical retirement in Duluth, is one of the surviving pioneers at the Head of the Lakes and has witnessed and participated in the remarkable development of that region. He was born at Lockport, N. Y., April 5, 1830, son of Jacob and Polly (Millard) Hibbard.

On the paternal side Mr. Hibbard springs from one of the oldest and most patriotic families in America, being a direct descendant of Robert Hibbard, a manufacturer of brick and salt at Salisbury, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1629. He located in that part of Salem afterward known as Beverly, and carried on the manufacture of salt at that place, where he died May 7, 1684. His descendants, some of whom spelled the name Hebard, were respected and influential people in different parts of New England. About thirty of the number are known to have taken part in the Colonial wars with the French and Indians, and about sixty participated in the Revolution, while 130 were engaged in the war of 1812. Jacob Hibbard, the grandfather of John Jay, and a native of Methuen, Mass., joined the militia of that State, and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, where his brother Joseph was killed. After the war he settled in Washington county, N. Y., but his death occurred at Rutland county, Vt., in 1823. His son Jacob, father of John Jay Hibbard, was born at Ryegate, Vt., but enlisted from New York under Gen. Hampton during the second war with England and did honorable service at the battle of Plattsburg. He was a millwright and carriage-maker, also doing general mechanical work when occasion offered. For some years he carried on business at Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he served as supervisor and filled other official positions. He died there in 1869, aged seventy-four years. It is related as an interesting incident of his early life that he was once away from home during a flood which swept away the bridge over the Connecticut river, and, returning after dark on horse-back, he was much astonished to learn upon reaching home that the bridge was gone and his faithful steed had crossed on a single timber laid lengthwise for a temporary foot bridge. Mrs. Polly Hibbard died near Nicodemus, Kan., in 1894, aged ninety-four years. She was born at Whitehall, N. Y., and was a daughter of Abiatha Millard, a veteran of the Revolution and a brother of David Millard, who became famous as one of the first American travelers in the Holy Land. A sister of these gentlemen became the mother of President Millard Fillmore. The mother of Mrs. Polly Hibbard was before marriage a Miss Ashley, of Rutland county, Vt., and her mother was a relative of John Jay, the famous diplomat and Chief Justice of the United States, in whose honor John Jay Hibbard was named.

John Jay Hibbard learned the trades of millwright and carriagebuilder. In 1852 he went to Canada, spending several years in Oakville and Bradford, and conducting a shop at the latter place. Having been more or less afflicted with ague from boyhood, he determined to seek a climate in which he would be free from that malady, and in 1856 he paid a visit to the Head of the Lakes. Being convinced that he had found the desired location, the following year he brought his family and built a sawmill at Burlington Bay, now Two Harbors, which he operated for four years, making that place his home during this period. In 1861 he took up his residence in Duluth, his wife being one of four white women then at that place, though there were a few others at Oneota, now West Duluth. In 1862 Mr. Hibbard moved to Superior, which was his home for the next eight years, during which time he was engaged in various occupations. A part of the time he dealt in cattle, driving herds from southern Minnesota and ship-

ping to Eastern markets by water. For several seasons he packed fish for market, being the first person to engage in that business on an extensive scale, packing eight hundred barrels in five weeks. His seine was about half a mile in length, and he employed about twenty men, who applied to him the title of "Captain," by which he is still known to most of his old acquaintances. The opening of navigation in the spring of 1865 was unusually late, and provisions became very scarce at Superior, from which point all the adjacent territory was supplied. When the steamer "Cuyahoga," became ice bound out in the lake and lay thus for over two weeks, some of the dealers were planning to buy up its cargo and exact exorbitant prices from their customers. Learning of this fact, Capt. Hibbard on the 3d of June walked out three miles on the ice to meet the vessel and bargained for all the provisions on board, which he divided among the people at reasonable prices, defeating the plans of the schemers.

Mr. Hibbard was an early investor in real estate in Superior and Duluth and still owns considerable property in both cities. In the latter he has erected a number of buildings and otherwise assisted in the improvement of the town. He has also dealt in timber lands to some extent. In the fall of 1865 he became a member of a party which cut a trail through the woods from Duluth to Vermillion Lake, where the gold mines were just beginning to attract attention. This expedition consumed about six weeks and considerable privation was endured by the party. While on the way Mr. Hibbard picked up some specimens of iron on the site of the present city of Tower. In 1903 Mr. Hibbard became interested in mining properties in the State of Jalisco, Mexico. He made a trip to that location, traveling about eight thousand miles by rail and about four hundred miles on horseback, and visited the richest quicksilver mines in the world.

In political principle, Mr. Hibbard has always been a Democrat, though an Abolitionist, and an advocate of government banks and ownership of public institutes. He has always opposed the issue of public bonds for any purpose. He is decided and outspoken in his views on all public questions and, while taking an active interest in local affairs, he has never been a candidate for any salaried office. He was an intimate friend of the late Ignatius Donnelly, and attended as a delegate every State convention of his party in Minnesota from 1863 to 1896. In 1876 he was elected a delegate to the National Greenback convention at Indianapolis, which nominated Peter Cooper for President, but he did not attend. In 1896 he was a delegate to the National Populist Convention at St. Louis. During the Civil war, when partisan feeling was very strong, he vigorously denounced the law making greenbacks legal tender in some cases but not in others, and a party of over sixty civilians and soldiers congregated with the intention of lynching him. Learning of their plans he went to the spot and fearlessly faced the mob, which rapidly dispersed. In the early days he spent considerable time among the Indians, meeting with some interesting adventures and becoming familiar with their customs and language to a great extent. Owing to his skill in various occupations he was called "Ka-kin-a-ga-go" (the man who can do everything) and was known far and wide among the Chippewas by the cognomen. Soon after he located in Duluth, a large party of Indians was encamped on Minnesota Point, and one of their dogs was in the habit of preying upon Mr. Hibbard's chickens. Detecting the brute, he promptly shot it, which greatly enraged the Indians, who threatened to exterminate the whole white settlement unless one hundred dollars worth of provisions was given them. Fearing these threats, some of his neighbors offered to contribute toward the amount, but Mr. Hibbard sent word to the camp that he would shoot every Indian found there after a certain hour, and the whole party had disappeared before the appointed time.

In 1854 Mr. Hibbard was married to Miss Sarah A. Hill, a native of Sunderland, Vt., but then a resident of Wethersfield, N. Y. She is a daughter of Hiram and Amanda

(Smalley) Hill, both of whom represented Colonial families in New England. Hiram Hill was born about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He removed from Vermont to New York and about 1853 settled in Kane county, Ill., where he died twenty years later. His father, Abner Hill, was of Welsh descent. Mrs. Amanda Hill died in 1878, aged over seventy years. Her father, Lewis Smalley, who was a farmer, spent his later life in Friendship, Allegany Co., N. Y. Having been crippled by an accident, he spent much of his time knitting and sewing. He was a descendant of David Smalley, one of the signers of the English Magna Charta.

Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard are the parents of two sons and four daughters; Afelia B., Mrs. John McLaren who died in Duluth in 1878, aged twenty-three years; Clell D., connected with the United States engineer corps at Duluth; Estelle F. and Gertrude H., both deceased; Inez, the wife of Henry Sisler, of Portland, Ore.; Edwin J., a resident of Duluth, who is a pattern-maker, connected with the National Iron Works.

EDWARD E. STROTHMAN is the senior partner of the Strothman Iron Co., of West Superior. His parents were William and Anstein Louise (Christon) Strothman, and he was born near Milwaukee, Aug. 18, 1845.

William Strothman, who was a native of Prussia, and son of a farmer noted for his remarkable strength, spent most of his boyhood on a farm near Amsterdam; later he became superintendent of a large estate, overseeing about 250 men. In 1832 he came to the United States, lived for about two years in Cincinnati, and then moved to Milwaukee, where he was the first German settler, the only other white men in the place being Solomon Juneau, Capt. Walker, Dr. Chase and Capt. Sanderson. Mr. Strothman was employed in Milwaukee about three years, and then settled on a farm three miles out of the city, where he died in January, 1887, at the age of seventy-four. His wife died on the farm when forty-four years old. She was born in Stettin, Germany, and her grandfather came to Germany from Paris. When her father was a child of four years he and his brother, aged six, were accidentally left on a vessel bound from Paris to Amsterdam; they remained in the latter place and there grew up.

Edward E. Strothman had a twin brother, John, who died in November, 1898; he had been a partner in the firm of Strothman Bros., which was succeeded by the Strothman Iron Co. The Strothman brothers had great gifts of mechanical invention, even as boys; while at home on the farm, with only such tools and materials as any farm might afford, they manufactured an automatic cannon, which loaded and fired itself.

At the age of eighteen Mr. Strothman began to learn the machinist trade in the Bay State Iron Works at Milwaukee, at the same time studying draughting, designing and mechanical engineering. He spent four years in the Bay State Iron Works, and a year or two with the E. P. Allis Co. and the Cream City Iron Works, subsequently starting a small shop for constructing patent water wheels. About 1872 the Strothman brothers moved to Minneapolis, where they were employed for a number of years in the North Star Iron Works. John Strothman then became superintendent of the A. Pray Manufacturing Co., while his brother remained with the North Star Iron Co. Somewhat later the firm of Strothman Bros., opened a general machine shop and foundry, which they carried on for about eight years. One of their contracts was the building of three famous "Jumbo" pumps for the city water works, capacity 14,000,000 gallons per day, which are still in operation at the lowest known expense for repairs.

In the spring of 1888 the Strothman brothers came to West Superior, which was then a primitive town, with no paved streets. They at once erected a substantial brick building, machine shop, foundry and forge works, which was the first establishment in any of these lines at Superior, and which has been in continuous operation ever since. In this foundry all kinds of machines are made

to order, including steam engines, dredging machines, architectural iron work, and much mining machinery, which is used in the mining regions at the Head of the Lakes; from twenty to fifty men, according to the season, are employed in the works. In 1901 Edward E. Strothman devised an improved propeller wheel, which he has recently patented; this wheel gives increased speed with the same power, and has excellent backing qualities; it can be readily attached to any vessel, and orders are being placed for it as fast as its merits become known to vessel owners. He has also invented a hydraulic dredging pump, which has proved a great success; it will take out from 150,000 to 200,000 yards of sand in twenty-four hours. Many other labor-saving devices have been invented by Mr. Strothman, but few of these have been patented.

In 1869 Edward E. Strothman married Etta L. Banker, who was born in Racine, Wis., a daughter of Chauncey Banker, of Milwaukee. Two sons have come to this union: Clarence, general manager for the Deering Harvester Co., at Aberdeen, S. D., a fine penman and able business man; and Herbert L., an active business man, connected with his father in the Strothman Iron Co., who after leaving the Superior high school took a course in mechanical and electrical engineering at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison. Mr. Strothman, the father, has been connected with the Congregational Church for the last forty years. He is a Republican in principle, his first vote having been cast for Lincoln, but he is not an active politician.

GLEN FLORA. The flourishing town of Glen Flora, Wis., has not always enjoyed so euphonious a cognomen, in fact there are many still surviving who can recall when Miller's Siding was the only name by which to designate a very desirable locality of Rusk county, to which that great civilizer, the railroad, had penetrated during the summer of 1885. The natural advantages and the industrial outlook soon drew first class settlers to the region, and in the above year O. K. Otis, Thomas Padgett, E. E. Buck and John LaPort made permanent settlement.

The dense forests surrounding the site of the present town, suggested lumbering as the initial business, and naturally, a sawmill erected by Frank S. Miller in 1885 was the first industry started here. This passed into other hands in 1886, being purchased by the Glen Flora Manufacturing Company, which operated it four years, and platted a town in 1888. The company established the first mercantile business here, carrying it on in connection with their milling interests, continuing until 1893, when they were succeeded by the Crescent Lumber Company, which operated until 1894, and this company was succeeded by W. F. Switzer, who operated until December, 1900. The mill property was afterward bought by H. W. True, who dismantled the mill. Mr. True had built a mill at Glen Flora in 1900, which he operated until May, 1903, when he sold it to its present manager, C. A. Coon. Another mill, the Stoker Brothers', two miles distant, has been operated for several years.

In 1894 Theodore Briant built, and has ever since operated, the two charcoal kilns. In 1892 E. E. Buck estabished a general store, and in 1896 Mr. H. W. True opened a mercantile business, being succeeded in 1899 by the Eau Claire Grocer Co. In 1902 Mr. True and Lee Van Patter purchased the E. C. Grocer Co.'s stock, but Mr. True sold his interest in 1903, Mr. Van Patter continuing the business. For a couple of years Bert Fults operated a store, which was burned out in 1902, but was rebuilt and reopened in 1903, and was a second time destroyed by fire. He rebuilt again but is not in business now. Mr. C. A. Magnus also owns a general store, while a racket store is kept by C. W. Tyler and a drug store is owned by H. C. Johnson. "The West Hotel" is the only hostelry and is managed by E. Biller. The *Glen Flora Star* was established in 1901 by D. W. Maloney, and is an independent Republican organ. In 1888 the postoffice was established with A. J. McLennan as first postmaster.

The Glen Flora Co-Operative Creamery was built here in 1903, at a cost of $4,700. This plant is thoroughly equipped, furnished by the Chicago Building Company, and began operations very satisfactorily in June, 1904. J. W. & E. W. Noble have a mill for the manufacture of hardwood furniture and machinery squares one and one-half miles east of town; J. M. Nelson and A. C. Holden have a small mill a short distance from town, as has also J. C. Riegel.

The first public school was opened in 1887. The present school building is a modern structure. The residents of Glen Flora take much interest in the school, for it is an exceptionally fine one. It is State graded of the first class, with nine grades, 170 pupils, and three competent teachers.

The different religious denominations are well represented, and the Methodist, Swedish Lutheran, Baptist and Norwegian Lutheran bodies all have houses of their own, and the Catholics have the erection of one in contemplation. The Woodmen have a flourishing lodge, and social conditions are all that could be desired. The population is 350. A number of well developed farms now lie adjacent to Glen Flora, and the people are of a quiet, industrious, law-abiding, intelligent class. The soil here is a clay loam, wonderfully adapted to grass and grains.

THOMAS H. SEXTON has been a resident of Duluth for over fifty years, and is now living retired in that city. He is one of the oldest settlers of the Upper Lake region, where he has spent over half a century, and is now enjoying in quiet the accumulations of a busy life, full of typical experiences of the pioneer in this section.

Mr. Sexton was born in 1825 in County Clare, Ireland, son of Timothy and Anna (Howard) Sexton, who left their native land in 1826, bringing their family to Toronto, Canada. There Timothy Sexton followed the business of market gardener, and after a time he located on a farm near that city. His last years were spent in London, Ontario, and he and his wife both lived to reach old age. Their family consisted of thirteen children, of whom Thomas H., the eldest, is the only one to settle in the Upper Lake Region. He lived about Toronto and on the farm until 1853, in which year he came to the Head of the Lakes on the steamer "Sam Ward." After spending a few days at Superior he went to Ontonagon and secured employment as engineer in a copper mine. The following year he came to the Head of the Lakes and made a "claim" on the site now occupied by the Duluth post office, but abandoned it because he thought there were too many rocks and mosquitoes in the locality. His next location was in Two Harbors, Minn., where he made a "claim" in 1855, just after the Indian title had been extinguished by treaty. His home was at Two Harbors until 1882, though much of his time was spent in the copper country. In that year he sold his property at Two Harbors to the Duluth & Iron Range Railway Company, which was preparing to lay a track through that region, and, coming to Duluth, he invested in lots on East Fourth street, on which he put up a number of houses, which yield him a nice income. His own home, built in 1888, is a modern and comfortable residence, and here, retired from active labors, Mr. Sexton is enjoying the results of his successful business career. His means have been acquired by honorable industry and good management, and he is esteemed by all his associates, whether in business or private life.

Mr. Sexton was married, in 1882, to Mrs. Amelia Murphy, a native of Soldin, Germany, who came to the United States in childhood, and lived for some years with an uncle, Michael Finger, who was an early settler at Lomira, near Fond du Lac, Wis. Her parents, Ferdinand and Wilhelmina (Finger) Lemke, both died in Germany; Mr. Lemke kept a grocery store at Soldin, where some of his relatives are still prominent. Mrs. Sexton was first married, at Fond du Lac, Wis., to Richard Murphy, who died there in May, 1879, aged forty years. By that union there were two children, who died in infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Sexton have

been born four children, Howard, Thomas H., Florence and James. This family attend the Congregational Church. In political sentiment Mr. Sexton is a Democrat, but he has never taken any active interest in politics or craved official honors.

H. W. TRUE, cashier of the First National Bank, at Ladysmith, Wis., is eminently fitted for the responsible position he holds. He is calm and dispassionate, with the courage of his convictions, and much decision of character, and he is assertive when the occasion demands it. In his business relations he is straightforward and positive, commanding respect and confidence. In appearance he is a man of towering stature and dignified bearing. Mr. True was born on Kelley's Island, Ohio, situated in Lake Erie, twelve miles from Sandusky, July 16, 1861, son of William and Harriet (Randall) True, natives of Maine and England, respectively.

The True family record can be traced back to early colonial days, and contains the names of honorable, patriotic men and cultured, noble women. William True was an architect and builder. In 1870 he moved to the vicinity of Muscatine, Iowa, and later to Mason City, carrying on his business in both localities for a number of years. His death occurred at Glen Flora, Wis., Aug. 20, 1898, when he was aged sixty-eight years.

The boyhood of H. W. True was passed upon his native island. When he was two and one-half years old his mother died. and naturally his early life lacked in much that a mother's tenderness and care provides, but he received a good education in the public schools, finishing in the high school of Mason City, Iowa. At the early age of sixteen years he began his career as a clerk in the store at Mason City, and by being very frugal and attentive to business, by the time he was twenty-one, he was able to establish himself in the flour and feed business, which he successfully carried on for eighteen months. Subsequently he embarked in the butcher business, and was associated with a Mr. Crossley, for a period of a year and a half.

In 1884 Mr. True was married to Miss Maggie B. Rogers, of Burr Oak, Iowa, and in 1885 he came to Wisconsin. In 1886 he settled at Hawkins, then known as Main Creek, where many logging camps were then established. For three years he remained in charge of the stores of the companies operating these camps, and later he established a general store, which he himself conducted until 1895. During this period he dealt largely with the Indians, buying of them furs, game, etc. While living there Mr. True was appointed postmaster of Hawkins, and was the first to hold this office. In 1895 he disposed of his interests in that town and went to Glen Flora, where in 1896 he established a general store. In 1900 Mr. True built a mill in Glen Flora, which he successfully operated until May, 1903, when he disposed of the property. In 1903 Mr. True bought the W. F. Switzer Mill. The mercantile business he carried on from 1896 to 1902, when he admitted Lee Van Patter to partnership, the same continuing until the following year when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. True retiring. He owns 1,000 acres of land in Rusk county, 400 of it adjacent to Glen Flora.

Always a stanch Republican, Mr. True has been called upon to fill the positions of chairman of the town board for six terms, township clerk two terms, and assessor two terms. He was appointed supervisor of assessment in November, 1901. In addition Mr. True has been delegate to both State and national conventions, and has always been active in local affairs. For four years he ably filled the position of deputy surveyor of Chippewa county. He is a natural mechanic, and delights in work requiring mechanical skill. Mr. True has been a hunter of rather more than local reputation, and since residing in what is now Rusk county has killed twenty-six bears, and deer without number. He is a true devotee of the sport.

On Jan. 1, 1904, Mr. True was elected to the position of cashier of the First National Bank, of Ladysmith, and already he has made some desirable innovations calculated to secure better accommodations to

patrons, and still stronger financial connections outside. In educational matters Mr. True has taken a deep interest, and is always ready to assist in extending school facilities. Fraternally he is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, I. O. O. F.; the M. W. A.; and the K. of P.

Mr. True has an abiding faith in the future of Northern Wisconsin, and has nobly borne his part in the upbuilding of Rusk county. No man stands higher in the public estimation than he, and the honorable position he has attained to in life has been won on his own merit.

Mr. and Mrs. True have three children, Herbert C., Fred W., and Erwin B. The eldest graduated at the head of his class in 1903, at the age of eighteen years.

CHARLES A. PETERSON enjoys the distinction of being the oldest man now living in Duluth who was born within the present city limits, his birth having taken place Dec. 21, 1857, at Fond du Lac, which is now a part of Duluth.

Peter J. Peterson, his father, was born in Sweden, and came to the United States in boyhood. He had received good educational advantages in his native land, and after coming to this country was a student at the old Chicago University. In about 1855, soon after his marriage (which took place in Chicago), he came to the Head of the Lakes, locating land on the site of Fond du Lac. Before long a portion of his land was platted as a part of the town site, of which he was one of the original proprietors, and some of this property still forms part of his estate. A plat of the village made by him in 1857 is still in existence. Mr. Peterson engaged in farming to some extent, and also got out considerable timber, for a sawmill at Milford's Bay (now Oneota), and he proved quite a successful business man. He also became quite influential in local affairs, for he was a public-spirited citizen, and ever ready to give his time and means to carry out projects for the advancement or improvement of his neighborhood. He efficiently filled a number of offices, among others that of justice of the peace at Fond du Lac for some years, and in that capacity performed a number of marriages. Politically he was an active Republican. His religious connection was with the Lutheran Church, and the only services of that church held in this locality during his lifetime were conducted in his house. He died in 1873, at the age of forty-nine years.

Mr. Peterson was married, in Chicago, to Christina M. Olson, who was born in Arvika, Vermland, Sweden, and came to the United States when a young woman, the ocean voyage taking three months. She lived in Chicago for a time previous to her marriage, and came to Fond du Lac on the "Lady Elgin," the ill-fated steamer which afterward sank in Lake Michigan. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, namely: One died in infancy in Chicago. Charles A. is mentioned below. Oscar A., who was a dealer in timber and merchandise, died Sept. 4, 1902, at Fond du Lac, Minn., aged forty-three years. Alma M. is the wife of F. F. Porter, of Oakland, Cal. Emil is a druggist in Duluth. Hilma R. is engaged in teaching in that city. The mother died suddenly at Fond du Lac, May 31, 1905, of old age. Her sisters, Mrs. Peter Nelson, of Red Wing, and Miss Olson, of Duluth, are the only other representatives of her family in this country.

Charles A. Peterson attended the public schools at Fond du Lac and Superior high school, from which latter he was graduated at the age of fifteen years. Later he took a special business course at a night school in Duluth. After his father's death he continued the lumber business for some time, but in 1890 he sold out at Fond du Lac and settled in Duluth, opening a real-estate office which he has conducted ever since, doing a good business in that line and in insurance. He has also invested to some extent in mining lands on the Mesaba range. Since 1901 he has been dealing in lumber, principally cedar, and does considerable logging each winter, in this industry giving employment to a number of men the year around. As will be seen, his interests are varied, but he

finds time to give faithful attention to them all, and, like his father, is thrifty and prosperous. He has held but one official position, when he served as deputy probate judge of St. Louis county, to fill a vacancy. However, he is deeply interested in politics, as a stanch member of the Republican party, attends many conventions, and has acted as delegate to State conventions, etc. He is a member of the Garfield Republican Club.

On June 19, 1893, Mr. Peterson married Miss Elizabeth Fraser, who was born in Saginaw, Mich., daughter of Alexander Fraser, now of Duluth, ex-surveyor general of logs, Fifth District of Minnesota. One child has blessed this union, Chauncey A. The family attend the M. E. Church. Mr. Peterson's fraternal connection is with the Modern Samaritans.

REV. DETLOF LOFSTROM is pastor of the Swedish Baptist Church at West Superior, Wis., one of the oldest churches in the place, organized in 1887.

This church began with but six members; in a couple of years this had grown to a membership of sixteen, and they erected their first building. The church has had a number of pastors. The first was Rev. Mr. Backman, who officiated at the organization, assisted by Rev. Mr. Halverson, and who, after the incumbency of Rev. Mr. Rosquest, returned for a second pastorate; he was followed by Rev. Mr. Jungberg; Rev. Fred Linden, now of Duluth; Rev. Anton Anderson, at present in Brainerd, Minn.; Rev. Matthew Wickman, and the present pastor.

Rev. Detlof Lofstrom was born in Sweden June 27, 1860, and came to America shortly before his twenty-seventh birthday. Two years later, in 1889, he entered the Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Ill., and graduated in 1892. He was ordained the same year and became pastor of a church at Holdredge, Neb., where he remained two and a half years. For six years, beginning with 1894, he was at Grantsburg, Wis., and from there went to his present charge.

In 1891, at Morgan Park, occurred the marriage of Rev. Mr. Lofstrom to Justin Nelson. They have four children, one son and three daughters.

The church at West Superior is growing steadily in numbers and interest, now having a membership of eighty-eight, with a Sunday-school enrollment of seventy-five. The present church building was erected in the year 1900, and under the leadership of the present faithful and efficient pastor the future outlook of the church is most promising.

JAMES H. TAYLOR, a successful contractor and machinist at Ashland, Douglas county, as well as a prominent citizen, was born in Wilmington, Del., Jan. 23, 1855. His parents were Henry and Sophia (Jelly) Taylor, natives of Leicester, England, who came to the United States in 1845. The paternal grandfather, Henry Taylor, was a quarryman in the slate quarries of Leicester, and was killed in 1860 by a premature explosion during some blasting at the quarry where he was working. The maternal grandfather was Jacob Jelly, an officer in the British navy, who died of a fever while in the East Indian service.

Henry Taylor, father of James H., was a farmer by occupation, and left England to settle on a farm in Delaware, where he died at the age of seventy-five. His wife was one year younger at the time of her death. Mr. Taylor was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church. In the politics of his adopted country he took little interest.

James H. Taylor went to a public school near Wilmington and was a pupil at an academy for a few terms. When he was seventeen he went to New York City and learned the trade of a machinist. He secured a good position with a New York company, and in 1873 was sent by his employers to Colorado to erect a stamp mill. He met with great success in the enterprise and remained at different points in the State for five years and eight months, putting up mills and smelting establishments. He continued in the employment of the same firm until 1887.

In 1887 Mr. Taylor located in Ashland

and founded the firm of Scott & Taylor. They built a factory for the manufacture of sash and doors, together with all kinds of trimming and dressing lumber for the interior finish of buildings. This business they still operate, and for the last few years they have filled contracts for buildings. In April, 1902, the firm built a double shingle mill at Mellen, Ashland county, and in their various operations they employ a force of seventy-five men. Mr. Taylor's experience as a machinist enables him to keep their own plants moving like clock work.

In 1884 Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte A. Keeler, the daughter of Jacob Keeler, of Danbury, Conn. Mr. Taylor is an earnest worker in the A. O. U. W., having filled all the chairs in the local lodge, and in the B. P. O. E., while his wife is prominent in the W. C. T. U. and has received the degree of honor. She is enthusiastic in the cause of woman's rights, and at the local election in the spring of 1902 was very active in bringing out the women of Ashland to vote on the saloon question and other issues.

FREDERICK SMITH THOMPSON, the popular postmaster at Superior, Douglas county, was born in Oneida, Ill., Feb. 19, 1872, a son of Delos Charles and Adelaide (Chaffee) Thompson.

The great-great-grandfather came from the north of Ireland soon after the farm riots of 1848. Before that outbreak he had owned considerable property, but it was then confiscated, and he began life anew in the new world. Edward O. Thompson, the paternal grandfather, was born in New York City, and later located in Unadilla, N. Y., where he manufactured woolen goods. His son, Delos C., was born in New York State, went to Kansas in 1867, and a year later to Winnebago City, Minn., where he dealt in dry goods. His death in 1878 was an untimely one, as he had reached only his forty-sixth year. His wife, also a native of New York State, is still living and makes her home in Superior. On her mother's side she is of English descent and of Welsh stock on her father's. Her father was William Chaffee, a pioneer farmer of Greenville, Montcalm Co., Mich.

F. S. Thompson attended the public schools of Winnebago City and completed the high school course, from which he was graduated when he was only seventeen. He at once secured a position as bookkeeper in a lumber office and worked there about two years, but in the spring of 1890 he went to Superior and was employed as a clerk in the postoffice. In time he was promoted to be assistant postmaster, and in 1897 was given the appointment of postmaster. He was reappointed in 1902, but in July, 1903, the postoffices of Superior were consolidated into one main office, under one postmaster, and since that time Mr. Thompson has been superintendent of Station A, the same office of which he was postmaster.

In September, 1900, Mr. Thompson was married to Caroline McLean, who was born in Superior and is the daughter of R. B. McLean, one of the earliest residents of the place. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Thompson of the Episcopal. Fraternally Mr. Thompson is affiliated with the Masons, and is a Republican in his politics. In his official capacity he has shown himself most efficient, and socially he is very popular.

WILLIAM H. HOLLENBECK, one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Fond du Lac, a suburb of Duluth, Minn., and a man widely and favorably known, was born at Freeport, Ill., March 16, 1840, a son of William H. Hollenbeck, Sr., and Harriet (Stevens) Hollenbeck.

William H. Hollenbeck, Sr., was born at Great Barrington, Mass., and settled at Freeport about 1837, becoming the first clerk of court of Stephenson county, and filling other offices of a public nature for a number of years. He became an important man, commercially, carrying on a large mercantile business for some years at Freeport, and was thus engaged when killed in a railroad accident, when seventy-four years of age. Mr. Hollenbeck was descended

from Holland ancestors, but unfortunately the family records have not been preserved. His mother, Louise Ransom, died at the age of eighty-five years, in Massachusetts. She had the honor of being the grandmother of J. Sloat Fassett, once Republican candidate for governor of New York. The lineage of the Ransom family has been traced back to the ninth century in Italy.

Harriet Stevens Hollenbeck, mother of our subject, was born near Niagara Falls, N. Y., about 1820, and came to Illinois with her parents. The family first settled at Kaskaskia, then the capital of Illinois, but afterward her father, Leonard Stevens, settled in Mason county, Ill., forty miles from a neighbor. He reached an advanced age, and died honored by his community. Mrs. Hollenbeck died at Superior, Neb., Sept. 1, 1901, aged ninety years, four months and fourteen days.

William Henry Hollenbeck, the subject proper of this biography, remained at Freeport until he was twenty-four years old, and then spent some years as telegraph operator and agent for the following railroad companies: Wabash, C. B. & Q., C. M. & St. Paul, Northern Pacific. In 1872 he came to Fond du Lac as agent for the Northern Pacific, but after a year returned to Chicago and was with the Wabash. However, since December, 1882, he has lived continuously at Fond du Lac. At that date he opened a store which he still carries on. In 1898 he was made agent at that station for the Northern Pacific and has been postmaster since 1897; he was also postmaster for eighteen months during 1892-93. Mr. Hollenbeck takes a great interest in horticulture and has a beautiful home, with elegant grounds in which he allows his taste full play.

Mr. Hollenbeck took a leading part in organizing the village of Fond du Lac, locating the station and establishing the electric light plant, which is owned and controlled by the city government of Duluth, of which the village became a part in 1895. During the existence of the village Mr. Hollenbeck was its recorder. He was also instrumental in inducing the Northern Pacific railroad to restore its service at Fond du Lac, which it had abandoned for a time. In another direction has Mr. Hollenbeck done yeoman service in his community, and that is in preserving the historical annals of the Upper Lake Region. He has a photograph of the old trading post of John Jacob Astor at Fond du Lac, marked with his initials, with the date 1797.

In 1866 Mr. Hollenbeck was married to Carrie A. Turner, a native of Indiana, born near Lafayette, who died in 1870, at Hamilton, Ill., before she was nineteen years of age, and is buried where she was married, at Fairmount, Ill. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Church. One child was born of this marriage, Avenel T., now chief clerk in the telegraph department of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at St. Paul. On June 5, 1872, Mr. Hollenbeck married Theressa Krause, who was born at Fond du Lac, Minnesota.

The growth of Fond du Lac has been remarkable and the increase in its property values and its position in the commercial world is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Hollenbeck, who has concentrated his natural abilities upon it. The place has a population of intelligent, patriotic, thinking men and women, many of whom are well known in connection with the present development in higher thought and aggressive commercialism.

NELS NELSON, chairman of the town board of Washburn, is one of the oldest and most influential citizens of that place. He is a native of Norway and was born in Christiansund, June 16, 1855, the son of Nicholas and Ingeborg (Jorgine) Nelson, both natives of the same locality.

The ancestors of Nicholas Nelson had followed the sea for many generations, and he himself commanded a vessel engaged in the commerce of the North Sea, but about 1876 he bought a large farm near Christiania, at Akern, where he spent his remaining years, dying in 1897, at the age of sixty-nine, and his wife, likewise the descendant

of an old Norwegian family, survived him only about a year and died at about the same age. The family were devoted supporters of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Nelson not only was greatly interested in missions, but often filled pulpits, and was active in all forms of church work.

Nels Nelson lived on a farm in Norway until 1881, when he came to America, and pushing westward to Wisconsin, settled first in Marathon county, and then worked at his trade as a carpenter in St. Paul, Winona and LaCrosse. Four years after his arrival in America he went to Washburn, then a village of not more than 250 inhabitants. There he built one of the first hotels in the place, known as the "Nelson House," and kept the management of it in his own hands until 1902, when he rented it. It has always been a popular place and has enjoyed a large patronage.

During his residence in Washburn Mr. Nelson has shown a great interest in public affairs, and has been prominent in town and county politics. Until 1892 he belonged to the Democratic party, but in that year became a convert to Republican principles and has supported them ever since. From 1889 to 1891 he served as a member of the town board, and since 1900 has been chairman of the board and a member of the county board. In the State convention of 1902 Mr. Nelson was a prominent candidate for railroad commissioner, but as there was a strong desire to put an old soldier on the ticket he failed to get the nomination. In 1896 he was elected on the board of education and has served continuously ever since. The development of the fine school system in the town is due partly to his efforts, while his personal supervision of the construction of the Garfield school building resulted in the erection of a model structure, and he is known as the father of that school.

Mr. Nelson has taken a very great interest in several social and fraternal organizations and has filled various offices in them. He is an ex-president of the Ind. Scan. Workingmen's Association, and is a member of the Scan. H. & E. F. of America; of the I. O. R. M. and of the Woodmen of the World.

The first wife of Mr. Nelson, to whom he was married in 1888, was Julia Johnson. She was born in Gulbransdahl, Norway, in 1867, but only lived to be twenty-four, leaving her husband with one child, Alma. Another child, Albert, had died at the age of three. Mr. Nelson's second marriage occurred in 1897. His wife's maiden name was Lizzie Gunderson, who was born near Trondhjem, Norway, but came to the United States in childhood with her parents, who settled in Menomonie, Wis. To this union have come three children, Albert, Nicholas and George Clifford.

HANS P. FULEY, vice-president of the Sawyer County Land Company, came to Hayward in 1883, when the town was in its infancy. He is of Norwegian birth, born in Enebak, near Christiania, March 18, 1858. His parents, both natives of Norway, were Ole and Annie (Gulbranson) Fuley, the former, a farmer by occupation, dying when Hans P. was but two and a half years old. His mother afterward married Christian Fuley, whose last name was taken from the farm which had been occupied by several generations of H. P. Fuley's family.

Hans P. Fuley attended the public and high schools of his native place, graduating in 1876. Two years later he immigrated to America, shipping from Christiania on the ship "Angelo" across the North Sea to Hull, England, and taking passage from Liverpool on the "Indiana," of the American line, for Philadelphia, where he landed the eighth of September. He went first to Nebraska City, Neb., where he lived for about two years with an uncle, Hans Anderson. From there he went to La Crosse, Wis., finding employment in the lumber mills and in the woods. After three years of this life he found his way to Eau Claire, and shortly after to Duluth, Minn., from which place he came to Hayward in 1883, the year in which Sawyer county was formed. Hayward was just beginning to be settled at that time, and for two years Mr. Fuley was engaged in the

lumber woods. In 1886 he was elected town clerk of Hayward and of Sawyer county and held that office continuously until 1890. He was appointed deputy county treasurer in 1891, under County Treasurer Charles Hubbard, holding the position for that year, but in the spring of 1892 he was again elected town clerk and remained in that position for ten consecutive years. A Republican in politics, he takes an active interest in all public matters, and for many years has been a frequent delegate to county, congressional and assembly conventions. In 1902 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for State Treasurer, but withdrew before the convention. He has also served for a number of years as a county committeeman. For some time past Mr. Fuley has been actively and successfully engaged in the real estate business in connection with the Sawyer County Land Company.

In 1888 Mr. Fuley married Lena Anderson and they became the parents of four children: Harry, Nina E., Minnie A., and William A. Mrs. Fuley died March 14, 1898, at the age of thirty-four. Mr. Fuley is a member of the Independent Scandinavian Workmen's Association, in which society he was the second to hold the office of Grand President. He is a Mason, a member of Keystone Lodge, No. 263, at Hayward, and Pekegema Chapter, No. 67, at Rice Lake, and also belongs to the M. W. A. He is one of the energetic and successful residents of Sawyer county, active in public affairs, and possessing the confidence and esteem of all classes.

ALWIN A. MUCK, proprietor of the Bank of Lake Nebagamon, has been intimately identified with many of the movements for the development of his home town, acquiring his wealth and position by efforts along lines which have also been helpful to the community at large. He is a native son of Wisconsin and was born in Jefferson, July 7, 1866. His parents were Christopher and Antoinette Muck.

Christopher Muck and his wife were natives of Saxony, Germany, and both came to this country in 1852, but their marriage occurred after their arrival here. Christopher Muck was a butcher by trade and opened a market at Jefferson, later removing to Michigamme. An industrious and prosperous citizen, he gave little attention to public affairs and passed a quiet life until his death in 1884, at the age of fifty-three years. His wife still survives him and resides at Lake Nebagamon, nearly seventy years old now. Of her children the following seven are living: Henry, of Iron Mountain, Mich.; Anna, of Lake Nebagamon; Alwin A.; Emma, the wife of Frank Redding, of Lake Nebagamon; Charles, of Junction City, Ore.; Herbert and Alma, Mrs. Charles Derrie, both of Lake Nebagamon.

When only a boy Alwin Muck went with his parents to Michigamme and was there brought up, attending the public schools. He learned the butcher's trade and was also employed for a time in a mercantile establishment. Still another phase of his early life was that of a miner, as he worked more or less in iron mines. In 1892 he went to Iron River, Wis., where he was employed by a firm dealing in meats and general merchandise, and where he remained six years.

Mr. Muck located at Lake Nebagamon in 1898 and for two years carried on a hardware store there, the first one opened in the town. His interests were not confined to this one enterprise, however, as he was also dealing in real estate and had some other business connections. In 1900 he bought a stock of general merchandise, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., in the management of which his brother-in-law, Charles Derrie, and a brother, Henry Derrie, were his partners. At the same time he purchased the Bank of Lake Nebagamon, an institution which had been started two years previously by Hunter, Steckbauer and Ripley, and the two enterprises have since been conducted by Mr. Muck in connection with each other.

Mr. Muck's real estate holdings have been considerable, as he has invested rather largely in timber lands as well as in village

property. He has also erected several buildings in the village. He has invested in Oregon, as well as in Wisconsin, and is connected with his brother Charles both in these properties and in some gold mines in the Cascade Mountains, in the former State, which latter they are now preparing to develop. He is president of the Muck-Dunning Hardware Co., of Portland, Ore., and is about to remove to that city. Mr. Muck is also interested in the Carbon Coal Co., which owns some valuable coal mines near Centralia, Washington.

Mr. Muck was married in 1889 to Miss Emily Derrie, daughter of Edward and Rosa Derrie, of Champion, Mich. To this union have come two children, Emma and Roy. The family attend the Catholic Church and take a prominent part in its various activities.

A Republican in his political views, Mr. Muck was a strong candidate before the convention of 1902 as a member of the Assembly from the 2d district of Douglas county. At Iron River he was a member of the town board, and at Lake Nebagamon has been a member of the school board two years. Fraternally he is a member of the M. W. A., a charter member of the local lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment and Canton at West Superior, also a member of the B. P. O. E., in all of which he is a prominent factor.

Mr. Muck has been uniformly successful in business, and by his honorable dealings and courteous manners has gained an enviable reputation and popularity among his associates.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS STARK, a successful attorney and prominent citizen of Rice Lake, Barron Co., Wis., was born at Randolph, Wis., Dec. 25, 1854, a son of Abel and Jane (Ely) Stark, the former of whom was a native of Lyme, Conn., and came to Wisconsin in 1851. He resided upon a farm at Randolph until his death in 1868, when he was sixty-four years of age. He was active in local affairs, serving as justice of the peace and councilman of the town of Westford for many years. In party affiliations he was a Democrat. Religiously he was a Baptist, and was a most worthy and good man. His ancestors came from Scotland in 1664 and settled in New England, although the first of whom there is any definite record is Abel Stark, brother of General Stark, of Revolutionary fame. Nathan, son of Abel Stark, was the grandfather of Charles A. Mrs. Abel Stark, mother of our subject, died at Randolph in 1886, aged seventy-three years. She was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was a granddaughter of the celebrated Dr. William Pitt Ely, of Hanover, N. J. The Ely family has long been prominently identified with the history of that portion of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Abel Stark had eleven children, of whom Charles A. Stark was the youngest.

Charles Augustus Stark was educated in the public schools of his locality and later studied law at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1879. For some time he was engaged in practice at Chicago, but returned to Randolph and carried on the homestead for three years, and then opened up an office. May 13, 1887, he located at Rice Lake, where he has since resided, successfully engaged in a general practice. He is a Republican in politics, and for eleven years has served with conservative ability as city attorney. Mr. Stark has also served as delegate to State and congressional conventions several times, and is always sent to the county conventions, his influence and ability being generally recognized.

In March, 1889, Mr. Stark was married to Lillian M. Stults, daughter of Silas and Mary (Musson) Stults, of Rice Lake. Mrs. Stark was born in Cooks Valley, Chippewa Co., Wis. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stark, Ralph and Blanche. The family all attend the Episcopal Church. Fraternally Mr. Stark is a member of the M. W. A. and A. O. U. W., being Master Workman of Weal Lodge, and is deservedly popular in all these organizations.

THOMAS EVANS PUGH, one of Ashland's most successful contractors, who came to the city in 1887 and has ever since been active in furthering its rapid growth, is a native of Wales, and was born in the parish of Llanbister, Radnorshire, Jan. 25, 1853. His parents were Richard and Margaret (Evans) Pugh, both natives of the same locality.

Three generations of the family have come to this country. Richard Pugh came with his family in 1867, and his mother, who was left a widow in early life and who married for her second husband a man named Morgan, preceded her son by a few years. Her death occurred in Hagerstown, Md. The maternal grandfather, Rev. Thomas Evans, a Baptist minister, was born in Wales, March 31, 1775, and died in Radnorshire, Nov. 28, 1830. His wife, Mrs. Jane Evans, was born May 26, 1783, and died at Claremont, near Whitby, Ont., April 15, 1868.

When Richard Pugh came to America he made his first settlement at Aurora, Ill., but later he went to Indiana and passed the rest of his life on a farm near Wolcott. Both he and his wife were Baptists in their faith and were very active in church work. Richard Pugh was noted for his love of music, and his son carefully preserves the hymn book in which his father copied all the music by hand. For many years he lead the music in the Baptist Church in his native place. Mr. Pugh was a Republican. He was born April 20, 1820, and lived until Sept. 27, 1892. His widow still survives and lives with one of her children in Wolcott. They had children as follows: Jane E., widow of Evan A. Jones, of Wolcott, Ind.; Eleanor, Mrs. James C. Jones, of Monticello, Ind.; Richard C., of Wolcott; Thomas E.; Margaret E., who died in infancy, May 24, 1861, and John B., of Antwerp, Ohio.

Thomas E. Pugh attended school in Wales, and after coming to America, was also in the public schools of Aurora. At the age of eighteen he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and for most of his life has worked in that line. He began in Indiana, where he did some contracting, and also put up buildings in Belleville, Wis. Since 1887 Mr. Pugh has been in Ashland engaged in contracting. Among the many substantial structures he has erected may be mentioned, as among the most elaborate and well built in the city, the four Wilmarth blocks. He has also done much work in the neighboring towns. In 1896 he built his own residence, one of several houses he has built for himself, and which he still owns. During the winter of 1903-04 Mr. Pugh started a sash and door factory at 102-106 2d avenue West, equipped with modern machinery for the manufacture of all interior finish, including sash, doors, blinds, scroll sawing, turning, etc. Five men are employed in this establishment, besides a large number on his various building contracts.

In 1884 Mr. Pugh and Miss Clara B. Morley were united in marriage. Mrs. Pugh was the daughter of A. J. Morley and was born in Lafayette, Ind., where both her parents died. The children who have been born to this union are as follows: Erma and Elma, twins, born Nov. 27, 1886, and Hallee, who died Sept. 11, 1897, aged nearly eight years. The family are connected with the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Pugh is chairman of the board of trustees.

Mr. Pugh is a Republican and is much interested in public affairs, but he finds his time too much occupied for him to be active in politics. He served one term in the city council, but declined re-election on account of the press of his own duties. Fraternally he belongs to the B. P. O. E. and the M. W. A. In all relations of life he is greatly liked and highly esteemed for his useful life.

WILLIAM H. KLINE. A railroad center like Superior naturally numbers among its residents many who are brought thither by their connections with the different roads.

William H. Kline's ancestors came to this country from either Holland or Germany, and for several generations the family has lived in Pennsylvania. The grand-

father, Joseph Kline, was a farmer who lived and died in Lebanon county. His son, Joseph, Jr., was a dealer in tin and hardware at Trevorton, Westmoreland county. He married Catherine Baumgardner, also a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Her father, George Baumgardner, of Lebanon county, was a farmer and shoemaker, who lived to the advanced age of eighty years.

William H. Kline was born in Dauphin county, Pa., in December, 1853. His boyhood was passed in Northumberland county, where he attended the public schools, and then in his father's shop learned the trade of tinsmith. On reaching his majority Mr. Kline left home to begin life on his own account, and for a time was employed in mercantile houses. In 1877 he went to Nebraska and spent a year in a store there. He was next in a real estate office in Burlington, Iowa, and then spent some time in Plattsmouth, Neb., entering the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road in a clerical capacity. After several years in Plattsmouth, he was transferred to Lincoln, Neb., where he was division store keeper. In 1888 he severed his connection with the Burlington road and took a position with the Eastern railroad of Minnesota as store keeper in West Superior. Two years later he was stationed at St. Paul as chief clerk in the company's general store, and then in 1896 returned to West Superior again as store keeper. There he had charge of all the supplies on the Eastern Division of the Great Northern System, including everything east of Cass Lake and between Duluth and St. Paul.

In 1885 occurred Mr. Kline's marriage to Miss Mary J. Ford, who was born in Mexico, N. Y., the daughter of S. B. Ford, who later was a retired business man of Lincoln, Neb. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kline, Bertram T. The family are members of the Congregational Church, while fraternally Mr. Kline is a member of two orders, the Royal Arcanum and the M. W. A. In his politics he is a Republican, but has neither the time nor the inclination for an active career in the political field.

CHARLES LARSON, register of deeds of Douglas county, is a man who at a comparatively early age has achieved success solely by his industry and ability, which have enabled him to forge ahead rapidly.

Mr. Larson was the child of Lars and Christina (Swanson) Larson, whose whole lives were spent on a farm in Wilshult, Blekinge, Sweden. Lars Larson had three sons and one daughter, all of whom came to Superior. The children were Andrew, Swan, Celia, the wife of Charles A. Swanson, and Charles.

Charles Larson received a good education in his native land, completing a high school course and studying bookkeeping. Before he had entirely finished the latter he came, in 1880, to the United States and located in Superior, then little more than a small frontier village. He worked in the lumber woods, meantime applying himself diligently to mastering the English language, and with the assistance of a little private instruction, his purpose was soon fulfilled. The year 1885 witnessed the commencement of his prospecting on Vermillion Range, where he invested in lands of which he still holds possession. About four years were spent there and on the Missabi Range prospecting for timber. Mr. Larson has also made investments in the Thunder Bay gold mining district and in several other directions.

In 1870 Mr. Larson entered the engineering department of the city and for five years continued in that position. A Republican in his attitude toward public affairs, he was elected alderman from the Fifth ward in 1898 and was chosen again for that office in 1900. In the latter year he was also elected register of deeds for the county, and re-elected in 1902. In these public capacities his duties were fulfilled to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. He is connected with the K. of P., the Improved Order of Red Men, the Independent Scandinavian Workmen's Association, the Scandinavian Benevolent Association and other fraternal organizations.

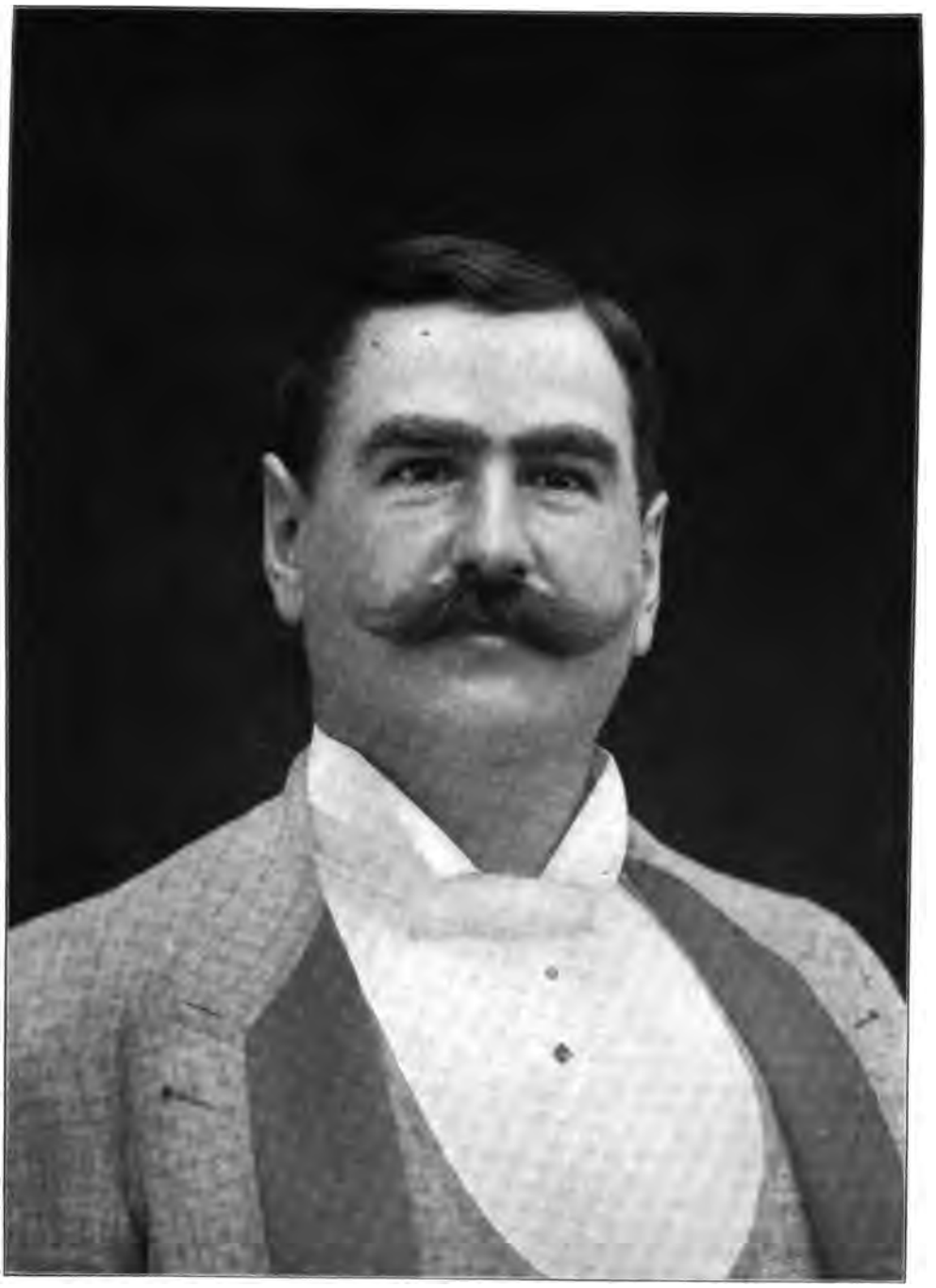
On Dec. 3, 1902, occurred the nuptials of Mr. Larson and Miss Augusta Anderson,

daughter of Andrew and Christine Anderson, of Black River Falls, Douglas Co., Wis. Mrs. Larson was born at Dalerne, Sweden, and came to this country with her parents in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are the parents of one son, born Dec. 31, 1903.

JOSEPH P. COX, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians in Northern Wisconsin, was born in Chatham, Ont., May 7, 1859, son of Dr. Joseph and Mary (O'Flynn) Cox.

Dr. Joseph Cox, the father, was an Englishman who took his medical degree in Ipswich University, and for a time occupied the chair of chemistry at that university and at Oxford. He came to Canada in 1849, living a few years at Chatham, then going to Detroit, Mich., where for some years he was professor of chemistry in the Detroit Medical College. He then went to Milwaukee, and after a time to Oconto, Wis., where he engaged in the drug business until his health gave way. His death occurred in 1889, in St. Thomas, Jamaica, where he had gone in search of renewed health. He was but fifty-nine years of age when he died and had made a name for himself in the field of chemistry, both as a teacher and as a practical chemist. He had a family of three children, of whom two survive: Dr. Joseph P., mentioned below; and Edward A., a pharmacist in Milwaukee.

Dr. Joseph P. Cox passed his boyhood in Milwaukee, where he attended the public and parochial schools, and prepared for college. He matriculated in the University of Indiana in 1876, completing the full course and graduating in 1879. Previous to this he had studied medicine with the noted physician Dr. J. Marion Sims, and in 1880 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Minneapolis, for post graduate work, also acting for some years as a demonstrator of anatomy in the college. From there he went to Sykestown, N. Dak., and then to Fort Totten, that State, as United States Post Surgeon, serving also as postmaster at Sykestown, his commission being signed by Walter Q. Gresham. While in this part of the country he acted as commissioner in the organization of Wells and other counties, in Dakota Territory, being the first commissioner appointed by Territorial Governor N. G. Ordway. Upon the completion of this work he went to St. Paul, Minn., where for some time he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1885 he accepted the management of the Eau Claire Hospital, remaining in charge several years. He went to Hayward as government physician to the Indians of Wisconsin, receiving his appointment under President Harrison, and resigning on President Cleveland's election. After this he devoted himself to his private practice, and organized and conducted the Good Samaritan Hospital at Hayward, at that time the largest lumbermen's hospital in northern Wisconsin. He remained in Hayward until 1899, becoming an important factor in local politics, and filling the position of chairman of the Republican county committee for several years. During this time he also edited the Republican *Hustler,* a political organ established by himself, through which he carried on an aggressive campaign, and succeeded in electing Myron H. McCord, as congressman from the Ninth Congressional district. He was a frequent delegate to State and Congressional conventions, and often stumped the State in the interests of party candidates. In 1899 he came to Spooner to accept the position of district surgeon of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, which he still retains. At the first election after his coming to Washburn county, he was elected chairman of the Republican County Committee, a position which he continues to fill with satisfaction to his party. Dr. Cox is a member of the International Red Cross Association, and has had personal supervision of all the work of the association in northern Wisconsin. He is health officer for the town of Spooner; surgeon for the North American Fidelity Life Insurance Company; and examining surgeon for the North British Life Insurance Company,



Joseph P. Gray

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of London, England; the New York Equity Insurance Company; the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company; the Phoenix Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.; the Guarantee Fund Life Association, of Davenport, Iowa; the K. O. T. M.; A. O. U. W.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen; Endowment Rank, K. P.; Catholic Knights of Wisconsin; and M. W. A. He is a prominent member of the B. P. O. E. In addition to all his other interests Dr. Cox has found time to invent and patent the Sims Obstetrical Brace, named in honor of his famous teacher, which meets a long felt need among physicians.

Dr. Cox was married in Hayward, to Kate E. Coe, a prominent teacher in the Sawyer county schools, and they have the following children: Mary, Fabriola, Florence and Joseph McKinley. The Doctor has long been a regular contributor to the medical journals of the country, and is about to retire from active practice and establish a periodical to be called the "Aseptic Medical Journal," a fifty page quarto devoted to the interests of physicians in America, of which he will be sole editor.

WILLIAM L. JACKSON. Duluth numbers among her business men several successful real estate dealers, and among these none is more prominent than William L. Jackson, who was born in the County of Norfolk, Ontario, Jan. 1, 1852, son of Joseph Jackson and Melinda (Dowling) Jackson.

Joseph Jackson, Sr., father of Joseph Jackson and grandfather of William L. Jackson, removed from New York State to the County of Norfolk, Ontario, about 1830. He engaged in farming there until 1849, when he joined the procession of fortune hunters bound for the golden sands of California. He started on the long trip via Cape Horn, but was taken ill with fever and was put ashore at Rio Janeiro, where he died, aged about sixty years. His widow, whose maiden name was Becker, was of German descent. She survived some years, and died aged about seventy-five. They were the parents of two sons and six daughters.

Joseph Jackson, the youngest son of Joseph, Sr., was reared on the home farm. He engaged in lumbering in Ontario, and later followed the same occupation in Tawas and Alpena, Mich., and other places, later operating a sawmill in Tonawanda, N. Y. At the present time he is serving as sheriff at Simcoe, Ontario. He was at one time a member of the Dominion Parliament. His wife, Melinda Dowling, was born in Ontario, a daughter of Thomas Dowling, who came from Ireland. She died in Simcoe, in 1878, aged forty-six years.

William L. Jackson attended the grammar schools in his native town, and when old enough to enter the business world engaged in lumbering with his father. In 1884 he came to Duluth and opened a dry goods store, in which he met with remarkable success for eighteen months, when he sold out and entered the real estate world. He has proven himself perfectly at home in the latter line, and has handled a great deal of city property. He platted and laid out Jackson's Division, adjacent to Duluth Heights. In more recent years he has confined his attention largely to pine and iron lands, deriving much profit therefrom. He has an intuitive knowledge of real estate values and is able to represent lands in a fair, straightforward way, thus winning high praise from those who do business with him.

Mr. Jackson has been twice married. In 1879 he wedded Miss Matie Booth, a native of Tonawanda, N. Y., who died March 15, 1890, aged thirty-three years. She was a member of the Disciple Church. Two children were born of this marriage: Joseph L., a fireman on the Duluth & Iron Range Road, and Ora B., now Mrs. John Litz, of Tonawanda, N. Y. In October, 1892, Mr. Jackson married (second) Miss Mary E. Francis, of Port Rowan, Ont. Both Mr. Jackson and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church and are much interested in its various works for the good of humanity. Socially he belongs to the Royal

Arcanum, which he joined in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics.

GEORGE CRAIG COOPER, a prominent attorney of Superior, Douglas county, was born in Dekalb county, Ill., May 26, 1860. His parents were James C. and Margaret E. (Newton) Cooper, the former a native of Sterling, N. Y. The ancestors of both families were distinguished for patriotic sentiments and loyal service in behalf of the government of the United States.

William Cooper, the grandfather of James C. Cooper, took part in the battle of Oswego during the war of 1812. His son, George C. Cooper, the father of James C., was a farmer who settled in Dekalb county, Ill., in 1848 and died there fourteen years later at the age of fifty-two years. He was one of the original supporters of the Republican party and a staunch advocate of its principles during the balance of his life. James C. Cooper, whose existence extended through a period of only thirty-six years, was engaged in farming in Dekalb and Lee counties in Illinois. His widow now lives in Kendall county in the same State. Her father, Rev. Daniel Newton, was a Methodist minister who was born in New York and became one of the pioneer clergymen of Wisconsin, locating at Racine in 1835. His death, which was caused by an accident, occurred at Seville, Ohio, when he had attained the age of eighty-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Walker, was born in Illinois, opposite the city of St. Louis, in 1816. Her father, David Walker, was a native of North Carolina, who removed in early life to Tennessee and fought under Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. He afterwards became one of the pioneers of Illinois, settling first in St. Clair county, and in 1826 at Ottawa, building the first house on the site of that city. He married Phoebe Findlay, a native of Wythe county, Va., whose father lost his life at the battle of Cowpens while serving in Gen. Morgan's command. Rev. Jesse Walker, a brother of David, preached the first protestant sermon ever delivered in Chicago. Another ancestor of the subject of this sketch, named James Craig, came from Ireland early in the eighteenth century, settled at East Salem, Washington Co., N. Y., and afterward joined the Continental army, serving under Col. Alexander Webster. His daughter married William Cooper, the grandfather of James C. Cooper, previously mentioned.

George C. Cooper spent his boyhood in his native county. After leaving the public schools he attended a seminary at East Pawpaw, Ill., and at the age of twenty years began the study of law in the office of Samuel Richolson, at Ottawa, Quebec. May 22, 1882, he was admitted to the bar and at once located at Huron, S. D., where he followed his profession for the next nine years. While there he took an active part in politics and was a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of that State. Since 1891 he has been a citizen of Superior, and during this interval has not only won an enviable position among the members of his profession, but has also acquired the reputation of being one of the most public-spirited citizens in Douglas county, if not in the State of Wisconsin. Among the noted cases in which he has been retained may be mentioned the impeachment case of the common council vs. Mayor Starkweather, in which he was prosecuting attorney. In 1900 he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention, supporting the candidacy of William J. Bryan, and the same year was the candidate for his party for attorney general of Wisconsin. In nearly every political campaign he has had numerous calls for his services as an orator and has gained an enviable reputation as a stump speaker. He holds a conspicuous place in the B. P. O. E., and in 1900 served as Exalted Ruler of Superior Lodge, No. 403.

In 1892 Mr. Cooper was married to Minnie A. McCullen, a native of Canada and a daughter of Alexander McCullen, of Wessington, South Dakota.

JOHN A. PETTINGILL. To John A. Pettingill, merchant and real estate deal-

er, belongs the distinction of having built the first residence in what is now the town of Iron River. His first log cabin was built in 1887, and from that day to this his life has been closely interwoven with the history of the town.

Mr. Pettingill was first attracted to the town while on a hunting trip, and after carefully looking over the land, he chose a location there and prepared to make it his future home. He offered his filing that year on the S. E. one-fourth of section 7, range 8, and put up a log cabin where the town now stands, and on the exact site of the present Grimpo house. The next July his family joined him. Even before he had secured his filings he began making extensive improvements on his land, and had erected a frame building which cost $3,000. At that time he entered upon his mercantile career, carrying a small stock of groceries and such merchandise as the needs of the settlers required.

Five years after taking up his land Mr. Pettingill decided to lay it out as a town site, and he had a tract one mile square surveyed and platted for the town of Iron River. So rapidly was that region being settled, that as soon as his advertisements appeared, purchasers responded, and within one twenty-four hours he had 150 people there looking for homes, all of whom were his guests over night—such was the open hospitality of the time and place. The new town grew apace, and its prospects were of the brightest, when July 24, 1902, the whole place was destroyed by fire, seventy-two buildings being swept away, while only five cottages on a back street were saved. This was, of course, a great misfortune for Mr. Pettingill, but still undaunted he pushed ahead, gave every encouragement possible to those who had been burned out, and within a year the town rose again with better buildings than at first. In May, 1892, Mr. Pettingill sold his mercantile interests to Hessey & Hatton, and immediately proceeded to organize a State bank. In this enterprise he was associated with his son, George L., N. C. Kelley and W. F. McEldowney. After about a year Mr. Kelley bought out the Pettingill interests. In 1896 Mr. Pettingill again established himself in the mercantile line, opening with a stock valued at $10,000, which he soon increased to $15,000. This business is now carried on by G. L. Pettingill & Co. In addition to these other interests Mr. Pettingill has dealt quite largely in outside real estate.

The man whose career we have thus far followed in Iron River, was a New Yorker by birth, born in Otsego county in 1842, a son of Alonzo and Lucy (Davis) Pettingill, all natives of New York. John received his education in the public schools and was brought up on his father's farm in New York until he was ten years old. In 1856 he went West with his parents and settled in Farmington, La Crosse Co., Wis. There he continued dealing in live stock and farming until 1887, when he took up his Bayfield county land as noted above.

Mr. Pettingill was married Dec. 29, 1862, to Ann Eliza Quiggle, who has borne him two children: George L. and Eva, now Mrs. William McEldowney, of Salem, Wisconsin.

A strong Republican in his ideas, Mr. Pettingill has always taken a leading part in local politics. In La Crosse he served one year as a member of the county board and another as chairman of the town committee. In Iron River he has been chairman of the town and has represented his party frequently in the Legislature and in county and congressional conventions. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, Salem Lodge, No. 125, having attained the Knight Templar and the Royal Arch degrees. In all the relations of life Mr. Pettingill has made an honorable record for himself and is esteemed and respected by all who know him.

COLIN JAMES McRAE, general foreman of yards of the Superior Ship Building Company, is one of the many men of Scottish blood who have helped to make northern Wisconsin what it is. Although of Scotch descent, he is himself a native of Canada and was born in Brechin, Ontario

county, Aug. 11, 1866, a son of Farquhar and Isabella (McRae) McRae.

Farquhar McRae was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, a descendant of an old Scotch clan, but came to America in 1820 and settled in Brechin, where he lived to be seventy-six years old.

By profession he was a contractor and erected a great number of buildings, being a successful business man. His wife, although of the same name, was no connection. She lived to be sixty-eight years old, and died in Brechin, the place of her birth. Her father, John McRae, was a farmer and lived to the unusual age of ninety. His son, Philip, an ex-member of the Ontario Parliament, was Reeve of the township of Mara for twenty-one years consecutively. In the family of Farquhar and Isabella McRae were eight sons and two daughters, of whom two sons are deceased. The others are Duncan, of Brechin, Ont.; William, of Denver, Colo.; Colin J.; Mary, Mrs. Harry Casey, of Perry Sound, Ont.; Christopher, a resident of Brechin; Donald, an electrician of Duluth, Minn.; Louis, of Brechin, and Flora, of Brechin.

Colin J. McRae completed his education in the public schools and then learned the trade of carpenter and builder. When eighteen years old, he left Brechin and went to British Columbia, where he worked at his trade for two years. His next venture was in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed in ship yards for another year and a half. In 1886 Mr. McRae went to Duluth, still working as a carpenter, and became foreman for a contractor who erected the Temple Opera House and many other conspicuous buildings. When the American Steel Barge Co. was organized, he entered the employ of that company as a fitter, and helped to construct the "102" and many other of the famous whaleback fleet, of which the "102" was the second built. Mr. McRae has been with the concern ever since, although the works were soon moved to West Superior, and the business name is now the Superior Ship Building Company. Since November, 1901, he has been general foreman of the yards in which from 1,000 to 1,200 men are employed.

Mr. McRae has always been a Republican, and his wide business experience along his own lines has been of great advantage in his work on the common council. In the spring of 1901 he was elected to that body from the Fifth ward and served on the committee on harbors, docks and railroads, judiciary and taxation, viaducts, streets and bridges, where his advice was most practical and valuable. In 1902 he was president of the city board of health, and in that year was a delegate to the Republican congressional convention of the Eleventh district, held at Chippewa Falls, where he supported Congressman John J. Jenkins for nomination.

On Feb. 6, 1894, Mr. McRae was married to Lizzie, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ennis, of Madison, Wis. Her father, Thomas Ennis, is a native of New York and an early settler of Dane county, Wis., where he is still living on a farm. To Mr. and Mrs. McRae have been born two children, Harold John and William Leslie. The family belong to the Catholic Church. Mr. McRae has built a pleasant home on Grand avenue, supplied with all modern comforts, and there he and his wife are the center of a large circle of friends, including the best people of the locality.

FRANK P. DOHEARTY, M. D., a physician who has been located at Butternut, Ashland county, since 1899, and has even in that brief period built up an extensive and lucrative practice, was born in Peterboro, Ontario, in 1871, but has passed practically his whole life in the United States.

The parents of Dr. Dohearty were Michael and Mary (Daley) Dohearty, the former born in Ireland and the latter in Canada. The father was a machinist by trade, a blacksmith and boilermaker, who settled in Sturgeon Bay, Wis., during the early childhood of his son, Frank, and is still a resident of that place, living retired. The doctor was the eldest of the five children

born to his parents, the others being Frederick, a bookkeeper and teacher; William H., a stenographer, and now attending Milwaukee Medical College; Anna, the wife of Joseph De Keyser, a general merchant of Pound, Wis., and Mary, a successful teacher in the public schools of Sturgeon Bay.

Dr. Dohearty was brought up in Sturgeon Bay and was given a good general education in the public schools, in which he completed the full course and was graduated. He then began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. H. C. Sebree, of Sturgeon Bay, and did sufficient preliminary work with him to matriculate at the medical school of the Northwestern University of Chicago. That year (1893) was the first time the four-years medical course was offered there, and Dr. Dohearty was one of the first men to enroll his name for it. He was graduated June 17, 1897, and for the first year and a half practiced at Crivitz, Wis., but as that town was steadily losing ground, he removed to Butternut in 1899, and there has rapidly worked up a fine practice, as he is not only the senior physician in the place, but a man of most genial disposition and affable manner.

Shortly before going to Butternut, Dr. Dohearty was united in marriage to Miss Mary Tomney, of Appleton, Wis., May 22, 1899, and they are the proud parents of three little daughters, Rose, Winifred and Ann. Dr. Dohearty is devoted to his profession and is a keen student of the medical literature of the day. He keeps in close touch with his professional confreres and is a member of the County Medical Society, the State Association and the American Medical Association. He holds the position of health officer for both the township and village of Butternut. Fraternally the doctor belongs to the M. W. A., the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is as popular in all social relations as he is professionally.

CAPT. JARVIS WHITE. The West numbers among its most valued citizens many who are descendants of the oldest New England families, and the sturdy qualities that have been inherited from those first pioneers have been a large factor in the development of the western prairies. Captain Jarvis White, whose faith in the future of Superior has done much to make it what it is, traces his ancestry back to the earliest days of New England, for he is a lineal descendant of that William White who landed from the "Mayflower" at Plymouth Rock in 1620.

Capt. White was born at Whiting, Addison Co., Vt., in 1833, the son of Nathan and Lucinda (Beals) White, natives of Massachusetts. There were six sons and one daughter in the family. Of the three now living, Jarvis White is the oldest. One brother, Nathan, who served in the Rebellion as a member of the 42d M. V. I., is a resident of Worcester, Mass. Edwin, another brother, served in the war in the same regiment, and is now residing in the same city. The oldest son was Charles, who was in the war like his brothers, but in the 152d Ill. Regiment. He was a carpenter and builder and died from the effects of a fall while engaged at his trade.

Jarvis White was about ten years of age when his parents moved from Vermont to Milford, Mass. He was educated in the public schools. In the first year of the war he enlisted as a private in Company G, 24th M. V. I., Oct. 13, 1861. The regiment first saw service at Roanoke Island under Gen. Burnside, and thence was sent to Newbern, N. C. It also participated in the siege of Morris Island, where its ranks were so depleted that the survivors were sent to Fort Marion, Fla., and there remained until the spring of 1863. In that year Mr. White re-enlisted, together with about 300 others of his regiment, and at the same time was given a furlough. But the most important part of his military experience was yet to come. He took part in Gen. Grant's Virginia campaign and was in many of those important and bloody engagements. In the battle of Deep Bottom, Aug. 14, 1864, he received a severe gun shot wound through the thigh and was

unable for several months to rejoin his regiment. When he did so he was promoted from 2d lieutenant to captain and served in that capacity until the close of the war, although in the meantime he was offered the rank of major. His troops were among the first to enter Richmond after the retreat of the Confederates, and they remained there doing garrison duty until the regiment was mustered out, Jan. 20, 1866.

After the four and a half years of service Capt. White returned to Massachusetts and engaged in mercantile business at Milford. In 1874 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, and remained in business there until 1890. He had previously secured property in what came to be known in 1888 as South Superior, and where at that time there was not a single building. He was among the first to begin building and still owns half a dozen residences erected by himself and a large number of lots well located. In 1897 he was elected to the State legislature. That same year he was appointed postmaster. He has likewise served as alderman from his ward and the complete confidence which his fellow-citizens repose in him is evidenced by the fact that these official honors have all been bestowed upon him wholly unsought by himself.

Capt. White has been twice married. His first wife, Sarah Jane Grant, died May 3, 1861, and in 1892, in Davenport, Iowa, he was married to Loretta D. Hickman. Mrs. White is a fine musician, while her artistic taste and marked love for flowers are attested by her beautiful garden and the surroundings of their home.

In 1856 Capt. White voted for Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the presidency, and he has never wavered in his allegiance to that party. In his fraternal affiliations he is a 32d degree Mason and a Knight Templar Past Commander, an honored member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R., at West Superior, and of the Loyal Legion, Chicago.

WILLIAM F. DALRYMPLE (deceased), a man of varied business interests both in the East and the West, and organizer of the Bayfield Transfer Railroad, was one of the magnates of the lumber world, and was perhaps even better known as one of the owners of the famous Dalrymple farm in North Dakota.

Mr. Dalrymple was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Sugar Grove, Warren county, April 17, 1825. Although reared to farm pursuits he was given a good education in the public schools and at the academy in Jamestown, N. Y., and after completing his studies he taught in Warren county, Pa. So satisfactory was his work that he was made superintendent of the schools of the county, a position he filled for several years. Later Mr. Dalrymple left professional work and entered the mercantile world, beginning in Pittsfield, Pa., where he operated in oil and timber lands and manufactured lumber, thus laying the foundation for the larger fortune he eventually obtained. As his wealth increased, he extended his operations into the West and bought extensive tracts of land in North Dakota and in Bayfield. The Dalrymple farm in the Red river valley, referred to above, he owned in partnership with his brother, Oliver.

In 1883 the Bayfield Transfer Railway Company was organized by Mr. Dalrymple. The first board of directors were William F. and Oliver Dalrymple, George H. Noyes, William B. Acocks and Patrick W. Purtell. Of these only Mr. Noyes now remains on the board, his associates being J. M. Smith, H. C. Hale, T. W. Dockery and B. K. Miller, Jr. The Transfer Railroad extends from Bayfield to Red Cliff, and was finally constructed in 1897. The company holds leases for two other independent lines, each six miles in length.

Mr. Dalrymple was a man of unusual energy, with shrewd business instincts, though conservative withal, and he accumulated a large fortune. His death occurred July 21, 1901, and was felt to be a distinct loss to the community.

AUGUST FRELS, a leading merchant of Taylor county, and for many years post-

master of Little Black, was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, in 1850, son of August and Caroline (Johanson) Frels, of that province. The father was a State official of roads, and lived and died in the Fatherland.

August Frels was educated in his native land, and when he was fifteen years old began his mercantile training there. In 1878 he came to America, and landed in New York. He pushed on almost immediately to Schleisingerville, where he had an uncle living on a farm, and stayed there for a short time. For two years he clerked in a store in New Holstein, and then went to Little Black, and opened a general store in that place, then just being settled, and there, since 1881, he has carried on a general merchandise trade.

Mr. Frels has always been a Republican, but although belonging to that party, in 1888, during Cleveland's first term, he was appointed postmaster, an office he has held through all succeeding administrations up to the present time. He is active in local affairs, has been one of three jury commissioners for the county, serving two terms of three years each, and he is the township school treasurer. His interest in educational questions has always been keen, and he has worked to make the schools of his locality as well equipped as possible.

Mr. Frels was married in 1880 to Regina Lehmbeck, also a native of Schleswig-Holstein and they have had two sons born to them. The eldest, August, born in 1881, is a finely educated young man, a graduate first of the Milwaukee Academy, and then of the Spencerian Business College of that city. With a naturally bright mind, well trained and conversant as he is with both German and English he should have a successful career before him. The other son, Henry, three years younger, has been given a good education in the public schools, and being naturally inclined toward a business life, is now engaged with his father in Little Black.

Mr. Frels is a man of fine business attainments and of great executive ability, qualities that have assured him a high degree of success. In public and private relations alike he has won deserved respect, for he is a good citizen, of most irreproachable character, and devoted to his wife and children, in whose society he finds his most welcome recreation.

THOMAS VINCENT BADGLEY, one of the influential and public-spirited citizens of Superior, Douglas county, is a son of Isaiah Badgley, and was born Nov. 1, 1852, in the County of Hastings, Ontario.

Grandfather Cornelius Badgley was a pioneer of County Prince Edward, Ontario, whither he came from Delaware. Although of New England descent, he remained loyal to the English cause and preferred to live under that flag. His son, Isaiah, who began life with no capital but determination and grit, became the owner of a finely improved farm. This place, which is still owned by one of Isaiah Badgley's sons, is largely devoted to fruit culture. Both Cornelius and Isaiah Badgley were active workers in the Methodist Church; the latter was a class-leader and entertained many ministers from time to time. His death in 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years, was the result of an injury. Isaiah Badgley married Therese Howard, now in her eighty-ninth year, and still living on the homestead farm. Her father met his death by drowning while comparatively a young man. Two of her brothers are prominent ministers of the M. E. Church in Canada, Rev. Nathan Howard and Rev. Erastus Howard. Isaiah and Therese (Howard) Badgley had a large family of children, of whom Thomas Vincent is the only one living in Wisconsin. Ira C. and Cornelius W. are prosperous farmers in Canada. Erastus I. has been for over twenty years a professor of Classics, Philosophy and Mental Science and now holds a chair in Victoria University, Toronto. James A., is a lumber merchant of Emerson, Manitoba. Therese E. is the widow of R. W. Graham, of Minneapolis.

Thomas Vincent Badgley and two of the brothers are graduates of Albert University, Belleville, Canada. Thomas Vincent gave special attention to the classics and to mod-

ern languages, took first class honors the second and fourth years, and was gold medalist and valedictorian of the class of 1880. After leaving college he studied law for a time in Manitoba, but before completing his law course turned his attention to real estate, in which business he was engaged for six years. After teaching three months in Duluth, as principal of the Adams school, Mr. Badgley came, in April, 1887, to Superior. Though his teaching proved very successful, he soon gave it up in favor of real estate, and in 1888 opened one of the first abstract offices in West Superior. He has a very complete set of abstracts of his own compilation, and has sold over half a million dollars worth of real estate. Mr. Badgley is also local agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York. In addition to his own property Mr. Badgley handles much real estate for non-resident investors from all parts of the world. His own residence in Central Park is one of the best homes in that suburb.

Mr. Badgley married, Aug. 14, 1882, Emma Ethelda Sills, of Belleville, Ontario, and they have two children: Clarence E. C., a student in the Blaine high school, and Mabel Blanche, also a high school student. Mr. Badgley is a Republican but is not an active politician. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and is treasurer of the trust fund of the Citizens' committee, whose object is to discourage extravagance and curtail expenditure in city and county finances. Both Mr. and Mrs. Badgley are connected with the M. E. Church, Mr. Badgley being steward of the Cummings Avenue Church. One of his most enjoyable occupations is teaching a Sunday-school class. Mr. Badgley is known as a citizen always ready to use his influence on behalf of the best interests of his city.

BYRON FERRELL, a merchant of South Superior, of the firm of B. Ferrell & Co., is one of the early settlers in his part of the city, whither he came in the spring of 1891.

Byron Ferrell was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in April, 1847, a son of William and Lucinda (Griggs) Ferrell. The Ferrell family is of Irish ancestry, but the first of the name in America came in Colonial times, and the grandfather of Byron was a soldier in the Revolution. William Ferrell had six children, only one of them a daughter, and of the five sons, three fought in the Rebellion. Austin, the oldest, enlisted in the 135th N. Y. V. He survived the war, but died a number of years ago. Homer was in the 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and his death occurred in March, 1898.

Byron Ferrell entered the service when only about seventeen and enlisted in Company F, 46th N. Y. V. I. He joined his regiment immediately after his enlistment and was in front of Petersburg during that famous siege. He was constantly under fire until the evacuation and his regiment was the second that entered the place. He was in Washington at the time of the grand review, having gone through his service without a wound, though more or less broken in health by the exposure and hardships he had undergone. He was mustered out at Elmira, N. Y., in June, 1865.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Ferrell enlisted again at Utica, N. Y., and was assigned to Company F, 9th Infantry. The 9th was at that time stationed at San Francisco, and he joined the regiment at that point. Later his company and Battery M, of the 2d Artillery, were sent to Sitka, Alaska, as that territory had been recently purchased from Russia. Mr. Ferrell remained in Alaska for a year and eight months. In 1869 orders were issued to reduce the army to 25,000 men, and this resulted in the consolidation of the 9th and the 17th regiments. Company F, therefore, left Sitka and proceeded to Plum Creek, Neb., where it was consolidated with Company I, 17th Inf., though the name of Company F, of the 9th regiment, was retained. In April, 1870, Mr. Ferrell was mustered out at Omaha, having served in all nearly four years.

Returning to New York, Mr. Ferrell found conditions less promising for him than farther West, and in 1871 he located

at Tomah, Monroe Co., Wis., in which State he has remained ever since. While at Tomah, in December, 1887, he was married to Miss Tena Laib, who has borne him four boys, William D., George B., Frank J. and Homer.

Mr. Ferrell is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R. In his political sympathies he is a Democrat and while not taking a specially active part in local affairs, he is regarded as essentially one of the good citizens of the town.

DAN DANIELSON, Esq., an attorney and magistrate of Superior, Douglas county, was born in the parish of Tveta, Vermland, Sweden, Feb. 26, 1870. He was the son of D. O. and Anna L. (Larson) Danielson, whose whole lives were passed in the home province of Vermland.

The paternal grandmother was a native of England. She married Olaf Danielson, who was in early life a sea-captain but later gave up the sea and settled down as a farmer in Vermland. Their son, D. O. Danielson, was an influential citizen and filled a number of elective offices in that locality. Besides managing his farm, he was in the grain business.

Dan Danielson attended the public schools and took a four years course at a State school at Amal. He then studied law with the Circuit judge at Tveta. In July, 1888, he came to the United States and after spending one year at Duluth, settled permanently at Superior. In the latter place, he first opened a book and music store, but after about six months he gave this up and began dealing in real estate. The business he continued until the fall of 1891. In that year he was elected justice of the peace, and has since, during the absence of the regular judge, often served an municipal judge. In his legal practice he has made a specialty of real estate law. In 1899, to fill a vacancy, he was appointed by Mayor Dietrich a member of the board of education, was re-appointed in 1900 by Mayor Parker and re-appointed in 1903 by Mayor O'Hare. He was married May 4, 1892, to Octavia C. Osberg. Mrs. Danielson was born in Neillsville, Wis. They have one child, named Russell Osberg. The judge is a member of the Star of Bethlehem and of the Grand Commandery, Woodmen of the World.

SCHOOLS OF RUSK COUNTY, WIS. The schools of Rusk county, Wis., are under the charge of Prof. W. N. Mackin, a well known educator whose long experience combined with judgment, tact and scholarship, admirably fits him for the work.

The second school within the limits of what is now Rusk county was held in a room rented at Ladysmith in what was the "Corbett Hotel," now the "Manly Hotel," and was opened in the fall of 1884 by Miss Mary Grandmaitre as teacher. Previous to the creation of Rusk county, in 1900, there were graded schools at Glen Flora, Weyerhauser, Apollonia, Tony, Warner (now Ladysmith), and Bruce, all having been established as two department schools, and are now State graded of the first class. Since the organization of Rusk county, graded schools have been established at Ingram and Hawkins, but these have not been advanced to the first class as yet. The high school buildings are fine structures and are a credit to the citizens.

From Superintendent Mackin's report to the board of supervisors of the county, for the school year ending in June, 1903, it is learned that six new districts were created that year and since then five more have been added, making a total of fifty-three districts. Twenty new buildings have been erected in the county for school purposes since June, 1902, and since that time the number of teachers has been increased accordingly, there being eighty-three employed at present. The salaries for the year ending June, 1903, amounted to $19,205.60, which was $4,320.40 more than the previous year. The teachers are well paid, and their efficiency is attested by certificates of high grade, fifteen of the number having State certificates, seven first grade, fifteen

second grade and thirty-eight third grade. One-half of the whole number of teachers have received professional training and many of them are graduates of normal schools.

Superintendent Mackin has labored untiringly to bring the schools of the county to the highest possible state of efficiency. On many occasions he has urged the centralization of schools and transportation of pupils, which methods, when adopted, give the students the advantage of graded school work, an advantage which is alike apparent to both teachers and parents. In their superintendent Rusk county has an enthusiastic worker, and the results of his efforts may best be judged by comparing the present educational status of the schools of this county with that of others under the same conditions.

PATRICK J. MUNGAVIN has been roadmaster of the Lake Superior division of the Northern Pacific railroad since 1882, and he is known as one of the most indefatigable workers on that division and one of the most reliable men the company has in this region.

Mr. Mungavin was born March 26, 1849, in County Clare, Ireland, son of Michael and Judith (Minogue) Mungavin, who came to the United States in 1850, settling on a farm in Vermont. The father engaged in railroad work. In a few years the family removed to Chesterton, Ind., where Mr. Mungavin carried on a farm and grocery store, and he died there August, 1869, at the age of nearly fifty years. He took considerable interest in the public affairs of the community in which he settled, and was a Democrat in political sentiment. His widow still lives at Chesterton, aged more than three score years and ten.

Patrick J. Mungavin received his education in the public schools, and during his youth worked on the farm and in a sawmill. At the age of nineteen he left home and spent the next several years traveling in the South and West, engaged most of the time at lumbering or on steamboats. Since 1872 he has been at railroad work, in that year entering the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, with which he continued seven years, in various capacities. Upon the termination of his connection with that company he received a very complimentary letter from Mr. Phillips, the superintendent of construction and general manager of the road, which he still preserves. In May, 1879, Mr. Mungavin became an employe of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, with which he has ever since remained. His first employment was as brakeman, but after five months he became a conductor, and because of his industrious habits and persistent devotion to duty he rose in time to his present position, that of roadmaster of the Lake Superior division. His office is in Duluth, but his duties take him all over the Lake Superior region. Mr. Mungavin has never relaxed his perseverance as a worker, and he is often engaged far into the night, long after his subordinates have finished their day's work. This tireless attention to the details of his numerous duties has won him a high place in the confidence of his employers, and he enjoys an excellent reputation among his superiors on the railroad and commands the highest respect of the men under him.

Mr. Mungavin was married, in 1883, to Miss Mary Tierney, a native of Kentucky, whose father, Peter Tierney, was an early settler of Brown county, Wis. Six children have blessed this union, namely: Mary, Thomas, Catherine, Laura, James and Florence. The family are Catholics in religious faith. Their home is in Superior, and they are among the most respected residents of that place.

REV. JOHN H. NASON. Among the various philanthropic institutions at the Head of the Lakes, none are more creditable to their patrons than the Lake Superior Mission and the Douglas County Humane Society. While the noble work accomplished by their organizers could not have been carried out without the co-operation of many benevolent people, their establishment

and continued existence is chiefly due to the earnest enthusiasm, energy and perseverance of Rev. John H. Nason.

Mr. Nason was born at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., July 7, 1840, to Rev. John and Sarah Caroline (Lee) Nason. His paternal grandfather, a descendant of an old Puritan family, removed from Maine to Central New York in 1806. His son, Rev. John Nason, entered the Methodist ministry in early life, but owing to ill-health, retired to a farm, and the last years of his life were spent at Blodgett's Mills, N. Y., where he reached the age of eighty-two. Sarah Lee Nason was a foster daughter of Adam Hesler, of Cazenovia, N. Y., and died at an early age.

John H. Nason received an academic education in the schools of Homer, and there fitted himself for the ministry. His reading was largely done in the home library, with little other assistance or direction than that afforded by his father. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church in 1862, and after filling pastorates at several different points in New York and Pennsylvania, in 1882 he went to Minnesota and engaged in the home mission work. After about ten years at Fairmont, Anoka and Montevideo, in August, 1892, he located at Superior for the purpose of beginning similar work among the lumbermen, boatmen, frontier settlers and other neglected classes in that pioneer region. His sister, Miss Emma C. Nason, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., had inaugurated the work about three years earlier through traveling evangelists.

In the beginning the enterprise was a private one and in September, 1893, they opened the mission house, furnishing cheap meals and lodgings, a reading room and frequent religious services. The scope of the work gradually increased, and in September, 1900, the establishment was incorporated, being now managed by a board of directors. Rev. Mr. Nason has been the superintendent of the mission for several years and has ever been found an indefatigable worker in this noble cause, as well as in other philanthropic enterprises. The work has many phases, one of which is the distribution of religious literature and standard secular reading through the lumber camps, the railroad and mining villages, and on the boats visiting Superior, a branch of its activities which is constantly being enlarged. Evangelists are sent out among the remote farming settlements of the Northwest, while still another department which has accomplished a wonderful work is that which is engaged among unfortunate women and children.

For eight years, from 1894 to 1902, Mr. Nason was agent of the Douglas County Humane Society, under the appointment of Gov. Upham, and did much while in that office for the protection of neglected children and animals. The work to which Mr. Nason expects to give the balance of his busy life, however, is that of the mission which he has been instrumental in establishing, and which has been very successful along the lines of work it has undertaken. The mission is now preparing to construct a commodious three-story brick building at a cost of $30,000, as a home for the friendless and as the headquarters of its rapidly-growing missionary work.

W. D. TYLER, now serving his second term as county clerk of Iron county, has been for several years a resident of Hurley. He was born on a farm in Manitowoc county, Wis., March 22, 1861, his parents being J. O. and Lauretta (Rickaby) Tyler, both natives of New York State. J. O. Tyler was brought up on a farm and followed the occupation of farmer in New York State until he was twenty-one years of age. He then came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Manitowoc county, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1895. He served five years in the Union army during the Civil war, as a member of the 14th W. V. I., and was wounded in the left hip at the battle of Cold Harbor. His wife died on the Wisconsin farm in 1888. Their children were as follows: H. M., a merchant of Northport, Wis.; Alvira, deceased; W.

D.; Bertha, deceased; Emma, wife of J. E. Daefter, of Marinette, Wis.; Eva, wife of E. C. Barrows, of Nashville Center, Minn.; and Almira, wife of W. E. Wallace, of Truman, Minnesota.

W. D. Tyler, like his father before him, grew up on the farm. He received but little education and at the age of thirteen left home and went into the lumber regions of Wisconsin, where he worked for six years. He then tried his fortune in North Dakota, finding employment there at various occupations for five years. Returning to his native State, he secured employment with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, as agent at Glenbeulah. He remained with the Northwestern road for thirteen years, acting as agent at different stations, his longest stay being at Saxon, where he was agent for ten years. In 1900 he was elected as the Republican candidate for county clerk of Iron county and is now serving his second term in that office, his residence being in Hurley.

On Oct. 26, 1892, Mr. Tyler married Lillian Barrows, of Winnebago City, Minn., and they have two children, Lyle, aged eleven, and Laura, seven, both attending school. Mr. Tyler is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Iron Ore Camp No. 3718, of Hurley, and of Gogebic Camp No. 88, Knights of Pythias.

MAHLON P. BARRY, an influential citizen of Rice Lake, Barron Co., Wis., was born at Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1836, a son of Rev. Alfred C. and Adelia (Robertson) Barry, both natives of New York State.

Grandfather Azel Barry for many years a magistrate at Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1840 moved to Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Honey Creek, Racine county, where he lived to be nearly seventy years of age. His wife, Dinah E. Butler, came of Revolutionary stock.

Rev. Alfred C. Barry, the father, who was a Universalist minister, came to Wisconsin in 1846. He was one of the most eloquent preachers of his day, and for many years had charge of the church of his faith at Racine, and was also stationed at Elkhorn. His wife was born in Delavan county, N. Y. She lost her father when a child, and her mother, Mrs. Susanna Robertson, spent the remainder of her life at Racine.

Mahlon P. Barry was carefully educated, attending first the schools of his neighborhood, then Racine high school and the college of the same city, after which he became a traveling salesman for the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., and thus continued for several years. April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, W. V. I., and was honorably discharged in July, 1862. He served in the famous Iron Brigade and enlisting as a private, was discharged as quartermaster sergeant.

Returning home, Mr. Barry became traveling freight agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and later general lumber agent for that same road. Still later he became general freight agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with headquarters at St. Paul, and thus continued for five years. In 1894 he located at Rice Lake, taking charge of the construction and operation of the Blueberry Railroad between Cameron and Rice Lake, and was its general manager and only resident official for five years, or until that road was sold to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad. Since then Mr. Barry has been engaged in a general real estate and fire insurance business and represents some of the leading companies in his line. Mr. Barry has been appointed justice of the peace and is proving a very efficient and capable man in the right place. In religious matters he attends the Christian Science Church. Like many of the old soldiers, he is prominent in the G. A. R., belonging to M. W. Heller Post, No. 166, of which he is commander. He is also a 32d degree Mason and belongs to De Molay Commandery, of Lyons, Iowa.

PETER EIMON, Vice-President of the Twohy-Eimon Mercantile Co., and one of the most successful business men of

West Superior, Douglas county, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Dane county, May 29, 1866.

Mr. Eimon's ancestors were farmers in Norway, and his parents, Ole and Sarah (Thomley) Eimon, were natives of Northland, in that country. The former came to the United States about 1860 and settled on a farm in Dane county, Wis., later moving to Osseo, Trempealeau county, where he now lives, aged seventy-eight years. Mrs. Sarah (Thomley) Eimon died at Osseo in 1886, when fifty-five years of age.

Peter Eimon attended the public schools of Trempealeau county and took a course in the Business College at Whitehall, Wis. He began his business career as a clerk in a general store at Pigeon Falls, whence he went to Osseo, and in 1889 came to West Superior, opening a retail grocery store which developed into a large grocery and provision business. In 1895 the Eimon Mercantile Company was incorporated, Peter Eimon, president. July 1, 1902, this concern was consolidated with the Twohy Mercantile Co., and has since been known as the Twohy-Eimon Mercantile Co., of which he is vice-president. This company sells more goods than any other jobbing house in the city. Mr. Eimon has also a large, well improved farm near Cooperstown, N. D., which he secured as "wild land" in 1883.

On Dec. 29, 1892, Mr. Eimon and Josephine Ekern, of Pigeon Falls, Wis., were married, and two children have come to them, Perry and Orra. The family is connected with the Norwegian Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Eimon is a director.

Mr. Eimon is a member of the local lodge of Masons, of Terminal Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the M. W. A., and K. M. He has been a lifelong Republican, but is not an office-seeker. Mr. Eimon is one of the comparatively small number who came to West Superior in its infancy, and who have been steadily identified with its growth and progress. He has the confidence and esteem of his associates in all the relations of life.

LAWRENCE BRENNEN, street commissioner of West Superior since his appointment in April, 1900, and a servant of the municipality in several capacities, has been a resident of that city since 1889. Mr. Brennen is a native of New Orleans, La., where he was born in April, 1853.

Lawrence Brennen, Sr., the father of our subject, was born in Ireland, but came to America and was employed for many years on the boats of the lower Mississippi, with his residence in New Orleans. He was accidentally drowned from the steamboat "James Montgomery," when his son and namesake was only a little boy. After his death his widow removed with her children to Louisville, Ky., where Lawrence passed many years of his early life. When the Rebellion came the boy was much too young to be accepted as a soldier, but, filled with the enthusiasm and the excitement that pervaded the people in those troublesome times, he resolved to share as far as possible the experience of a soldier. He was then only about ten years old, but large for his years, and succeeded in getting into the command of Gen. Rosseau in the capacity of drummer boy. He accompanied the army as far as Chattanooga, Tenn., whence he was returned to his home at Louisville, chiefly through the efforts of his mother.

But the spirit of adventure with which Mr. Brennen was possessed, even as a boy, was by no means subdued, and he soon after secured a position on the steamer "Charmer," which was engaged in carrying supplies for the army between Evansville, Ind., and Nashville, Tenn. This was an exciting and dangerous business, as guerrillas lined the banks of the Cumberland and were ever on the alert to annoy and capture any Union boat navigating that stream. Not far from Clarksville, Tenn., on the Cumberland, an attack of this kind occurred and Mr. Brennen received a shot, evidently from a concealed guerrilla, which severely injured one of his arms. He was many weeks in recovering from his wound and the effect of the rebel bullet is still plainly in evidence.

Some time later, while employed on board the steamer "St. Patrick," which plied between Louisville and Memphis with supplies, Mr. Brennen had another exciting ex-

perience. On arriving at Cairo, on the way down, the Union authorities at that place became suspicious of the real character of the boat and conceived the idea that she might be in the service of the Confederates instead of the Union forces. The cargo was therefore removed and the boat and crew sent to Paducah, Ky. Military conditions were such that it was difficult to get away from Paducah, and Mr. Brennen, with the others in a like condition, remained there for some time. They were finally taken before Gen. John M. Palmer, who was in command, and Mr. Brennen, boy that he was, plead his cause for release with much earnestness. He was finally put on board the flagship "Blackhawk" and served on that boat for a time, but eventually reached home in safety. Certainly his war experiences, as a boy not yet in his 'teens, were equal to those of many an enlisted soldier. Mr. Brennen has now in his possession an autograph letter from Gen. Palmer, written in reply to one he addressed to that brave old soldier in 1896, which he justly prizes very highly. In his letter Mr. Brennen referred to the incident above narrated, and the general in his reply expressed a remembrance of the same, although after an interval of more than thirty years.

Louisville was Mr. Brennen's home for a time following the war, and there his mother died. That broke up the home, and for more than twenty-five years Mr. Brennen worked on steamboats on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. For the last thirteen years of that time he was with the "Diamond Joe" steamboat line company, and during the last seven years he resided at Dubuque, Iowa. In 1889, owing to his long and successful experience in steamboating, he was invited to go to the Head of the Lakes and take charge of the business of the Northern Steamship Company. He accepted the proposition and for six years successfully conducted the affairs of this company. Since that time he has been otherwise employed.

Mrs. Brennen was formerly Miss Viola Shinoe, and was married in 1887. She has a son and two daughters, Thomas, Olive and Ethel.

Mr. Brennen is a strong Republican in his views and is active in the interest of his party. For the four years previous to his appointment as street commissioner he was a member of the city council, serving as alderman of his ward from 1895 to 1899. The aims of fraternal organizations appeal to him, and he is a member of both the Odd Fellows and the Order of the Maccabees. Mr. Brennen's public record has made him very generally esteemed as a citizen, and his personal character has won him many warm friends.

AUGUST DOENITZ. Industry and perseverance, when backed by good native ability, always bring their own reward, and seldom more unmistakably than in the case of August Doenitz, register of the United States Land Office, Ashland, who has forced his way forward until he is now classed among the most influential citizens of Ashland and of Northern Wisconsin. He was born in Weisenfels, Germany, Aug. 21, 1854.

August Doenitz, Sr., and his wife Fredericka (Sultze) Doenitz, parents of our subject, came from Germany, their native land, in 1873, and went first to Sheboygan county, Wis., where they bought a farm in the town of Greenbush, and later removed to a farm in Waushara county, where the father died Dec. 18, 1885. His widow is still living there. Her father, Heinrich Sultze, had come to this country in 1854 and was one of the pioneers of Greenbush, Wis., where he pre-empted land and operated a grist and sawmill. He died Jan. 23, 1875, at the age of seventy, and his wife, Fredericka, died April 12, 1889.

August Doenitz (2) was about nineteen years old when the family came to Wisconsin. For the first few years he worked on his father's farm, then went to Plymouth, Wis., to learn the tinner's trade, and after three years opened a hardware store at Plainfield, Wis., and also dealt in agricultural implements. In 1888 he concluded

that Ashland offered a more inviting field, so he removed again, and opened a tin shop there, finding that occupation better for his health than something more confining. Shortly he organized the Ashland Screen and Manufacturing Company, in which he was the principal stockholder and the manager, and he still retains an interest in the concern. He is also secretary of the Fahrig Metal Company.

Politics offered a congenial field to Mr. Doenitz and his active career in that line began when, after a few years' residence in Ashland, he was elected to the county board of supervisors. He served two years, and during that period was chairman of the board. He was nominated for the assembly, but declined that he might promote the election of C. A. Lamerieux as State senator. Jan. 12, 1898, he was appointed register of the United States Land Office at Ashland, and was reappointed April 5, 1902. His unflagging interest in politics has taken him all over Northern Wisconsin, and he has become both well known and influenial. He has been a delegate to many of the State and congressional conventions.

At Plymouth, Wis., Nov. 9, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Doenitz to Miss Hulda Ackerman, who was born in Rhine, Sheboygan county, Oct. 3, 1857, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ackerman. There have been two children from this union: Otto, a student of the Wisconsin University, and Norma, a student in the Ashland high school.

Mr. Doenitz was reared in the Lutheran faith and still holds to the teachings of that church. He is a prominent Mason and belongs to Ashland Commandery No. 22, K. T., Wisconsin Consistory, Valley of Milwaukee, and Tripoli Temple N. M. S. He is in every sense a self-made man and started in life not only handicapped by slender means, but by utter ignorance of the language of his adopted country. He studied English not only in the evening, but at every possible opportunity until he mastered it. He began working for $150 a year, and from that humble beginning has worked his way along until he now has a competence.

WILLIAM JOSEPH LEADER is one of the most efficient and popular officials of Douglas county. He was born in Galena, Ill., a son of John and Lenora (O'Donoghue) Leader.

The ancestors of the Leader family migrated in the sixteenth century from England to Cork, Ireland, where members of the family have ever since been prominent. John Leader, father of William Joseph, came from Cork about 1840 and located at Syracuse, N. Y. In 1850 he went to Galena, where for several years he taught school. After this he spent a few years in gold mining in Idaho, and still later was employed as a clerk by the Illinois Central Railroad. His last years were spent in retirement, and he died in January, 1894, at the age of sixty-six. Mrs. Lenora Leader comes of an old family of County Kerry, Ireland, where she was born. She is still living at Galena, aged seventy years.

William J. Leader was graduated when sixteen years old from the Galena high school. He learned telegraphy in the Illinois Central station, and was employed as telegrapher at various places in Illinois, Missouri, Texas and other States. For five years he was train dispatcher for the Wabash Railroad at Springfield, Ill. In 1884 he went to Washburn in charge of a crew of longshoremen on the docks built by the Omaha Railway Company. He became first cashier of the Omaha station at Superior in the fall of 1884 and remained there until the spring of 1887, when he was elected assessor for the town of Superior, which included most of Douglas county. The following year he was made deputy county clerk, in 1890 deputy county treasurer, and in February, 1891, was appointed county clerk to fill a vacancy. He filled the latter position about two years, and he has ever since been connected with that office, being now deputy county clerk. Mr. Leader has held his position under successive incumbents of the office of county clerk and is considered one of the most capable of the public officials of Douglas county. In 1887 the value of property in West Superior began to rise rapidly. Mr. Leader has invested

quite extensively in real estate and has bought and sold considerable property.

Mr. Leader married in 1882 at Dallas, Texas, Maggie Caton, a daughter of Michael Caton, a farmer of New Diggings, Wis. Mr. Caton is now living at Desmet, S. D. Mr. and Mrs. Leader are the parents of three children, Cora, Catherine and Honora.

Mr. Leader is secretary of St. Francis Xavier Church at Superior. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. and C. O. F. He has always been an advocate of free trade, and contributes liberally to campaign literature and other political publications. Mr. Leader is a Democrat, but is very popular with local Republicans.

ICHABOD BROWNELL HILL, who enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest living natives of the State of Wisconsin, was born in Baraboo, Jan. 8, 1842. He was the son of Valencia B. and Mary J. (Johnston) Hill, both born in Colchester, Vt. His paternal grandfather came from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Vermont before the Revolutionary war; he was a physician and surgeon by profession and did some service in that line at the battle of Plattsburg.

Valencia B. Hill, while yet a young man, was foreman of the Lake Champlain Lumber Co., but soon caught the fever for western immigration and went to Wisconsin. The family reached that State during the Black Hawk war and were obliged to take refuge in Fort Winnebago until peace was restored. Then Mr. Hill selected a clearing on Webster's Prairie, about three miles above the present city of Baraboo, on the Baraboo river. In company with "Abe" Woods, a well known pioneer of Sauk county, he opened a trading post, which they conducted for several years, skillfully avoiding any difficulties with the Sauks. Mr. Hill built the first dam on the Baraboo river and put up a saw mill. This was washed out the next year, but he rebuilt it about a mile farther up the stream and continued there in the lumber business for fifteen years or more. Thence he removed to a farm in Hillsboro, Vernon Co., Wis., the town and village being named after the Hill family. Here he died in 1857, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife, Mary J. Hill was of Scotch-Irish lineage, the daughter of a farmer near South Bend, Ind., where he died. Her mother, a Miss Knight, was his second wife. Mrs. Hill had four brothers, the shortest of whom was six feet, two inches in height and weighed over two hundred pounds. Mr. and Mrs. Hill had eight children, two dying in infancy. Those who lived to maturity were: Cornelia J., Mrs. Jas. Mack, who died in Kansas; Caroline, Mrs. F. Willey; Icahbod B.; William E., who lives in Virginia; Mary M.; and Evaline, the widow of D. J. J. Hamilton. The home of the three surviving daughters is Marquette, Kan. William E. Hill spent three years in the United States Army during the Civil war, serving first in the Tenth Wisconsin Battery and later in the 5th U. S. Regulars.

Ichabod Brownell Hill attended the public schools at Hillsboro, living on the home farm until he was fifteen years old, when he began to earn his own livelihood. When the Rebellion broke out he enlisted, May 10, 1861, and for the next four years, in the Army of the Potomac, he endured all the privation and suffering which that active service entailed, until, in July, 1865, he was discharged as Orderly Sergeant. Enlisting in Co. I, 6th W. V. I., at first for three years, he was among those whose first appearance at Madison, fitted out in regalia of their own individual selection, afforded cause for much amusement until the proper uniforms were supplied. The season of 1861 was spent near Washington. In all the subsequent campaigns of the famous "Iron Brigade" Mr. Hill took part, and was one of the twelve still in the ranks at the final discharge, while of the ninety men who went out in the company only one escaped without wounds. Sixteen of the number were killed at Gettysburg and eleven at Gainesville. Mr. Hill was wounded in each of these engagements and at the battle of

ICHABOD B. HILL

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the Wilderness he was left on the field for dead. At Gainesville his right leg was splintered but he managed to hobble about a mile when he overtook an ambulance and forced the driver to take him into the Union lines, the Confederate Cavalry being close behind them. After the Wilderness he was detailed as a scout, having done much duty previously in that line, and also was on secret service duty in Washington and vicinity, so that he was with the regiment only at intervals. When Richmond fell he was returning from Ohio in charge of a squad of deserters. Twice he was taken prisoner, once at Gettysburg, during the first day, when he escaped through the assistance of a Confederate officer whom he had previously befriended while guarding him as a prisoner; and again at Hatcher's Run, where he remained in prison about ten days. Thus his experiences were of the most varied order and he saw much of both the horrors and glories of war.

After the war Mr. Hill followed the carpenter trade at Hillsboro, also farming there and at Bloomer, Wis. Four years he spent at Fergus Falls, Minn., and several more at Barnesville, Minn., where he acted as superintendent of construction on elevators and other buildings. Since 1890 he has lived at Superior, contracting. When he located there there were few buildings south of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, and he has seen the main part of the city grow up about him. Both in Superior and in the other towns where he has lived he has taken an active part in local politics, holding various offices. In principle he is a Democrat, but on local questions has always taken an independent stand. He is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R. His church affiliations are with the Methodist Church.

On December 24, 1865, Mr. Hill was married to Margaret J. Church, daughter of Truman and Elizabeth Church, of Hillsboro, Wis. Mrs. Hill was born in Indiana, but came in infancy to Green county, Wis., and thence to Hillsboro. Her father, an old soldier who served twenty-two months in the 10th Wis. Battery, died in 1893 at Wonewoc, aged seventy-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have two sons and three daughters living and have lost an infant son. The others are Frank Hill, of Superior; Ford, in Dakota; Florence and Clara, graduates of the Superior High School; and Helen, a graduate of the Superior Normal School and now engaged in teaching in that city.

MICHAEL N. OISTAD. In the death of Michael N. Oistad, Washburn lost not only one of its prosperous and influential business men, but also a citizen whose sincerity of purpose and rectitude of life made his example one of great worth in the community, and the universal respect in which his fellow citizens held him was amply demonstrated by the large attendance at his funeral services, the largest assembly on such an occasion ever known in Washburn. Mr. Oistad was born in Torpen, Norway, May 28, 1863, and his death occurred in Washburn, May 11, 1901, but in this short span of life he had achieved as much as many men accomplish in a much longer time.

The parents, Nels Oistad and Julia, his wife, are still living on a farm in Norway, and there Michael was reared and in that country secured a good common school education. The youth at the age of eighteen came to America and made his way westward from New York to Wisconsin, where he had relatives in Black Earth, Dane county, and for four years was occupied there in a general store kept by his uncle, H. M. Nordrum. During this period Mr. Oistad studied diligently to master the English language, being his own teacher in the main, and also took a business course in Madison. About 1885 he left Black Earth and spent two years in a Duluth wholesale grocery establishment. From that point he went to Washburn, where he worked in a retail grocery store for a few months. Then in partnership with Albert Paulson he bought the stock and business. After a few years Mr. Oistad bought out Mr. Paulson and continued the establishment alone until his death.

Within two years after engaging in the grocery business the firm built a two-story residence and store, and later a one-story building was erected on the adjoining property, all of which came eventually into the possession of Mr. Oistad. Beginning with only his savings, he was uniformly successful in business and also invested quite largely in western pine lands.

Mr. Oistad's marriage to Miss Carrie Paulson, the daughter of Peter C. and Andrina (Anderson) Paulson, of Black Earth, occurred June 27, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Paulson came from Norway in early life, settled permanently at Black Earth, and there reared a large family, eight of whom are still living. Three reside in Washburn: Mrs. Oistad, Annie, now Mrs. Kenney, and Albert. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Oistad, with her three children, Elmer, Alice and Raymond, has continued to make her home in Washburn. In the spring of 1901 Mr. Oistad had begun making preparations for a visit to his parents in Norway, on which he was to be accompanied by his family. These calculations were cut short by his untimely illness and death, resulting in a serious disappointment to all parties concerned.

Mr. Oistad was one of the organizers of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, and always a most influential member of the society, with which his family are still connected. He was a Republican in politics, but while he was always well posted in local questions and had served for one year as supervisor, he was never an active partisan. In a business way Mr. Oistad was connected with the Retail Grocers' Association, and was also vice-president of the Washburn Ice Company. Fraternally he was a member of the Masonic order, and of the Independent Order of Foresters. In all relations of life he displayed in a marked degree the faculty of making and keeping friends.

JAMES ATKINSON, one of the capable and successful business men of Rice Lake, Barron Co., Wis., was born at St. Louis, Mo., April 20, 1852, a son of Dr. John R. and Sarah Ann (Selkirk) Atkinson.

Dr. John R. Atkinson was a native of Liverpool and studied medicine in England. He came to the United States when a young man, locating in Illinois. Later he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in a large practice for some years. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the Union army and was made paymaster of the Western division. For three years he was engaged in that service and did valiant service of many kinds for his country.

At the close of the war Dr. Atkinson went to New York and speculated on Wall street, where he met with reverses, a man of his integrity of purpose and broadness of mind not being fitted to cope with those who make manipulation of stocks their life business. He afterwards became city editor and dramatic critic of the New York *News*, a Democratic paper, although he himself was a Republican. The death of this truly great man occurred at Quebec when he was sixty-five years of age, and the world thereby lost a man of unusual attainments, both as a physician and an author. Dr. Atkinson was related to the famous Howard family of England, and was a half brother of Dr. Robert Dunglison, of Philadelphia, author of the Dunglison Medical Directory. His widow died at Quebec at about the same age as her husband. She was a daughter of Alexander Selkirk, who came from Scotland, a lineal descendant of his namesake "Robinson Crusoe," and who for some time acted as bookkeeper for a firm of iron manufacturers at St. Louis.

James Atkinson was educated in a private school on Broad street, Philadelphia, studied bookkeeping at Gregar Munford's business college and has occupied positions of trust and responsibility, where his knowledge of that science has stood him in good stead.

In February, 1879, he located at Rice Lake to take the position of timekeeper for Knapp, Stout & Co., well-known lumbermen. Two years later he became bookkeeper, and still later, chief manager of the

interests of this firm at Rice Lake for a number of years. After the business was sold to the Wisconsin Power Co., Mr. Atkinson was its chief manager for a time and still looks after the real estate interests of that vast corporation in the vicinity. In addition to his other interests, Mr. Atkinson has become the owner of some valuable lands, and in handling them has built up a very flourishing real estate business.

In politics Mr. Atkinson is a Democrat and he has served several years as a member of the council of Rice Lake, and during his last term he was president of that body.

Mr. Atkinson married first in 1870, Laura Nedeau, who died in 1878, leaving two children, now deceased. In 1880, Mr. Atkinson married Anna Peterson, of Rice Lake, who died about 1885, leaving no children. His third wife was Florence E. Gibbs, of Chicago, born at Reed's Landing, Minn., a most charming lady, refined and cultured, an earnest worker in the Presbyterian Church. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Ruth, Montgomery and Neal. Mr. Atkinson is himself a Catholic and he belongs to the M. W. A.

EDWARD L. HANTON. The growth of South Superior has occurred largely since 1891, and among those who came at that time and have assisted in the development of the place was Edward L. Hanton.

Mr. Hanton was born in 1858 in the town of Burns, La Crosse Co., Wis. His father, Joseph Hanton, now deceased, was one of the pioneers of that place, and there reared his family of twelve children, four of whom are no longer living. Edward Hanton received his early education in the public schools and was reared to the useful life of a farmer's lad, but he found this less to his taste than a more active business life, and he finally started out in West Salem in the livery business. After three years there he moved to South Superior in 1891 and engaged first in the hotel business; later he was employed in the Labelle Wagon Works, for three years was connected with the fire department and has since then been in the real estate and insurance business.

On Dec. 25, 1883, Mr. Hanton was united in marriage with Miss Belle Shoemaker, of Sparta, Wis., and to them have come three children, Carl, Leone and Arthur. The first named is a student at the University of Wisconsin.

In his political opinions Mr. Hanton is a Democrat and has displayed an active interest in the municipal life of the city. He served two years as a member of the county board of supervisors, and in 1901 he was elected alderman from the 8th ward. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Modern Woodmen of America.

DEXTER HAVENS SMITH, M. D., is a successful physician of Hurley, Iron county, where he has been in active practice for the last two or three years. He was born in Weedsport, N. Y., July 23, 1866, son of John H. and Julia A. (Havens) Smith. John H. Smith was a native of Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he grew up and attended school. After leaving school he learned the trade of carpenter, at which he worked for a time in his native town. He soon, however, moved to Weedsport, where he went into the grain business, becoming the owner of an elevator which he operated for some time. Later he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, settling for a while in San Francisco. He did some prospecting and was fairly successful, but owing to the accidental death of his friend and partner, returned to the East, and again went into the grain elevator business at Weedsport. In 1869 he sold out his elevator interests, went to Denver, and then to Golden, Colo. In the latter place he engaged in the hay, grain and stock business until 1878, when he became interested in the water supply of Denver and thenceforth devoted himself to that business. He died in 1893, leaving considerable property. His wife is still living, making her home with her daughter in Milwaukee.

D. H. Smith was only three years old

when his parents moved to Colorado and he began his education in the public schools of Denver. This was supplemented by a course in the University of Denver, where he obtained his degree of A. M. After this he took a medical course, graduating in 1895 with the degree of M. D. Previous to his graduation he secured a special license and began his medical practice in 1891, as surgeon of the Denver police and fire departments. After receiving his diploma he practiced medicine in Denver until 1900, when he moved to Milwaukee. After a brief stay in that city he moved to Hurley,, where he has already built up a considerable practice and is meeting with much success.

On April 13, 1897, Dr. Smith married Adelia Murray, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Murray, both natives of Canada. Mr. Murray was for many years in the oil business in Denver, where he died in 1892. His wife still resides in Denver. Mrs. Smith is a graduate nurse of St. Luke's hospital of Denver, and her professional knowledge and skill make her a valuable assistant to the doctor. Dr. Smith was surgeon to the high school cadets in Denver, and is at present medical examiner for the A. O. U. W., of Hurley. He is a member of that order, Northern Camp No. 51, of Hurley, and of the Eagles, No. 247, also of Hurley.

ANDREW EKSTROM is a popular and influential citizen of Superior, Douglas county, and is now serving as a member of the city council. He was born in Isanti county, Minn., Feb. 8, 1868, son of Hans and Charlotte Ekstrom, natives of Dahlen, Sweden, who came to the United States in 1866. Hans Ekstrom took up land in Isanti county and became a successful farmer. He died in 1888 at the age of sixty-five, his wife having passed away in 1878, when thirty-eight years of age. Hans Ekstrom was one of four brothers, and the only one to come to this country. One of the brothers is an officer in the Swedish army. To Hans and Charlotte Ekstrom were born children as follows: Hans, of Chicago; Andrew; John, of Spokane, Wash.; Charles, of Isanti, Minn.; Anna, Bessie and Christine, of Isanti.

Andrew Ekstrom attended the public schools until he was thirteen, when he left home and began work in the lumber woods, his first position being that of cook. He spent ten winters in the woods, and in 1890 came to West Superior. The next years he was employed as clerk in a grocery and provision store, and since 1893 he has been a grocer and provision dealer, located at Fifth street and Hughitt avenue. He has had a steadily growing trade, and now carries one of the best stocks in the city. He also has an interest in the general store carried on by his brother Charles in Isanti, Minn. Mr. Ekstrom has built several residences and other buildings, some of which he still owns. He has always been a public-spirited citizen. He is a Republican, and in the spring of 1902 was elected alderman for the Fifth ward.

In February, 1896, Mr. Ekstrom was united in marriage to Ida Anderson, a native of Sweden, but then a resident of Anoka, Minn. To this union have come four children, Dorothy Ida Alice, Warren Russell, Andrew Goodwin and Lawrence Sidney. The family attend the Lutheran Church. Mr. Ekstrom is a member of the I. O. O. F., Superior Lodge.

REV. HORACE BATEMAN CRANDALL. To few men is it given to make the impress of a forceful personality felt over so broad a field as that which has for many years been the scene of the Rev. Horace Crandall's service, while his influence has been yet more widely spread by his many contributions to the press, where he has fearlessly set forth his views of current topics in the most able manner.

The son of Horace Powell and Lois (Bateman) Crandall, he was born in the town of Perrinton, Monroe Co., N. Y., Jan. 10, 1823. His parents, born in Connecticut and Vermont respectively, were descendants of old New England families. The

grandfather, John Crandall, had six sons and two daughters. Horace Powell Crandall followed the trade of a blacksmith for many years in Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., and later in Randolph, Cattaraugus county. The last years of his life were spent in Calhoun county, Mich. Horace Powell Crandall married Lois Bateman, who was born April 12, 1790, and died in the town of Allen, Hillsdale Co., Mich., June 19, 1853. The children of this marriage were nine in number: Nelson W., died at Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich., June 22, 1845, aged thirty-three years; Cyrenas, died in California; Susan Delia (Mrs. McApes), died Oct. 26, 1847, aged thirty-three years; Norman H., died in Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich., in 1871, aged fifty-five; Laura Ann (Mrs. McGinnis), died at Grand Rapids, Mich., July 26, 1851, at the age of thirty years; Edwin Cortland, died at Homer, Mich., Nov. 26, 1843, aged fifteen years and eleven months; Alfred Byron, died Dec. 6, 1850, at Homer, Mich., aged eighteen years and eleven months; Julia Ann, died in Monroe county, N. Y., March 8, 1821, and Horace Bateman is the only survivor of the family.

Horace Bateman Crandall was educated in the public schools in Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. In the fall of 1842 he went to Michigan, going by boat from Dunkirk to Detroit, whence he walked to Homer, a distance of about 100 miles. Here he taught school for several winters and worked as a carpenter during the summer. He returned to Elmira, N. Y., in 1848, and on Jan. 31 of the following year he was married there to Mrs. Maria Snyder, whom he had met in Michigan. Moving first to Mansfield, Pa., he went in the fall of 1849 to Wisconsin, locating at Delavan, where he again plied his trade as carpenter. For some years he had been studying theology, and in 1854 joined the Wisconsin conference of the M. E. Church. In 1856, at Appleton, Wis., he was ordained a deacon of the M. E. Church by Bishop Simpson. Two years later he was ordained an elder by Bishop Morris at Beloit, Wis. He began preaching at South Bristol, Kenosha Co., Wis., and later was stationed successively at East Troy, Burlington, Clinton and Sharon, Fond du Lac, Elkhorn, Omro, Menasha, Wausau and other places in Wisconsin. His last regular charge was at Fargo, N. D., then a town of 1,400 people. He was widely known as a church builder and carried such work to a successful conclusion in Clinton, Sharon, Elkhorn, Marinette and other places. Being a capable business man as well as preacher he usually had charge of the finances wherever he was stationed.

While at Elkhorn he received a recruiting commission and organized Company I, 28th W. V. I. He was elected captain, but resigned and was regularly discharged in October, 1862, when he re-entered the ministry. After resigning his charge at Fargo, he located homestead and timber claims in Richland county, N. D. As the Great Northern Railroad built through his land soon after, he platted the town of Colfax, where he lived for eight years, during which he served as postmaster and in several other official capacities. It was at this period, too, that he wrote a condensed history of Dakota Territory before its division, especially of Richland county, which was published and widely circulated. He took an active part in the public affairs of the territory and was a delegate to the congressional convention in 1882 which nominated U. S. Marshal Raymond as successor to Pettigrew. In 1884 he was a delegate to the territorial convention held at Huron which elected delegates to the national convention who favored the nomination of James G. Blaine. He was also elected a member of the delegation to Washington, D. C., to arrange for the division of the territory and the admission of North and South Dakota as separate States.

In November, 1886, Mr. Crandall came to West Superior, which then contained about 200 inhabitants. There he engaged in the real estate business. He was elected justice of the peace of the 4th ward, serving

four years, and also served in the same capacity in the 7th ward. Mr. Crandall is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R., at West Superior. He was a charter member of Superior Lodge No. 338, I. O. O. F. His church connections at present are with the Cumming avenue M. E. Church, where he is a member of the official board and a local elder.

Mrs. Maria Crandall, wife of Horace B., was a daughter of Jonathan and Irene (Mallory) Card, the former a farmer who came from New York to Wisconsin in 1852. Mr. Card's death occurred at Newton, Iowa, while his wife died at Elkhorn, Wis. The daughter, Mrs. Crandall, was born in 1820 at Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., and died at West Superior, Oct. 7, 1894. One child by her first marriage, to a Mr. Snyder, died in infancy. Of the five children of her marriage to Mr. Crandall, three died of diphtheria at Elkhorn and one died at Sheboygan Falls. A daughter, Rose Irene, Mrs. Jas. S. Stack, died at West Superior, Sept. 21, 1888, leaving three sons, Arthur Mallory, James Raymond and Paul Crandall, who attended the high school at Madison and later at Superior. The two oldest are students at Wisconsin University. Mr. Stack and his sons reside in Superior.

GILBERT OLSON, a most popular and respected citizen of Washburn, for a number of years before coming to that place had led a most varied and eventful life, and while engaging in many different pursuits gained a fund of valuable experience of men and affairs.

Mr. Olson was born in Norway, the son of Ols and Catherine Christopherson, natives of that same locality. The family arrived in the United States in 1860 and made their way to Minnesota, where Mr. Christopherson engaged in farming in Fillmore county. He belonged to the Norwegian Lutheran Church and was prominent in all its affairs. He died in Fillmore county in 1899, at the age of seventy-four, while his wife's death had occurred many years before, in 1877, when she was but forty-five years of age. His mother, who had accompanied the family to this country, lived to complete almost a century.

Gilbert Olson had little opportunity to attend school, for only a few years after coming to America, while still only a boy, he was obliged to leave home and earn his living at farm labor. When fifteen he went to Chatfield, Minn., and clerked in a general store for two years. His next employment was in a flour mill in Rushford, Minn., for two years more, when he went to Chippewa Falls, Wis., and worked in the woods. He was also employed there as a clerk in a hotel, and after he had thus gained experience in the hotel business he became proprietor of the "Taylor House" at Hudson, Wis. His next venture covered several years spent in railroad contracting.

After several years of wandering life Mr. Olson returned to Hudson, and once more took charge of the "Taylor House." After two years there he went to Cumberland, where he was employed both in the "Cumberland House," and in farming. In 1885 he removed to Washburn, where he built the "Cumberland House," which he conducted for about two years. Owing to death in the family he sold out his hotel business and built the Knights of Labor Hall, and in 1892 entered upon his present occupation, opening a confectionery store, where he also deals in bicycles, china and notions. Mr. Olson has ever since resided in Washburn, his family consisting of his wife, who was Nettie Oscar, of Crawford county, and their four children, Otto, Walter, Evelyn and Gilbert. The others died very young. The family are connected with the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

Mr. Olson is a Republican in politics, and for three years served on the town board of supervisors. He is a member of the K. O. T. M., and in all relations of life is very highly respected.

THOMAS DOVERY, editor and proprietor of the *Barron County Shield*, was born in the district of Valders, Norway, May 17, 1866, the son of Ole and Carrie (Guttorm-

son) Dovery. In 1874 the family came to Canada, and the year following to Wisconsin. Ole Dovery settled on a farm in Manitowoc county and there passed the remainder of his days. His death came at the age of eighty years, while his widow, twenty-one years younger than he, is still living in Minnesota.

When only sixteen Thomas Dovery went to Grand Forks, N. D., where he was employed in the office of the Grand Forks *Daily News,* then conducted by Senator Hansborough. There he learned much of the requirements and routine of a newspaper office, and when, four years later, he accepted a position on the Barron *Shield,* he proved himself fully qualified for the work. For three or four years he discharged the combined duties of printer's devil, foreman and editor and then, fully satisfied of his entire ability to conduct the paper for himself, he leased the *Shield* of the Hon. C. S. Taylor, July 1, 1893. Three years later, Jan. 1, 1896, he bought the plant and good will and by adding to his outfit modern presses as well as other machinery and material, has now one of the best equipped printing offices to be found in Wisconsin, outside of the large cities. Wnen he assumed full charge of the paper, Mr. Dovery decided to increase the amount of local matter and has since not only given much more space to news of Barron, but has secured the service of capable correspondents in other towns of the county. That his judgment was good is proved by his largely increased subscription list, which now includes over 2,000 names. Having inherited the undaunted courage of his Viking ancestry, Mr. Dovery has surmounted every obstacle opposing him and has come to be recognized as one of the potent forces in the business life of his city and county.

Socially Mr. Dovey is identified with the Masonic Order and the M. W. A., in both of which he has filled important positions.

In 1889 Mr. Dovery was married to Miss E. A. Babcock, of Barron. The three children born to them are named Carlyle George, Carrie Marie and Margaret Irene.

GUY A. GRAFTON, M. D., a well-known physician of Hayward, Sawyer county, is a native of Minnesota, born in Winona, in 1876. His parents, L. W. and E. M. Grafton, were natives of Augusta, Maine, and were among the early settlers in Minnesota.

The boyhood of Dr. Grafton was spent in Winona, where he attended the grammar and high schools. After graduating from the latter, he studied for two years in the office of the well-known physicians Drs. Stewart and English, who gave him the benefit of their knowledge and experience. He then entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota, matriculating in 1895 and graduating in 1899, one of the first classes to complete the four-years' course. In April of that year he received from the State board of examiners his license to practice, and the following August came to Hayward, where he has devoted himself to his profession. Dr. Grafton has been honored by the federal appointment to the position of physician in charge of the Indian Boarding School near Hayward, and also to the medical care of the Courtes Oreilles Reservation. He is surgeon for the North Wisconsin Lumber and Manufacturing Co. His pleasant office rooms contain a fine collection of articles of Indian manufacture. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In the spring of 1904 Dr. Grafton started the Hayward Hospital, with accommodations for half a dozen patients, and it is filled most of the time.

ADDISON C. BROWN. In 1856 the site of the present city of Superior, with its 30,000 inhabitants, was hardly more than a wilderness, and the tiny town, just struggling into existence, gave little promise of its present size and prosperity. But even then there were men found willing to cast

in their lot with the new place and to let its future be theirs. Among these confident pioneers was Addison C. Brown, a native of Huron county, Ohio, born June 26, 1824.

Mr. Brown is descended from an early Massachusetts family, his first American ancestor having come from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The grandfather of our subject, John Brown, was born near Beverly, Mass., and died when his son, Henry H., was only a boy. The widow was married again to Gen. Hovey, and the family removed soon after to the State of New York, and thence to Erie, Pennsylvania.

Henry H. Brown was married in January, 1822, in Painesville, Ohio, to Miss Laura M. Merrill, a daughter of Abijah Merrill. His business affairs made a permanent home difficult to secure for a time, and they lived first in Fairfield, Huron Co., Ohio, and after five years there, in Thompson, Seneca county. In 1835 they went to Bellevue, Huron county, and in 1861 to Wauseon, Fulton county. In that town Mrs. Brown died in February, 1866, aged sixty-two years, and her husband in August, 1868, in his sixty-eighth year. To them were born six children, but only Addison C. and a sister, Lavina M., are living.

Addison C. Brown grew to manhood in Ohio and was a shoemaker by trade. He was married in Bellevue, Ohio, July 6, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, born in Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass., Oct. 5, 1823. Their only son, Addison Gates Brown, was born in 1862, after they had gone to Superior. Mrs. Brown was unusually well educated, as her father had always laid great stress on education. When his children were young they had a private tutor, and Mrs. Brown later took a four-years' course at Oberlin College. After settling in Superior she was for twenty years one of the most successful teachers in the place.

Mrs. Brown's parents were Calvin and Lydia (Drury) Bartlett, both belonging to old New England families. Calvin Bartlett's father was a captain in the war of the Revolution. Mrs. Bartlett was a schoolmate of William Cullen Bryant. The family went to Ohio in 1837 and settled in Bellevue, where the parents spent the greater part of their married life. Later on they removed to Wauseon, where Calvin Bartlett died Sept. 15, 1869, aged seventy-one years, and his wife, twenty years later, at the age of ninety. Of their five children the only one living besides Mrs. Brown is Peter Tower Bartlett, of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown first saw Superior Oct. 30, 1856, and have watched it grow to its present size and prosperity. For many years Mr. Brown was actively engaged in business, but is now living retired and makes his home in that part of the city called the East End.

In his early days Mr. Brown was a Whig, with strong anti-slavery proclivities. After the organization of the Republican party he became one of its stanch adherents. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and assisted in organizing the first church of that denomination in Superior. With one other they are the only remaining charter members. Mr. Brown has served as an elder in the church since its organization.

ALONZO J. BARTON, deceased. In the long struggle between the North and the South many men of simple, unostentatious life showed themselves to be of the metal of heroes, and by their deeds of bravery, both moral and physical, set a high standard of character for those who should follow them. One such was Alonzo J. Barton, of Sumner, Barron county, who was born Feb. 23, 1836, and passed away Oct. 14, 1888, loved and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Barton was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., and spent his early life there on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools of the State. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in Com-

pany E, 9th N. Y. V. Cav. and served with his regiment in many engagements, till finally he was taken prisoner, Oct. 11, 1863. He was confined in Libby prison but succeeded in making his escape in a most daring manner. Securing in some way a Rebel coat he walked out in broad daylight and made his way unchallenged to a point about thirty miles from Richmond, but there he was recaptured and this time confined in Castle Meade. For thirty-six days he was kept in a dungeon, receiving the most inhuman treatment. Happily he had strength to survive these hardships, but nevertheless contracted asthma from his exposure and sufferings and was a great sufferer from it for the remainder of his life. In May, 1864, he was paroled, but after the expiration of his parole, re-enlisted with his regiment and remained with it till finally discharged in November, 1865. For his bravery and valiant deeds he was promoted until he was finally made sergeant-major. After returning from the war, Mr. Barton was married, July 4, 1866, to Miss Lucy J. Covell, like himself, a native of New York, born in 1840. Mrs. Barton is still living and makes her home in Port Orchard, Washington, with a daughter. The children born to this couple were five in number: Bertrand E., of Barron, Wis.; Winifred L. and Willard L., twins, the former now Mrs. Percy J. Hudson, of Port Orchard; Mabel I., also of Port Orchard and Blanche E., who died Dec. 9, 1899, aged twenty-one years.

A year after his marriage Mr. Barton and his wife moved West and settled first in Houston county, Minn., where they remained till 1872. They then went to Wisconsin, locating first at Eau Claire and later at Sumner, Barron county, where they took up a homestead and settled permanently. In addition to the conduct of his farm, Mr. Barton took an active part in politics and filled several offices. A Republican in his party affiliations, he was elected sheriff in the fall of 1865 and in 1879 was again chosen for that office. In 1884 he was elected register of deeds, and filled both offices to the utmost satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Barton was also an active worker in fraternal circles, belonging to Barron Lodge, F. & A. M., to the Knights of Pythias, of Rice Lake, and was also a member of the John A. Logan Union Veteran Union, Martin Watson Post.

"Lon" Barton, as he was familiarly called, was held in the warmest affection by his many friends, and his death left a long felt void in their hearts. His character was one of unusual beauty, with a deep love for truth, honesty and uprightness that scorned every suggestion of meanness, while to his friends he was loyalty and devotion itself.

WILLARD L. BARTON, second son of the above and a well-known citizen of Barron county, was born in Houston, Minn., Dec. 17, 1871. The following year his father settled in Barron county and the boy was brought up there on the homestead, receiving his education in the public schools. He remained at home till 1885, when he removed to Barron, where he still resides, though actively engaged in managing his 140-acre farm near that city. Like his father, Mr. W. L. Barton has been an active worker in the Republican ranks; in 1897-98 served as deputy register of deeds, was elected register in the fall of 1898, and reelected in 1900, thus serving four years in all.

Mr. Barton's marriage occurred March 26, 1901, when he was united to Miss Hattie L. Blodgett, daughter of Albin and Rose L. Blodgett, of Barron. Mrs. Barton was born in Dunn county, Wis. She has borne her husband three children, Bethel, Lawrence and Ethel. The family are connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Barton and his wife are well known in Barron, where they have many friends and are looked upon with the highest esteem by all.

W. L. STEPHENSON, M. D., proprietor of the Stephenson Hospital and Sanitarium at Ladysmith, and a physician of

good repute, is an affable and polished gentleman.

William Stephenson is a native of Wisconsin and was born in 1873, near Broadhead. His early education was secured in the public schools, as is that of the greater portion of American children, and as he had a predilection for the medical profession, as soon as it was possible, he began reading with T. W. Wuzum, of Broadhead, who fitted him for matriculation at Rush Medical College, Chicago, which he entered in the spring of 1892. There he took a two years' course, with two special courses during the summer seasons. Subsequently he entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, from which he was graduated in 1895.

Dr. Stephenson began the practice of his profession at Broadhead immediately thereafter, and remained there until June, 1903, when he removed to Ladysmith and established himself in active practice. In January, 1904, he purchased the hospital building, which had been erected the previous year, and immediately prepared for the reception of patients. The hospital is a roomy one, offering accommodations for thirty-five patients, and being built for the purpose is specially suited to the convenience of both patient and staff. All the modern appliances are found there, including an X-ray outfit, etc. The success Dr. Stephenson has already attained is making his place a well known one, and his patronage is fast outgrowing his accommodations, so that in the very near future, other buildings will be required.

On Aug. 19, 1894, Dr. Stephenson was married to Miss Maud M. House, of Broadhead, and they have become the parents of one son, Lee, born Aug. 1, 1897. Fraternally Dr. Stephenson is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, Central Wisconsin Medical Society, and the Barron, Rusk and Polk County Medical Society. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, the K. of P., Eastern Star and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HON. CHARLES F. MORRIS. The present is often said to be the day of young men, whether in business or professional life, and the statement would indeed seem to be borne out by so rapid a rise to both professional and political influence as that achieved by Hon. Charles F. Morris, an attorney-at-law, and a representative in the Wisconsin Assembly. Mr. Morris is a native of Chippewa Falls, Wis., born Feb. 12, 1876. His parents were Patrick and Ann (Boyle) Morris.

Both the father and mother were born in Ireland, but came to America in youth, settled in Massachusetts, and there married. Patrick Morris was first engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Worcester, Mass., but in 1872-73 went to Wisconsin and settled in Chippewa Falls, where he engaged in a general mercantile business. This he carried on with much success until a short time previous to his death, in May, 1902. He was a Democrat in his views, an active worker in his party for many years after settling in Chippewa Falls, and filled the positions of alderman and city treasurer most creditably.

Charles F. Morris was the youngest of nine children born to his parents. He attended the Notre Dame parochial school and finished the course laid out there in 1892. Four years later, having determined on the law as his life work, he began reading in the office of Buchanan & Bowe, prominent attorneys, with whom he remained until his preparation was completed. He took the examination required by the State board of examiners in August, 1899, and was formally admitted to the Bar, Oct. 10th of that same year, before Judge O'Neal. Within a month he went to Iron River, having selected that point as the most promising for him, and Dec. 1st of the same year opened his office. Young though he was, Mr. Morris displayed a legal knowledge, which with his tact and judgment enabled him to build up a good business rapidly. He is the possessor of a good working library, which is unusually complete for so young a lawyer.

Like his father, Mr. Morris is active in

politics, but he is a Republican instead of a Democrat. For several years he has been city attorney for Iron River. In 1902 he received the nomination for assemblyman in the Republican convention and on the first ballot twelve out of the twenty votes were given him, whereupon the nomination was made unanimous. His election followed with a majority of 1970 votes, a marked tribute to the popularity of the young man and candidate, —only one indication of the general confidence in him which makes his voice so influential in the party councils.

Mr. Morris is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and is keenly alive to the best interests of that organization.

JOHN D. MORRISSEY, general freight agent for Superior of the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Railway Company, has had over twenty-five years' experience in railroading, and has risen gradually from messenger boy on the Pennsylvania Railway to his present responsible position. He was born in Rogormick, County Waterford, Ireland, June 22, 1863, his parents being James and Mary (Welch) Morrissey, both natives of Rogormick, where for generations their ancestors had been agriculturists. In 1865 James Morrissey brought his family to the United States and located at Emporium, Pa., where for years he was yard foreman for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, being retired on a pension in 1891. He died Sept. 22, 1901, at the age of sixty-seven; he had acquired considerable property in Emporium, and his widow still lives there.

When he was twelve years old, John D. Morrissey began work as messenger boy for the Pennsylvania Railway Company. He remained with the road eight years, becoming a telegraph operator and being employed at different stations. He was next with the Western New York & Pennsylvania Railroad as operator at various stations and later became agent of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad, at East Bradford, Pa. In 1889 he entered the employ of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad, as assistant agent at Negaunee, Mich., whence he was soon transferred as agent to Baraga, Mich., in 1893 transferred to Old Superior, as agent, and Nov. 1, 1901, was appointed general freight agent for the city of Superior, which responsible position he still holds.

At Limestone, N. Y., in 1885 Mr. Morrissey married Mary O'Brien, who was born in Belfast, N. Y., daughter of James and Margaret O'Brien, of Bradford, Pa. To this union has come one son, James L., born in 1887, at Gainesville, N. Y. The family are communicants of the Catholic Church and socially are well connected. Mr. Morrissey is a member of Tent 59, K. O. T. M., at Gainesville, N. Y., and also of the Elks Lodge No. 403, Superior. Politically he is a Republican.

BENNIE JOHNSON, treasurer of Barron county, with a long record of official service in various capacities, is a Norwegian by birth and first saw the light of day in Gulbransdalen, near Lillehammer, Sept. 14, 1864. His parents were Johannes Olson Stalsberg and Goro (Nelson) Stalsberg, who were born and married in that same locality and both parents and son were baptized by the same pastor.

In the spring of 1866 the family reached the United States, after a sea voyage lasting eight weeks. The first year they spent in Rock county, Wis., whence they went to Vernon county, soon after to Pierce county and finally settled permanently in St. Croix county, where they bought wild land in 1869 and improved it. The farm is located about one mile from Baldwin and J. O. Stalsberg and his wife, both seventy-three years of age, are still living on it. In the beginning it meant much hard work for both of them and the father had to secure employment from his neighbors to support his family, often walking twenty miles to Hudson to get work. Of their children, five sons are living, one of whom, Nicoli S. was at Cumberland for some time.

Bennie Johnson is the only one of the family living in Barron county. His boy-

hood was passed in St. Croix county, where he was educated in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he went to Cumberland and having had some experience previously in a general store in Baldwin, he at once secured a similar position in the former town and was so employed till 1883. For the next two years he was in the post-office there and then took a course in a business college in La Crosse. After completing this course, Mr. Johnson was employed by a lumber company at Washburn for ten months and then returned to clerk for the Beaver Dam Lumber Company at Cumberland, for eleven years. For a time he was also interested in a general store at Minong, Wisconsin.

Mr. Johnson has always been a Republican but had little time to participate in public affairs. In 1898, however, he was chosen postmaster over four competitors and accepting the position, served most satisfactorily till March, 1903, and then was recommended for reappointment. During his incumbency the grade of the office was raised from one with a salary of $1,100 to one of $1,500. In May, 1903, the confidence of his fellow citizens in him was further attested by his election by the county board to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer. So entirely unsolicited was this appointment that Mr. Johnson was away on a fishing expedition when it was made. In the fall of 1904 he was renominated for that position. During his residence in Cumberland he rendered still further public service by acting as alderman of the Third ward for one term.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson took place Aug. 14, 1889, when he was united to Miss Hannah Jacobson, who was born in Aden, Norway, the daughter of Jacob K. and Mary Newgard, now of St. Croix county, Wis. They have one daughter, Bessie G. The family are connected with the Norwegian Lutheran Church.

FLOYD HOLLY. Throughout the Northwest few names are better known than that of Floyd Holly, a famous hunter and trapper of that section for more than thirty years. Mr. Holly is a splendid type of the western woodsman and his record as a hunter stand unrivalled. One of the early settlers of the southern part of Bayfield county, Mr. Holly went thither from McKean county, Pa., where he was born in 1842. His parents were Nathan and Jane (Hackey) Holly, of New Jersey, and he was one of twelve children, only three of whom are living. Floyd Holly was brought up on a farm and was thoroughly familiar with that work, and also with lumbering, as he was employed often in a sawmill. He was given a good education in the public schools and then entered the Alfred Academy, which he was attending when the Civil war broke out.

Mr. Holly was among the first to enlist, and April 14, 1861, was enrolled in Company G, 42d P. V. I. This was known as the Bucktail regiment, and from the 107 men from Ceras, who enlisted in it, only two remained to be discharged at the close of the war. Mr. Holly enlisted again as a veteran in 1863, in the same company and regiment, and was with the Army of the Potomac five years in all, in active service, and participated in fifty-three battles, including all the hardest fought ones which that army saw. At Gettysburg he was struck in the hip by a shell and at Fredericksburg in the breast with a buck shot; in the battle of the Wilderness he had fired until his gun was empty and then ran, getting the fire of the enemy at such close range that it tore his clothing, cut away his ammunition, and even articles out of his pocket. Four of his brothers were also in the army, one, Alonzo Holly, serving in the same company with Floyd; he died of smallpox after three years' campaigning. The others, LaFayette, Lewis and John, were in the 85th N. Y., and all went through the war. Lewis received a severe wound in the arm, and LaFayette was shot in the body; he lay in a trench between the two lines and probably saved his own life by being able to bandage his wound with his shirt. Floyd Holly lost his hearing from exposure during his army life.

Mr. Holly was discharged July 3, 1865,

and returned home, where he was married the same fall to Sue Merman, of Richburg, Allegany Co., N. Y. Two years later they went to Eau Claire, Wis., where Mr. Holly was engaged in lumbering. In 1879 he went to Hayward, Wis., for a short time, and then took up land in Bayfield county, the second man to settle in Cable. He followed logging for one season, but was occupied mainly in hunting and trapping. No other man probably knows the northern part of Wisconsin so thoroughly as Mr. Holly, for he has hunted over the whole region for many years. His record is a remarkable one, for in the line of game—to give one instance—he has killed as many as 100 deer in one season. He has also secured twenty-five bears in one season, and is the only white man in northern Wisconsin known to have killed a moose weighing as much as 1168 pounds, and measuring six feet, three inches from the foot to the top of the back. Of late years he has had to give up his old pursuits, as his feet were frozen twelve years ago, and both had to be amputated at the instep.

Mr. Holly has recently filed on a homestead and owns 120 acres of land which he has developed and improved considerably. His chief business is conducting a grocery store, where he keeps the line of goods usually found in a country store. In his politics he is a Republican, and does his utmost in a quiet way to promote his party's success. In the G. A. R. he is a member of Post No. 260.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holly, Clarence, George and Zua. The daughter is now Mrs. Shoof, and is a lady of culture and refinement. She was very carefully educated, both in the higher English branches and in music, and for nine years was one of the most successful and prominent teachers in the public schools of Chicago. She is likewise a fine linguist, and speaks several languages fluently.

In spite of Mr. Holly's long military service, during which he was the hero of a score of pitched battles, and his many seasons of life in the wilderness with all the attendant exposure, his three score years seem not to weigh upon him at all, and his eye is as keen and his nerves are as rigid as ever, and he can still hit the bull's eye at almost any distance with the crack shots of the State.

LOUIS A. BURBEY, a pioneer in Taylor county, and an influential citizen, was for a number of years a well known hotel-keeper, but is now residing on a farm. He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, June 15, 1849, and comes of a hardy, long-lived race. His grandfather, Andrew Burbey, lived to be 103 years old, and he and his wife, formerly a Miss Langlade, were wedded for over seventy-five years. Mrs. Burbey was a relative of the noted Langlade family, so closely identified with the early history of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Andrew and Matilda (Lamere) Burbey, the parents of Louis A., were natives of Quebec, and lived in that Province until Louis was two years old. They then migrated to the United States, and settled on a farm in Manitowoc, remaining there many years. In 1879, they sold out and removed to Oconto county, Wis., where Andrew Burbey died in 1893. Although he was eighty-five years old Mr. Burbey enjoyed good health until a week before his death, and might well have lived longer if he had not been injured by being thrown out of a buggy in a runaway. Mrs. Matilda Burbey reached the age of seventy-five years. A brother, Francis Lamere, was one of the pioneers of Stevens Point, where he located as early as 1847, and kept a hotel. He had previously been engaged in driving a stage between Green Bay and Stevens Point.

Louis A. Burbey was educated in the public schools of Manitowoc county, and remained at home assisting on the farm until he was twenty-one. His first employment otherwise was in driving a team in lumber camps. In 1876 he went to Taylor county, built the "Star Hotel" at Chelsea, and for ten years was occupied in conducting it, which he did very successfully. By 1886

Mr. Burbey was ready to resume agricultural life, so he bought 160 acres of wild land near the village of Chelsea, and has there made his home up to the present time. Over forty acres are now under cultivation, and he has a well kept farm with comfortable buildings. In the matter of buildings Mr. Burbey has been very unfortunate since coming to Taylor county, for in 1894 a forest fire destroyed not only everything on his farm, with all his personal property, but also his hotel property in Chelsea. In addition to his hotel and other interests he has also until recently done considerable logging.

Mr. Burbey was first married, in 1871, to Mary Elizabeth Bence, a native of Oconto, Wis., who died when only twenty-seven years old, after four years of married life. On Aug. 11, 1875, Mr. Burbey was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Alie, who was born in Cooperstown, Manitowoc Co., Wis., a granddaughter of Joseph Alie, a pioneer of Green Bay and a veteran of the Black Hawk war, who lived to an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Burbey have a family of seven children, namely: Mary Elizabeth, wife of R. R. Allamang, of Chelsea; Louis, a professional cook and also a lumber scaler; Katie and Annie, teachers in the public schools; and Ruth, Dolphus and Prosper, still attending school. The two eldest have also taught school. The family are connected with the Greenwood Catholic Church.

Mr. Burbey has always been a strong Democrat, and has been very prominent in the public life of the town and county. He was town clerk for three years; chairman of the town four years, two of which he also served as chairman of the county board; has long been a member of the school board; and for the past several years has been a justice of the peace. He has been sent as a delegate to almost every Democratic county convention. He is energetic and thoroughly capable, and has discharged all the duties of his various offices most satisfactorily.

TOM O. MASON, who, although still under thirty years of age, has already attained a position of commanding influence in Wisconsin's political ranks, has made his way entirely by the force of his tireless ambition and his marked capacity for dealing with men and affairs.

Mr. Mason was born in Independence, Iowa, July 16, 1874, son of John C. and Agnes (Hickey) Mason, natives of New York State, of Irish descent. When he was a boy his parents removed to Vail, Crawford Co., Iowa, where he attended the public schools. He entered the high school but was not able to finish the course as his parents both died and he was obliged to go to work. He served an apprenticeship as station agent and telegraph operator and soon mastered the system of telegraphy, following that vocation till he was nineteen years old. Mr. Mason then began his journalistic career, writing for a number of Iowa dailies and weeklies and acting as correspondent for metropolitan papers of Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. In October, 1900, he purchased *The Cumberland Advocate,* published at Cumberland, Wis., which he still owns and edits. When he took it the paper was one of only eight pages, which Mr. Mason has increased to sixteen. Besides making the *Advocate* one of the largest and most influential country newspapers in Wisconsin, he has done much through this medium to boom Cumberland and in fact all northern Wisconsin, as he constantly enlarges both in regular and special editions, upon the opportunities and advantages offered by that section and an era of unprecedented prosperity has followed. Mr. Mason still represents a number of leading dailies in Northern Wisconsin and does considerable special writing for metropolitan journals.

Mr. Mason is a strong Republican and from the age of twenty has been active in politics. Two months before he attained his majority he was elected a member of Boone (Iowa) Republican county central committee. He has won a prominent position among Wisconsin's politicians, and led the congressional fight in his district in 1904.

He was a delegate to the congressional convention at Spooner in 1904, and was made chairman of the Eleventh District Congressional Committee, which position he now holds. By his management of the last congressional campaign, Mr. Mason secured for Congressman Jenkins the biggest plurality ever received in the State for any congressman. He took an active part in the strenuous campaign of 1904, and was a delegate to the Republican State convention held in May of that year. He has also served one term as alderman on the Cumberland city council.

In everything that pertains to the commercial and educational advancement of Cumberland, Mr. Mason is heartily interested and an active promoter of all such projects. He is secretary of the Cumberland Advancement Association, the manager of the Opera House and secured from Andrew Carnegie a donation of $10,000 for the construction of a new free library in Cumberland.

On Oct. 8, 1902, Mr. Mason was united in marriage to Miss Grace Carroll, daughter of John C. and Delia (Ketchum) Carroll. Mr. Mason is one of Cumberland's most able men and most valuable citizens.

FURMAN ROLFE, one of the pioneers of South Superior, has lived in the town since its very beginning in 1891. Wherever the name Rolfe is found in America, it indicates descent from one of three brothers who came to this country from England and who settled, one in New York City, one in Massachusetts, and one in Buffalo. They came over in the early Colonial days and later descendants took part in the Revolutionary war. The family record is indeed ancient and honorable, as it can be traced back for 600 years, and so far as is known, no crime has ever been imputed to any of the name.

Joseph Rolfe, the father of Furman, was a native of New Jersey, but when only a youth went with his father to Steuben county, N. Y. Then he married Susan Hight, also a native of New Jersey. Her father, John Hight, went to Steuben county in an early day and did much work all through that region as a surveyor.

Furman Rolfe was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in 1826 and lost his mother when he was a child. Of the four children of this first marriage he is the only one living. The father afterward married again and four children were born to this union also. Of these three are yet living; Rollin Milton and DeForest P. are prominent business men in Nebraska City; their sister, Mrs. Mary A. Fulton, is living at Grand Island, Nebraska.

In 1853 Mr. Rolfe moved to Tioga county, Pa., and there took charge of the lumber interests of a company with whom he remained for twenty-two years. He had previously acquired considerable experience in that line, as he had worked under his father, who was engaged in the manufacture of lumber. In fact, until he went to South Superior his whole business life was connected with the lumber trade.

Mr. Rolfe first went to South Superior in 1891 to assist in building the "South Superior Hotel." After the completion of that he was employed for about six months in assisting in the erection of one of the Webster buildings, and in the spring of 1892 he was engaged by the South Superior Land Company to put up their buildings. He remained with them four or five years, and since then has been variously employed.

Mr. Rolfe married Miss Angeline A. Reed, born in Orange township, Steuben Co., N. Y. Both were prominent members of the M. E. Church, where Mrs. Rolfe was active in all the charitable work of the church, and was identified with the W. C. T. U. She was a woman of unusual ability and beauty of character, and her death, Jan. 6, 1895, was not only a deep blow to the family, but a loss to the community. A memorial window in the Methodist Church of South Superior is but one testimonial to her worth. Mrs. Rolfe bore her husband two children, both of whom survive her;

Maro Orlando, born in January, 1852, who resides in Chicago; Irene, born in 1854, who is the wife of R. H. Tucker, of Corning, New York.

ALFRED S. ANDREWS, D. D. S., is a leading dentist of West Superior and one of its well known citizens. Dr. Andrews, who was born in Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 8, 1846, comes of good old New England stock—representing the eighth generation of his family in this country.

The members of the Andrews family have long been noted for longevity and physical vigor as well as for stability of character. A part of the family have always written the name "Andrus." The following is the record of the ancestors of Dr. Andrews in direct line: John Andrews and his wife, Mary, came to America from England in 1640 and settled in Connecticut; they had nine children. Their second son (John II), born 1645, had five children; his third son, Steven, born 1680, had four children; his second son, Charles, born 1710, had ten children; his fourth son, Nemiah, born 1746, had eight children; his eldest son was Solomon, born 1779, who married Betsy Gaynes, of Scotch descent, and they were the parents of fifteen children.

Solomon Andrews moved to Vermont when a boy, and settled in the town of Guilford, where he improved a fine farm of 1,500 acres, dealt in live stock for the Boston market, and became one of the most prosperous residents of the locality. Solomon Andrews reached the age of eighty-seven, his death occurring in 1867. His mother lived to be 101 years old, and when fully 100 years of age walked half a mile with ease. Solomon Andrews and his son Sanford, who also lived to be eighty-seven, attended regularly to business until a few days before death. Sanford Andrews, like his father, was a prosperous farmer. He was an adherent of the Democratic party in early life, but when the Civil war broke out, became a staunch Republican. His death took place July 8, 1898. His wife, Mary (Haynes) Andrews, died Sept. 3, 1894, at the age of seventy-eight. Her father, the Rev. Asa Haynes, was a Methodist minister; he was a native of England and his wife, Polly (Atherton) Haynes, was of German descent. Sanford and Mary (Haynes) Andrews, the parents of Dr. Alfred S. Andrews, had a family of ten children, of whom four sons and two daughters survive. One son still lives on the homestead farm in Guilford. Prescott, son of Dr. Walter E. Andrews, of New York City, born 1901, represents the ninth generation in America.

Alfred S. Andrews went through the grammar and high schools, and when twenty-two years old moved to Iowa where he began farming in Floyd county. He spent three years there, and three more in Pierce county, Wis., where he operated a saw mill. He then returned to the east and studied dentistry in New York City with his brother, Dr. Walter E. Andrews. After four years Dr. Andrews came back to Wisconsin and practiced dentistry in Rock Elm, Ellsworth and adjacent places, and since February, 1891, has been located at West Superior. From time to time Dr. Andrews has invested in city real estate; he has built a number of houses and at present owns about ten buildings which he rents. Dr. Andrews was one of the promoters of the Superior & Boston Copper Mining Co., of which he is vice-president; he was also among the first stockholders in the St. Croix Consolidated Copper Mining Co., of which he also is vice-president. The latter company owns about 25,000 acres of mineral lands, mainly in Douglas county, and has very promising prospects.

Dr. Andrews married in 1876 a Miss Davis. Mrs. Andrews was a native of Wisconsin and died in Pierce county when only twenty-two years of age, a year or so after her marriage. Feb. 6, 1904, he was again married to Miss Anna Schuning, daughter of Ernest and Kate Schuning, of New York City.

Fraternally Dr. Andrews is a member ouf the I. O. O. F. and of the A. F. & A. M. He belongs to the Eagles and the local lodge and chapter of the I. O. R. M., and in all these societies Dr. Andrews has filled

A. S. Andrews

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offices. He is a member of the board of trustees of Superior Lodge, I. O. O. F., which has recently built a fine business block, and he also belongs to the Encampment. Dr. Andrews has been prominently before the people of his ward as a candidate for alderman, but he was not enough of a partisan to win the election. He was also a prominent candidate for supervisor in 1902. Dr. Andrews is widely known as a public-spirited citizen, an active Republican and an advocate of all important reforms.

OLE SWENSON. Not often is the phrase "oldest inhabitant" to be taken literally, but in the case of Ole Swenson, a wood and coal dealer in West Superior, it may perhaps stand as an exact description, for there is probably not one among those now living in that part of the city whose coming antedates that of Mr. Swenson.

An American by adoption, Ole Swenson is a native of Sweden, born in Blaking, July 2, 1836. He was the son of Swen Carlson and Botila Swanneson, both natives of Sweden. There were four children in the family, Ole, Inga, Hannah and John, but Ole was the only one of them to come to America. His earlier life was passed in his native land. Brought up on a farm, he was reared to that employment and followed it until he was thirty-three years old, when he started on his long journey to New York. Eleven years before, he had married Sarra Hanson, July 14, 1858, but when he left Sweden in May, 1869, his wife remained behind with their children until a home should be made ready for them in the far West. Mr. Swenson went by boat from Copenhagen to Glasgow, Scotland, and then embarked for New York, going by the boat "Columbia." After a voyage of six weeks he landed in New York, and then made his way West as far as Superior, reaching there with five dollars in his pocket.

Mr. Swenson secured work at once with the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad as a laborer on the construction of the road bed. For eleven months he worked there at two dollars a day, and then in 1870 went to Douglas county and did whatever came to him. By that time he had saved up enough to bring his family over, and in September, 1870, the mother and five children arrived. The family settled down in Superior and Mr. Swenson continued as a day laborer for a while, but eventually drifted into the wood, water and ice business, which he followed successfully for a number of years. For about one year after the first establishment of a postoffice at West Superior he carried the mail to and from the railroad station. During the same time he did all the draying in that part of the city. He also invested in real estate as the town grew, and did very well in that also. Of late years he has been engaged in farming, and his usual prosperity has followed his labors in that as in other directions. In 1884, at a time when there were only seven other houses in West Superior, he built his first house there, having previously lived in one which he had put up in 1876 in Old Superior. Later a third building was erected in the new town, and in 1891 his present residence was built. This is a well appointed home and the many comforts which surround Mr. Swenson now, are a striking contrast to his condition on arriving in this country, and a vivid commentary on the value of industry and a determination to succeed in the world.

Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Swenson after their arrival in Superior, making a family of ten, as follows: Swan, engaged in farming; Clara, who lives near Swan; Betty; Hanna, wife of Swan Hard; Celia, the widow of Charley Legrew; Charley, deceased; Emma, a graduate of the West Superior high school, and now a successful teacher in the Brule school; John, employed in the lime kiln; Henry, an employe of the Superior Street Car Co., and Ole, a graduate of the high school and a most promising young man, who has passed the government examination and is now employed in the postal service. The entire family belong to the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Swenson ever since coming to the United States has been a Republican in his politics, and while never seeking to hold office, takes an active interest in both local and national political questions.

HISTORY OF APOLLONIA, WIS. The first settler of Apollonia, Wis., was John Goulet, in 1887, while F. Weyerhauser was the promoter. The latter held large tracts of land in what is now Rusk and Sawyer counties, and he constructed a railroad from this point a distance of thirty miles into Sawyer county to facilitate his logging operations. The Weyerhauser Company operated a mill seven miles from the Soo road, cutting during that period, 30,000,000 feet of timber, mostly hard wood. The company then sold this mill to McDonough & Co., who removed it to Frederick, Wis., and the timber reserve was sold to the Beldenville and Arpin companies, and the cut over land was sold to the firm of Chicester & Reed. The railroad is still operated by the Beldenville Lumber Company.

The town site was laid out on the Weyerhauser land, one and a half miles west of Bruce, and was named in honor of a daughter of Mr. Weyerhauser. The F. J. Otis Company established the first store in the town in 1894. In 1896 the Apollonia Store Company opened a store, and in 1900 Dr. Gobar opened a drug store. In 1903 B. Kepner opened a furniture store, and in the same year, John Weber opened in hardware. The postoffice was established in 1887, with Newton Mills, superintendent of the Chippewa River & Menomonie road, as first postmaster, and E. W. Hill as assistant postmaster. The earliest church societies, the Catholic and Congregational, have substantial buildings and hold regular services.

In 1892 the first school was opened, with Mrs. Emma Bolman in charge. The good people of Apollonia have always taken a deep interest in the school, and have now one of the most comfortable and orderly equipped schools in the county. It contains four rooms and three teachers, and is State graded first class.

The population of Apollonia is 400. Its one hotel is a well arranged hostelry which caters to the comfort of its guests. It was erected in 1896 by G. W. Heaverin, its proprietor. In 1903 the Apollonia *Cause* was established, with Dr. Gobar and E. W. Hill, but it is now under the management of Dr. Gobar and Mr. Kepner. It is a well equipped printing office, capable of turning out all kinds of artistic job work.

The Odd Fellows have a commodious and tastefully arranged hall which was erected in 1900 at a cost of $4,000. The lodge was instituted in 1884. The Rebekahs, Maccabees, Lady Maccabees and the Woodmen societies have organizations here, all flourishing. The place is settled chiefly by Americans. Its business is established on a sound basis and the town presents an attractive appearance and offers fine opportunities.

OLE ANDERSON, treasurer of, and stockholder in, the Grantsburg Starch Company, is one of the leading business men and influential citizens of Grantsburg, Wis., prominent alike in its business, political and social interests. He was born in Norway, June 23, 1853, son of Arne and Line Anderson, natives of that country.

Arne Anderson was a carpenter and house builder in his native country and started with his family for America in 1862. The trip of thirteen weeks was made on a sailing vessel, during which the father died in mid-ocean, being buried at sea in June of that year. The family, after landing in America, settled in St. Croix Falls, Wis. Arne Anderson and wife had the following children: Peter, who died in the Civil war at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Annie, who married Sven Peterson, a farmer of Grantsburg, Wis.; Isabella, deceased; Mary, wife of Joel A. Hickerson, of Grantsburg, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere; Ole; and Levi, a farmer, of Grantsburg.

Ole Anderson received but a limited education, and started out at the age of nine years to make his own way in the world. He worked in the woods for ten years, and the next ten years were spent with Joel A. Hick-

erson in the general merchandise business. Selling out his interest, Mr. Anderson engaged in the manufacture of potato starch at Grantsburg. He was one of the organizers of the Grantsburg Starch Company, and has been the manager of that firm since its inception. The company now consists of S. J. Mealey, of Monticello, Minn., president; J. A. Hickerson, vice-president; A. M. Anderson, secretary; Ole Anderson, manager and treasurer; and Simon Thoreson, stockholder. The product of this firm finds a ready market in the East. Mr. Anderson also owns a one-fourth interest in the Hickerson Rolling Mills of Grantsburg; is one of the heavy stockholders of the First Bank of Grantsburg, of which he was vice-president three years; and a stockholder of the Scandinavian Bank of St. Paul, Minn. He now resides in his fine home in Grantsburg, which he himself erected.

Mr. Anderson has been twice married, his first wife having been Augusta Hedstrom, who died in 1891, the mother of three children: Russell; Mamie, who died aged five years; and Augusta. He married (second) Miss Emma Olson, by whom he has had three children: two children who died in infancy, and Mamie Elizabeth. Mr. Anderson is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge of Grantsburg, No. 244. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen of Grantsburg, No. 3223. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is well known in church circles. Politically a Republican, he has been a member of the village council for twelve years, and attends State and county conventions.

ISAAC ALLEN CLARK, who represents the Second ward of Superior on the Douglas county board of supervisors, is a descendant of Scotch ancestors, and it is only with his father that the family history in America begins. His grandparents died in Scotland, and of their three children, Agnes and David lived and died in their native land. One cousin, of the same family name, a citizen of Dumfries, became one of the most famous engravers in Scotland in his day.

William Clark, father of Isaac Allen, was born in Dumfries, Scotland, at the very dawn of the nineteenth century. He was married when very young to Mary Allen, a native of the same place, and the young couple came to America in 1818. Mr. Clark had learned civil engineering and followed that profession for a while after settling in New Brunswick. He also engaged in agriculture on an extensive scale, and in both callings was most prosperous. He died there in 1870. His wife had passed away there two years before at the age of sixty-four. She was the daughter of Jonas Allen, a farmer at Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick.

Isaac Allen Clark, son of William and Mary (Allen) Clark, was born in Lower Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 19, 1849. He was educated in Toronto, attending the public schools there, and learned the carpenter trade, which he has followed ever since. In 1882 he went to Mandan, N. D., and later to Bismarck. In both places he was engaged in contracting and put up many buildings. At Mandan he also served as city marshal. Mr. Clark came to Superior in February, 1887, and has done considerable building there on contract, as well as his own home, erected in 1888, and another residence which he built and sold.

On Dec. 12, 1876, Mr. Clark and Emma Jane Cook were united in marriage. Miss Cook was born in Trafalgar township, Halton Co., Ont., the daughter of Henry and Mary (Johnson) Cook. The former came from the county of Kent, England, in 1840, at the age of twelve years. He is still living, on a farm in County Peel, Ont. His wife was born in Canada; her parents and grandparents were Pennsylvania Dutch who joined the United Empire Loyalists and migrated to Canada at the time of the Revolution. Her father, William Johnson, was a farmer and lived to a good old age, and her mother, Ann Stewart, a relative of A. T. Stewart, of New York, lived until March, 1877.

To Isaac A. and Emma J. Clark have been born five children: one, William Henry,

died Jan. 29, 1896, aged eighteen years. The four who survive are Everett Allen; Grace, a kindergarten teacher in the public schools of Superior; Amy, a student in the high school, class of 1903; and Arthur Allen. All the family are connected with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Clark has always been a Republican in his political views and takes both an ardent and intelligent interest in local politics. In December, 1901, he was appointed to fill a vacancy on the county board, and in the spring of 1902 was elected from the 2d ward to succeed himself. In fraternal circles he is popular and takes a prominent part, being a member of the Masons, of the K. O. T. M., where he is Past Commander of the local lodge, and of various other organizations.

H. C. HALE, general manager and director of the Bayfield Transfer Railroad Company, has, in his career, demonstrated the value in the business world today of well directed industry and energy, for, although still a young man, Mr. Hale has rapidly worked his way up to a position of responsibility and trust.

Mr. Hale's grandfather, Elijah Ensign Hale, belonged to a Massachusetts family. Left an orphan at the early age of twelve, he did not remain long in his native place, but as soon as he was able to start out for himself, went to Chautauqua county, N. Y., at that time just beginning to be settled. He was a smith and farmer by trade, but took an active interest in public affairs, and served as trustee of public schools for some years. His wife, Eliza Ann Acocks, descended from a family whose founder came to America during the Revolution as a member of Burgoyne's army; taken prisoner by the Continentals, his eyes were opened to the justice of the American cause, and he afterward fought on their side. Elijah and Eliza A. Hale had two sons, Milton A. and William F., the father of our subject.

William F. Hale was born in Massachusetts. He married Mary Ann Stilson, a native of New York, and they had three sons: Alfred E., who has charge of the armory at Jamestown, a government appointment; George F., an architect and manager of the manual training department of the public schools of Jamestown; and H. C. William F. Hale was an educated man, and hence took great care to give his sons good educations. Both he and his wife are still living.

H. C. Hale was born near Jamestown, Sept. 15, 1868. His early life was passed on the farm, and until he was seventeen he attended school regularly, receiving his education in the graded and high schools of Jamestown. On leaving school he secured a position with the American Express Company, with which he remained three years, first as delivery man and then as messenger. In 1890 he went West, and at first accepted a position at Brainerd, Minn., but this did not suit his tastes and he soon secured work with the Northern Pacific Railroad on the train service in Montana, Idaho and Washington. After about a year of this life Mr. Hale went to Bayfield, Wis., and accepted the position of private secretary to Mr. Dalrymple.

In this capacity Mr. Hale quickly became indispensable to his employer, and as the health of the latter gradually failed more and more of the responsibility of his business fell upon Mr. Hale's shoulders. When the Bayfield Transfer Railroad was constructed Mr. Hale was made general manager, and he has since retained that position. In addition to his duties in that connection since Mr. Dalrymple's death he has acted as executor of his estate. In every position he has shown himself fully equal to the demands made upon him, and he commands the highest confidence and respect of all his associates.

In 1892 Mr. Hale was married to Miss Nora Bucklev. of Jamestown, N. Y. Politically Mr. Hale supports the principles of the Republican party, and he has frequently been a delegate to the county conventions. In 1898 he represented Bayfield county at the State Republican convention. He served two years as treasurer of the town of Bayfield, and he has been secretary of the

public library board for a number of years past.

JOHN M. DODD, M. D., a practicing physician of Ashland, has pursued his profession in that city since 1889, when he was graduated from the Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and in the intervening years has by his skill and prepossessing manner built up a flourishing practice. He was born in Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., Oct. 5, 1866, son of Samuel and Catherine Dodd.

Samuel Dodd studied the profession of a veterinary surgeon in England, his native land, and thus equipped for his battle with the world, came when a young man to America. He settled in Pennsylvania and when the Civil war came enlisted in the 18th Penn. Cav., as veterinary surgeon, serving from 1862 to 1865. After peace was declared he returned to Waynesburg, where he died only two years later, July 7, 1867, at the age of forty-five.

Mrs. Catherine Dodd survived her husband only a year, passing away in 1868, at the age of twenty-seven years. She was the daughter of John Morris, a Waynesburg farmer, who lived to be ninety years old. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Morris, the great financier of Revolutionary fame, while his wife, Jemima (Pipes) Morris, sprang from one of the old Dutch families of New York, and was also connected with the Slaters, a prominent pioneer family of Greene county. She lived to be sixty-three years old.

John M. Dodd was left an orphan almost in infancy and was reared by his maternal grandfather and other relatives. He was given a fairly good education and when he was about sixteen he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter trade. Not contented with this, however, he managed to attend school for the winter season for three years, and then at eighteen began teaching. He taught two seasons, meanwhile reading on medical subjects. He entered Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from which he was graduated in March, 1889, and immediately began practicing at Ashland, where he was associated with Dr. Rinehart. Six months later he went to Rhinelander and opened the first hospital there.

After two years in Rhinelander, Dr. Dodd sold out his hospital and practice there and returned to Ashland, where he was again associated with Dr. Rinehart for a couple of years. Since then he has practiced independently. In 1894 he opened Dodd's Hospital, his specialty being surgery, in which he has met with quite phenomenal success. June 1, 1904, he discontinued his private hospital to accept the appointment of chief surgeon of the St. Joseph's Hospital in Ashland, intending to devote his entire time to surgical work.

On Dec. 23, 1889, Dr. Dodd was united in marriage to Miss Missouri Stoops of Greene county, Pa. Four children have come to them, Florence, Edith, Helen and John M., Jr. Mrs. Dodd is a member of the Congregational Church. The doctor belongs to the following fraternal organizations: the Masons, I. O. O. F. and the Elks. Politically he is independent, rather than an adherent of either party. He is councilor for the Wisconsin State Medical Society in the tenth district and has taken an active part in the reorganization of the medical profession.

E. H. LAMBERT, assessor of the town of Lawrence and president of the school board of Ingram, is one of the pioneer settlers of this locality, where he located in 1886. Mr. Lambert was born in Rice county, Minn., in 1857, a son of Thomas and Rosalie (Ozier) Lambert, Canadians, who settled in Rice county in the early forties.

Mr. Lambert was reared at Faribault, Minn., where he was educated in the public schools, and there he married Zemere Pieton, of Rice county, who died there in 1884. In May, 1886, he married Miss Anna Mapes, of Ingram. For the seven years following his settlement at Ingram he conducted a hotel and also was postmaster. He has always been active in the public affairs of this section and has served seven years as

town clerk; has been president of the school board for seven years, and a justice of the peace for fourteen successive years. Before the division of the county he was a delegate to county and congressional conventions, always being identified with the Republican party.

Mr. Lambert belongs to that class of men who are fitted in every way to be pioneers. He believes enthusiastically in Northern Wisconsin, and particularly in Rusk county, and his zeal has resulted to the advantage of the whole section. He has been a hunter of local reputation, and he has well authenticated proof of former prowess, when he killed nine bears and innumerable deer in this vicinity. Few men are better known in the county.

JAMES H. JENSEN, who has large land holdings in Burnett and surrounding counties, is extensively engaged in the real estate business. Born a poor boy, he has, through his untiring energy, his business foresight and his ability to see opportunities and accept them, worked his way to the top of the ladder of Success. Mr. Jensen was born Aug. 16, 1864, three miles south of Grantsburg, Wis., son of Michael and Mary Jensen, natives of Norway.

Michael Jensen came to America in 1862 and settled at St. Croix Falls, Wis., where he farmed and worked in the woods for about one year. Then he went to Burnett county and purchased 160 acres of land, which he operated until he died in 1876; his wife passed away in 1870. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Michael and Mary Jensen had eight children: Jens, deceased; Mary, deceased; Isabelle, of White Bear Lake, widow of N. Peterson; Hans, on the old Homestead; Iver, deceased; James H., our subject; John M., deceased, who married Hanna Thoreson; and Mary, deceased.

James H. Jensen received but a limited education, and lived with his brother Hans, on the old place, until seventeen years of age. He then went into the store at Anderson postoffice, where he remained three years, spending the next three years in Grantsburg with Canute Oleson. He then went to Duluth, Minn., where he engaged in a flour, feed and farm produce business for a year and a half, returning at the end of this time to Grantsburg, where he was employed by Simon Thoreson for one year, in the latter's store. He was with J. A. Hickerson for fifteen months in the general store, and on Jan. 1, 1891, having been elected county clerk, took that position, which he held for six years. He then operated a lumber yard for some time, and in the fall of 1897 purchased one thousand acres of land in Barron county, Wis. He now owns the town site of Barronett, a hotel and a creamery, and much land. He also conducted a store in this thriving village of 200 inhabitants, but this he sold. He now deals extensively in land in Barron, Polk, Washburn and Burnett counties, and is one of the largest land-owners of Grantsburg. He has forty acres platted, known as the "Jensen Addition" to Grantsburg.

Mr. Jensen was married Sept. 29, 1889, to Isabella Thoreson, daughter of Bersvend Thoreson, an old settler and prominent citizen of Burnett county, who helped organize one of the first churches of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have eight children: Ben M., Mamie Ruth, Jean J., Helen Isabella, Clara, Leslie James, Jessie and Ray Malcolm. Mr. Jensen is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge No. 244, Grantsburg, and he also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, being a charter member of Camp No. 20. He was one of the organizers of the local K. of H. Religiously he is connected with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Jensen erected his beautiful home in Grantsburg in 1895.

Like his father, who was the first member of the county board of Burnett county, Mr. Jensen is a Republican, has served on the village board of his adopted place, and is now the president of the village of Grantsburg. He is also president of the Burnett County Fair Association.

FREEMAN W. AND GEORGE E. SACKETT, under the firm name of Sack-

ett Brothers, are the proprietors and editors of the Phillips *Times,* the leading journal of Price county. The former has been associated with the town from its very beginning, and was the founder of the paper.

The brothers are the sons of Alzera and Sarah A. (Harbaugh) Sackett, who were natives of Vermont and Pennsylvania, respectively. On the father's side they are of English descent. Alzera Sackett left Vermont in early life, and went first to Ohio; as the frontier line was gradually pushed farther West, he went on, in 1847, to Wisconsin, and took up wild land in Fond du Lac county. The balance of his life was spent there, and he died in 1868, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven. His widow lived to be eighty-one years old, surviving until 1901. Her father, William Harbaugh, came from Ohio and took up land in Fond du Lac county, where he lived to be ninety-three years old. In early life he had lived in Pennsylvania, and had been a tanner by trade, following the oak bark process.

Freeman W. Sackett, the eldest son of the family, was born at Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, Nov. 5, 1847, just about the time that his father went to Wisconsin. The family followed before long, and Freeman grew up and was educated there, attending the schools of Fond du Lac county. Later he supplemented this by work in a night school. He began working in the printing line while quite young, and for some time was in the office of the Fond du Lac *Journal.* In 1867, before reaching his majority, Mr. Sackett started out for himself and established the Weyauwega *Times,* which he conducted successfully for nine years, and then sold. The Wisconsin Central Railroad reached the present town of Phillips in 1876, and Mr. Sackett immediately put up a frame building, the first one erected there, and began the publication of the Phillips *Times,* which has ever since been under his management.

Mr. Sackett was always eager to advance the growth of the country, and was active in all public affairs. In 1879 when the organization of Price county was effected, he was a leading spirit in the work, and was chosen the first county clerk, a position to which he was afterward re-elected several times. Two years previously he had organized the first school and for a long time was a member of the school board. He was also the first postmaster at Phillips, and, being a Democrat, was appointed to the office again, during Cleveland's second term.

Although hardly more than a boy at the time of the Civil war, Mr. Sackett succeeded in being accepted as a volunteer in Company A, 38th Wis. V. I., enlisting Sept. 5, 1863. He was in a number of the hardest fought battles of the war; served till the close of the conflict, and in spite of his youth received several promotions. He was discharged July 12, 1865. In later years he has served as colonel on the staffs of Govs. Rusk, Peck and Upham, and he is commander of the local G. A. R. Fraternally Mr. Sackett belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Masons, and is identified with the Ashland Commandery of K. T.

In 1873 Mr. Sackett was married to Ann E. Meiklejohn, of Weyauwega, Wis., by whom he had one son, William H. After the death of his wife he was married, in 1878, to Emma J. Hunt, of the same place, by whom he had two sons, Frank A. and Homer P.

George E. Sackett, the junior member of the firm of Sackett Brothers, was born in Fond du Lac county, Wis., June 12, 1861. He received a good public school education, and later spent two years at Lawrence University, in Appleton, Wis. In 1878 he went to Phillips and learned the printer's trade in his brother's office there. Five years later he located at Fifield and established the Fifield *Advocate,* which he published for ten years. He was very successful in his venture and had a good paper, but after Fifield was ravaged by fire in 1893, he decided not to rebuild. Instead he returned to Phillips and went into partnership with his brother, Freeman W. Misfortune seemed to follow Mr. Sackett at first, for within a year after the partnership was formed, the

office of the *Times* was also destroyed by a fire, which swept the whole town. But with the energy and enterprise which characterize the true western business man, the brothers started in on their work anew, without missing a single issue of the paper, although the first number after the fire was printed in Prentice. The policy of the paper has always been Democratic, and its clear and forcible editorials have made it a power in the county.

Mr. Sackett was married in 1886, to Kate Devens, of Weyauwega. They have a son, Freeman D., born in 1887. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sackett is also actively concerned with public life and is now serving as city clerk, while for several years he was a member of the board of education. In secret organizations he is also prominent, and belongs to a number of orders, including the F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., M. W. A., and others.

EDWARD McCUE died at his home in Duluth, Feb. 21, 1903, after over thirty years' residence there. In those years his name was well known in business circles, and he was also widely known for his philanthropy.

Mr. McCue was born in Windsor, Vt., July 18, 1835, son of Felix McCue, a scion of one of the old New England families of Irish lineage. He received a fair education, attending school until he was fourteen, when, his father dying, he was thrown upon his own resources. He went South, and in time became an engineer on a plantation in Louisiana. His position was a good one, and with his inherited New England thrift, which the easy business methods of the South could not wholly eradicate, he saved his money and in time accumulated considerable property. The outbreak of hostilities between the North and South in the dark days of the Rebellion cut short his career in the South, and he was obliged to sacrifice all his property, and be thankful to escape with his life, it becoming known that six or seven of his brothers (he was one of a family of twelve children) had entered the Federal army. Upon reaching the North he received the appointment of government inspector of arms, and in that capacity spent the days of the war traveling about. In 1869 he located in Duluth, where he began taking government contracts. He constructed many of the piers about the Duluth and Superior harbor, and for some years was very prosperous. He invested most of his profits in real estate, but his speculations in that line proved disastrous during a time of panic, and he lost much of what he had gained. Later he made judicious investments in iron lands. During the days of his prosperity he was liberal in his donations to all public enterprises, notably the Hardy school and the Bethel Masonic Temple.

Mr. McCue was a Mason, having belonged to the fraternity for over forty years, and at the time of his death he had been a member of the Duluth lodge over thirty years. He was a Republican in political principle, and for many years served as street commissioner. A man of excellent principles, he was universally respected.

On April 25, 1871, Mr. McCue was united in marriage with Anne Webber, who was born at Ontonagon, Mich., daughter of Charles and Minnie Webber, who came from Germany, and who died in Ontonagon, where Mr. Webber was a mine carpenter. Mrs. McCue still lives in Duluth. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCue, namely: Edward Charles, of Duluth; Felix H., a successful bridge builder, who enlisted in Troop F, 3d United States Cavalry, and, after serving two years in the Philippines, died in the hospital at Manila, March 6, 1901, aged twenty-five years; and Minnie, John, Frank, Helen, William and Guy, all in Duluth.

STEPHEN A. LEINFELDER, D. D., Ph. D., although not yet in middle life, is recognized as one of the leading prelates of the Catholic Church in the State of Wisconsin. Of scholarly attainments, winning personality, business ability and eminent piety, he is a noble representative of his great religious organization, and commands the es-

teem and respect of multitudes who are not of his spiritual faith.

Dr. Leinfelder was born March 21, 1872, at La Crosse, Wis., and was primarily educated there, in both public and parochial schools. Subsequently he entered the Sacred Heart College at Prairie Du Chien, and upon that institution being changed into a novitiate, he completed his classical training in St. Francis College, Milwaukee, in 1891, at the age of nineteen years. He then went to Montreal, Canada, and entered upon the philosophical and theological course in Laval University, where he was ordained sub-deacon, and later deacon, and was one of six in a class of thirty to receive the degree of S. T. B. Upon his return to La Crosse, he was ordained priest by the Rt. Rev. J. Schwebach, June 16, 1895. The bishop assigned him temporarily to Bloomer, until the fall of the year, when he took himself to Rome, where he entered the Minerva University, and after two years spent at that school, was decorated with the titles of D. D. and Ph. D. He is the youngest American to receive both degrees. His vacations were spent in visiting the universities and various educational institutions of Europe, continually adding to his vast fund of knowledge. Besides mastering theology and philosophy, he became proficient as a linguist, and in addition to acquiring a fair knowledge of Hebrew, he became conversant with the English, French, German, Italian, Latin and Greek languages. Hence his assignment to Cumberland, where the mixture of races composing the Catholic congregations required a pastor versed in various languages, and since assuming his ministerial duties he has led a very busy and useful life.

Besides ministering to the spiritual wants of the two parishes here, he also had charge of the parishes of Almena, Shell Lake, Spooner, Clear Lake, Clayton and Oak Grove. A short time since he was relieved of a part of his work and was placed in charge of St. Mary's and St. Anthony's, of Cumberland; the Sacred Heart parish, of Almena, and the mission at Bear Lake. The dedication of the fine church edifice at Almena on Oct. 29, 1903, was a testimonial to the effective work accomplished by Rev. Leinfelder. It deserves more extended mention than the limits of the present article can give. This dedication marked an important epoch in the history of Almena. In the days when Almena was but a logging camp for K. S. & Co., little attention was given to the spiritual welfare of the community until, on Nov. 2, 1892, Father Simoneck, a missionary priest, walked into the settlement. Here he said mass for the first time, in an old log barn, finding no better accommodation. On his occasional visits to the settlement, he faithfully ministered to a small flock and continued to hold mass in the barn and slept in the hayloft overhead. Thus nurtured the little flock grew into a prospering congregation. In 1893 a frame church was erected in which services were conducted by Father Becker, of Rice Lake, until the parish was transferred to Rev. Dr. Leinfelder, of Cumberland, in 1897.

The rapid settlement of the country contributary to Almena, soon brought the church membership up to 1,000, and a new edifice became a matter of necessity. In 1900 Dr. Leinfelder formulated the first plans of the beautiful structure which was dedicated with such imposing services on Oct. 29, 1903. That such success should have crowned the hopes of the congregation in so short a period is but a testimonial to the zeal and energy of Dr. Leinfelder. He personally superintended the construction and did not hesitate to assist in the work of what is the most magnificent church building in Barron county. It is a structure of solid brick with brown stone trimmings, pure Gothic in style, 50x100 feet, and elegantly finished. The dedicatory services were attended by the largest assemblage which had ever congregated in Almena, nearly every village and city in the county being represented, while the array of church dignitaries was imposing. Rt. Rev. Schwebach, bishop of La Crosse, conducted the dedication. After the celebration of mass, the bishop administered the rite of confirmation to a class of seventy-seven, the largest

in the history of the church. This was most gratifying to Dr. Leinfelder. In 1904 Dr. Leinfelder caused to be erected a parochial house of solid brick, which is considered in all respects the finest residence in the city.

As noted above Dr. Leinfelder is held in the highest regard by all who know him, irrespective of religious creeds. While his personality is most engaging, it is the piety of his life and the sincerity of his aims that win him this high regard.

W. N. MACKIN, the scholarly and efficient superintendent of schools of Rusk county, Wis., a man of wide reading and peculiarly fitted for his responsible position, was born in St. Croix county, Wis., in 1874, son of L. M. and B. A. (Fuller) Mackin.

L. M. Mackin was a pioneer of St. Croix county, where he settled in 1854. Both he and his wife were born in Ohio, coming of New York and Vermont ancestors, respectively. There is a tradition in the family that the Mackin family traces back directly to a Mayflower ancestor.

Prof. W. N. Mackin was reared on his father's farm and received an excellent common school education. Being of a studious nature, he early decided upon his future career and worked very diligently to become thoroughly grounded in the elementary branches. After teaching a few terms, he attended the River Falls State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1895. In 1896 he took a post-graduate course at the State University, and in the fall of the same year, he was called to the position of principal of the Weyerhauser school and held the office for a year, when he was made principal of the high school at Chetek, but after two years he was further honored by the principalship of the Glen Flora school and held the position two years. While there he received at the hands of Gov. La Follette the appointment of county superintendent of schools for Rusk county, in 1901. In 1902 he became the candidate of the Republican party for the same office and was duly elected.

Prof. Mackin is thoroughly modern in his methods, and his efficiency as an instructor is the result of careful thought and preparation, while the experience he has gained during the years he has been engaged in teaching is almost invaluable. Under his intelligent management, the schools of Rusk county have attained to a standard of excellency never before reached, and equaling that of adjoining counties, as well as those throughout the State.

In religious convictions, Mr. Mackin is a Baptist, and proves a very acceptable member of that denomination, as well as superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Mr. Mackin was united in marriage with Miss Bernice Roberts, of Menomonie, Wis., in 1897, and they have three children, Emily, Beda and Alice.

HON. IRVINE LUTHER LENROOT, a native of Superior, Douglas county, and one of the leading young attorneys of that progressive city, whose success is creditable alike to himself and to the city and county which he represents, is a scion of one of the pioneer families of northern Wisconsin, and one which has been instrumental in promoting many of the vital interests of that region. He was born Jan. 31, 1869, to Lars and Fredericka R. (Larson) Lenroot, natives of Skone, Sweden, whose progenitors were agricultural people in that locality.

In his native land Lars Lenroot learned the blacksmith trade, and in 1854 he migrated to the New World, which was then just beginning to attract the attention of his countrymen on account of the opportunities offered for material and intellectual advancement. After spending about two years in Boston, he came to Wisconsin and in 1857 located at Superior, an embryo city whose natural advantages and future possibilities he readily foresaw. He opened the first blacksmith shop in the place and began investing such means as he could command in Douglas county real estate, and from time to time improved his city property as his means and occasion seemed to justify. In 1862 he became a member of the

original board of trustees of Superior City, now comprised in the second ward of Superior, and he was the latest survivor among the members of that body. When the new town of West Superior came into existence, he built a number of tenement houses therein. For some years he did considerable logging and was interested in various other enterprises. He was also interested in the development of the mineral resources about the Head of the Lakes, and made more or less investments from time to time upon the iron and copper ranges contiguous thereto. In political principle he was a Republican. He was one of the early sheriffs of Douglas county and filled some other official positions. He always sought to promote the social and educational development of the place and to afford his family the best advantages available. He died in 1898, aged sixty-six years. His widow still survives and is the mother of four sons and two daughters: Louis, Irvine L., Nellie (now Mrs. L. A. Nichols) and Arthur are well known in Superior; Albert and Eda are now deceased.

After making the most of the excellent public schools of Superior, Irvine L. Lenroot took a course at Parson's Business College at Duluth. His business career began at the age of eighteen years, when, in company with his brother Louis, he began cutting and dealing in logs. After continuing this enterprise for three years, he became a stenographer in the office of Ross & Dwyer, one of the foremost law firms of Superior. The next year he went to Minneapolis and taught in a shorthand school at that place. Returning to Superior, he took charge of the collection department for his former employers, and also served for a time as city stenographer. In 1893 he was appointed official reporter for the Superior Court of Douglas county, which position he has since filled. While engaged in these various occupations he had been devoting most of his leisure hours to the study of law, and in 1897 he was admitted to the Bar. Since that time he has given his chief attention to that branch of the profession pertaining to real estate and taxation. For three years he was secretary of the Douglas County Bar Association. His active interest in public affairs caused him to be made a member of the Republican city committee soon after attaining his majority, and he is now the chairman thereof, and has served four years as chairman of the county committee.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Lenroot was elected a member of the Assembly, and during the legislative session of the following winter devoted careful attention to questions and measures pertaining to municipal government. Among the measures which he introduced and took an active part in supporting, was a bill providing that no franchise to water, gas or lighting companies, or other public service corporations, should be operative until sixty days after its passage, and if within such time ten per cent of the voters so demanded, it should not go into effect until approved by the people at an election. This measure attracted a great deal of attention and discussion and was carried in the Assembly, but lost by a small majority in the Senate. He was also an active supporter of the Railway Taxation Bill and the famous Primary Election Bill. In 1902 he was re-elected to the Assembly, and at the opening of the session he was elected speaker, which office he filled with marked ability. At that session all of the measures above referred to were enacted into law largely through his efforts. His straightforward course and decided views on public questions have won the commendation of many political opponents, as well as his supporters, and he is one of the most popular citizens of Douglas county.

In 1890 Mr. Lenroot was married to Clara Clough McCoy, a daughter of Hon. Solon H. Clough, an early resident of Superior, who was for many years judge of the circuit court in that circuit.

CHARLES F. BONE, senior editor of the Rice Lake *Times,* was born at Erie, Pa., Feb. 20, 1844, a son of Francis and Johanna (Donevan) Bone, natives of Erie county. Grandfather John Bone came from Scotland

and was made lighthouse keeper at Erie, retaining that position for fourteen years. Being a Whig, he was removed by President Jackson, in common with others, who were made victims of the "Spoils" system. The maternal grandfather, James Donevan, fought in Napoleon's famous Irish Legion, and later came to the United States, settling on a farm in Erie county, Pa. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Stanley, was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock.

Francis Bone was a carpenter by trade, and about 1849 he moved to Illinois, living at Waukegan. Later he went back to Erie, Pa., where he died in 1852. His widow married Samuel F. Ferguson, and they moved in 1854 to Neillsville, Wis., which was then twenty-five miles from a postoffice. At that place both died.

In October, 1861, Charles F. Bone enlisted in Company I, 14th Wis. V. I., and was mustered out Oct. 9, 1865, as a corporal. He participated in twenty-four engagements, and was shot through the right ear at Vicksburg, but otherwise escaped without injury. At the close of the war he learned the printer's trade, and in 1874 located at Rice Lake, where he was employed on the *Chronotype,* of which he became editor, and so continued for nine years. Then, in the fall of 1887, he bought the Rice Lake *Times,* and is still conducting same. This well-known newspaper was founded in 1883 by C. W. Angel, but was later owned by the *Times Publishing Company.* It is a Democratic organ, and is conducted along lines which make it an excellent local paper. Mr. Bone has always taken a prominent part in local affairs, and before the city of Rice Lake was incorporated was chairman of the town for four years. In 1890 he was elected its mayor and gave his people a clean business administration.

On April 26, 1877, Mr. Bone married Annie M. Pettit, daughter of Lemuel Pettit, of Barron township, Barron county. Two children have been born of this marriage: Harry L., connected with the *Times* and also treasurer of the city; and Florence, a most charming young lady.

MATTHEW C. BURKE, senior partner of the firm of Burke Bros., railroad and paving contractors of West Superior, was born in Grant county, Wis., Oct. 10, 1861, a son of James and Anna (Mullen) Burke. The parents, natives of Limerick and Galway, Ireland, respectively, came to this country about 1847, and after living for a few years in New York decided to try the West. They migrated to Wisconsin and settled at Cassville, where Mr. Burke at first engaged in mining, and later was in the employ of ex-Governor Dewey. He died at the age of fifty-eight, in 1865, while his wife lived to the age of seventy-four, passing away in 1901. Each had several brothers and sisters who also came to the United States. Their six children all survived them.

Matthew C. Burke acquired his education in the public schools of Cassville, and when eighteen years old began the business which he has followed ever since, that of contracting for public works. In company with his brother James he has filled many contracts for street paving in different cities, including Chicago and St. Paul, and since the firm located in West Superior, in 1888, they have taken many of the contracts for the original street improvements of that city. They have also done much railroad construction on some of the principal lines of the northwest and southwest, such as the Canadian Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific. They employ a large number of men. For three years after coming to West Superior Mr. Burke conducted the "Commercial Hotel," one of the leading hotels of the city. He has also made a number of investments in real estate, some of which he has improved. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the most reliable business men of the city.

On Sept. 29, 1891, Mr. Burke was married, by Bishop Cotter, to Alice May, daughter of Thomas and Bridget May, of Winona, Minn. Thomas May settled on a farm in Winona in 1862, and spent the rest of his life there. He died Dec. 8, 1893, aged seventy-four years, while his wife sur-

vived until Nov. 16, 1897, reaching the age of seventy-seven years. Both were born in County Sligo, Ireland, and came to America in 1847, the voyage taking six weeks. Mrs. Alice (May) Burke has borne her husband three children: Ruth, Helene and Matthew. The members of this family are connected with the Catholic Church, and they move in the best circles.

DAVID WILLIAM MALONEY, editor of the Glen Flora *Star,* was born near Whitehall, Wis., July 12, 1868, son of David and Margaret (Warner) Maloney, natives of County Cork, Ireland. They came to America about 1849, settling in South Hadley, Mass., where they subsequently were married, and they resided there for a few years. In 1855 they removed to Wisconsin, settling in Adams county, and engaged in farming. This remained the family home for twelve years, when in 1867 the father settled near Whitehall and continued farming. He was a man of public spirit, enterprising and progressive, and for fourteen years was township treasurer and held other offices. Success came to him, both as a farmer and stock raiser, he being the most extensive sheep raiser in the county. In politics he was somewhat liberal, being controlled more by principles than party lines. His death occurred in 1898, when he was sixty-eight years of age, but his widow survives.

Editor Maloney was one of seven children born to his parents, and sixth in the order of birth. Growing up upon the farm his educational advantages were poor, but at the age of twenty years he entered the River Falls State Normal School, where, in 1891, he completed an elementary course of two years. During 1891 and 1892 he was principal of the Whitehall graded schools, but not being satisfied with his educational attainments, in the fall of 1892, he entered the State University at Madison, Wis., taking the regular course, and was graduated therefrom in 1896, receiving special honors in economics. For the following two years he was principal of the graded schools of Ettrick, Wis., and during the same time read law, and by examination, was admitted to the Bar in December, 1900.

In 1901 he came to Chippewa county, now Rusk, and located at Glen Flora. Realizing that excellent opportunity existed for a newspaper in this locality, he established *The Star,* a month after settling here, which is in a flourishing condition and is the organ of the people for this portion of Rusk county. Mr. Maloney is a fluent, easy writer, and furnishes a highly appreciated local paper. In addition to editing and publishing his paper, he has dealt largely and successfully in real estate, having purchased and still owning a half section of excellent land.

Mr. Maloney practices in the county and circuit court, and has proved himself a forceful and eloquent attorney. One branch of his business is the making of loans on real estate, and in every respect he is a man of affairs. Politically he is a Republican, and he takes an active interest in public affairs. In 1902 he was elected chairman of the town board, and after one term was re-elected in the spring of 1904. He is secretary of the Glen Flora Creamery Company, a co-operative institution. Needless to say he is called upon to represent his party at county and assembly conventions. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1895 Mr. Maloney was married to Ethilda E. Brice, Ridgefield, Wash., and they have two children, Gerald and Eunice. Mr. Maloney is a studious, scholarly gentleman, conservative in his views, and practical, methodical and deliberate in his actions. In his paper he wields a trenchant, forceful pen, and is always logical in his deductions. He has faith in the future of Rusk county, and is earnestly working for its further development.

SANDS VAN WAGNER, engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, residing at Duluth, Minn., and one of the highly respected men of that city, was born in November, 1862, in Lapeer county, Michigan.

His father, Sands Van Wagner, of New York State, a lumberman, resided in his native State a good many years. He married Phoebe Woodman, of New York State, and they had five children: George, of Iron River, Mich., manufacturer of carriages and wagons; John, a farmer of Iron River, Mich.; Addie, living at Bay City, Mich.; Sands; and Andrew W., who is on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and is located at Duluth.

Sands Van Wagner, the subject proper of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, attending until 1885, when he began working for the Michigan Central Railroad at Bay City, Mich., as fireman, and continued with that road until Aug. 31, 1886, when he accepted a position as fireman for the Northern Pacific, at Brainerd, Minn. Thus he continued two and one-half years, when he was promoted to the position of engineer. For a few months he did yard work and was on the list of extra engineers until 1897, when he obtained his regular run, and now runs from Duluth to St. Paul, from Duluth to Staples, and from Duluth to Ashland, on freights, also doing extra passenger work, in every case proving his fidelity and thorough trustworthiness.

In 1888 Mr. Van Wagner was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Lillian McDermott, of Kingston, New Brunswick; they have no children.

Mr. Van Wagner is a member of the B. of L. E., No. 395, Duluth; he is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine, Osman Temple, St. Paul; to the K. T., of Duluth, and the A. O. U. W., Rice's Point Lodge, No. 80. He and his wife are connected with the Congregational Church and are highly esteemed in that body.

Coming to Duluth in 1893 Mr. Van Wagner has made himself very popular. He has a beautiful home at No. 1819 Piedmont avenue, Duluth, where he and Mrs. Van Wagner dispense a most gracious hospitality. In addition to this home Mr. Van Wagner owns other valuable real estate throughout the city, and Mrs. Van Wagner has property interests in the East.

JOHN E. BYRNS. Among the many concerns operating successfully and extensively in northern Wisconsin none, perhaps, has wider interests than the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, of Chicago. This company owns a large sawmill in Washburn, and others in Polk county, Wis.; owns large timber tracts and has camps at Sioux River, Bayfield Co., Wis.; Ironwood, Mich.; and Two Harbors, Minn.; and has mills and a camp at Warner, Ark. To be put in sole charge of large and scattered properties is a flattering responsibility, given only to a specially able man, one with marked power in financial matters, and still more in executive lines. This trust has been committed to John E. Byrns.

Mr. Byrns was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1866. He attended the public schools of Buffalo, and then entered St. Joseph's College there, from which he was graduated in the commercial course in 1883. He at once entered the employ of a lumber firm in Buffalo, and though he began in a minor position he immediately won promotion. In 1889 he went to Bay City, Mich., and was engaged for seven or eight years in a commission business, shipping lumber, etc. In 1896 he was sent to Ashland to take charge of the affairs of the Rittenhouse & Embree Company, in which position he has about a thousand men under his direction in all the various camps and mills owned by the company.

Mr. Byrns was married Dec. 17, 1902, to Miss Frances Bailey, daughter of Samuel W. Bailey, a prominent pioneer of Ashland. Politically Mr. Byrns supports the Republican party, but the extensive interests in his charge, scattered over so large an area, prevent his taking a special activity in politics.

WARNER S. CARR. The power of the press is very great in America, and the influence wielded by one who occupies an editorial chair is not to be lightly regarded. One of the men who help to form public opinion in Douglas county is Warner S. Carr, the publisher of the Nebagamon *Enterprise*, established in 1898, the first newspaper in that place.

The forefathers of the Carr family settled in Rhode Island before the Revolution, and various members took part in that struggle. Some of them later moved to Vermont, and it was in that State that the grandfather of Warner S. Carr died, lacking only five years of being a centenarian.

Warner C. Carr, father of Warner S., was born before his father left Rhode Island, but passed his early manhood in Vermont, where he was in business in Brandon as a clothier. In 1837 he went to Ohio, locating first in the Western Reserve, later in Licking county. For thirteen years he lived in that State, and then, as the farther west was gradually opened up, he followed in the paths of the pioneers, and about 1850 settled in Iowa county, Wis., among the early residents. Thence he went to Winnebago county, and later to Waupaca, in which latter county he died in 1883, aged eighty-six years. In politics he was a Democrat, but he was nevertheless elected to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1858-59 as an independent candidate.

Mrs. Polly C. Carr, the wife of Warner C., was a native of Vermont, born in Woodstock in 1801, and she died in Waupaca county two years after her husband's death. She was of Scotch descent, and her father, Capt. Spencer, was an officer of the Continental army.

Warner S. Carr was born in Brandon, Vt., Sept. 1, 1833. By the time he was old enough to go to school the family had moved to Ohio, and he secured his education in the public schools of that State and Wisconsin. From student life he passed naturally into that of a teacher, although as he was brought up on a farm and stayed there till he was grown he was also fully conversant with the practical side of farming. He taught in Waupaca county, remaining seven years in one school. In the fall of 1871, just after the great fire, Mr. Carr went to Chicago, and at first was busied as a carpenter. Later he became interested in real estate in that city, and was a member of a firm which also handled property in northern Wisconsin, along the line of the Wisconsin Central railroad. Although he was in Chicago a number of years his home was still in Waupaca county, and he finally returned there for a time before moving to Antigo, in 1888. After a year there, in a harness store, he moved again, and spent several years in West Superior as a real estate dealer. In 1892 he went to Iron River, where he followed the same line and also assisted in platting the north side of the village. He served also as justice of the peace.

Mr. Carr's connection with Lake Nebagamon began in 1898, when he began the publication there of the *Enterprise,* with which he is still identified. Only a year after his establishment in the work his office was burned down, being almost a total loss, but he immediately resumed publication, and a couple of years afterward put up a substantial building, the first story affording quarters for the postoffice and the printing concern, while the second floor is occupied by the Odd Fellows hall.

Mr. Carr was married in 1857 to Miss Eunice M. Randall, who was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1837, daughter of Samuel and Gertrude (Pruyn) Randall, of Waupaca county. She was brought by her parents to Racine, Wis., and was there educated. Her mother belonged to the famous Pruyn family of Albany, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Warner S. Carr were born two children, viz.: Douglas, a painter, a resident of Waupaca county; and Addie M., now Mrs. E. Raymond, of Antigo, Wis. Mrs. Carr died in Waupaca, Feb. 22, 1887.

Mr. Carr joined the Masonic fraternity in 1864, at Waupaca, and now is a member of Diamond City Chapter, No. 65, West Superior; he also belongs to Superior Commandery, No. 25, K. T. During the Civil war he followed his country's flag as a member of Company G, 21st Wis. V. I., and after being discharged, in November, 1864, was employed in the quartermaster's office at Madison until the close of the conflict. Like so many old soldiers Mr. Carr is a Republican in his views. In 1900 he received the appointment of postmaster at Lake Ne-

bagamon, Wis., and under his efficient management, by April 1, 1902, the office became a third-class office, while in July of the same year it was given an international money order department. Mr. Carr has also served as justice of the peace since living in Lake Nebagamon and in all his various capacities has proved himself both capable and popular.

ENOCH W. B. HARVEY, who fills a responsible position at Le Clair, Douglas Co., Wis., springs from an old New England family famous for patriotism, physical vigor and longevity. He was born in the town of Atkinson, Piscataquis county, Maine, June 1, 1831, and is the only surviving son of Rev. Nathaniel and Sarah (Burnham) Harvey, natives of Nottingham, New Hampshire.

An ancestor of the Harvey family came from England in the colonial days, settling at Nottingham, where members of that family still live, and all of that name in the United States who spell it "Harvey," are supposed to belong to the posterity of this one immigrant. Several members of the family served in the Revolutionary War, as well as in every war since in which the nation has been engaged.

Nathaniel Harvey, Sr., grandfather of E. W. B. Harvey, reached the age of 105 years, sprightly and vigorous to the last. He lived and died in Nottingham, N. H. He had eighteen children, one of whom was Levi Harvey, grandfather of Prof. L. D. Harvey, at one time superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin. His son, Nathaniel Harvey, went to Maine when a young man and settled on a farm. Educated chiefly by home study, he yet accomplished so much that about 1810 he was ordained a Baptist minister and preached many years in Piscataquis and other counties throughout the State of Maine. In 1845 he went to Wisconsin, settling at Fulton, Rock county, where he lived on a farm and preached in adjacent places until his death, which occurred in 1870, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

His wife, Sarah B. Harvey, died in 1854, aged sixty-four years. Her father died in Burnham, N. H.; his brothers, Asa and Jesse, were Baptist ministers, and the latter died in Rock county, Wis. Both were able men, though their early advantages were quite limited.

Nathaniel and Sarah Harvey had seven sons and three daughters, viz.: Jonathan, a tanner, who died in Sebec, Maine; Ebenezer B., who died at Brodhead, Wis., a tanner and teacher as well as a farmer; John, a farmer by occupation, who with two sons served throughout the Civil war, was a member of a Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, served under Gen. Curtis, and died in Nebraska; Israel, whose death occurred at Fulton, Wis.; Betsy, who is Mrs. J. F. Bean, of Princeton, Maine; William A., deceased, a physician in Chicago; Nathaniel, who died at Fulton, Wis.; Sarah, the wife of P. F. Cutts, of St. Paul, Minn.; Enoch W. B.; Melissa J., Mrs. Horatio Houlton, who died at Elk River, Minnesota.

E. W. B. Harvey after leaving the district school went to Milton College at Milton, Wis., where he finished the scientific course at the age of twenty-four years; he had previously taught, and after graduation he continued in that profession about twenty years. In 1862 he went to Minneapolis, where he was made principal of the East Side schools, a position in which he was maintained ten years. In 1873 he gave up the profession of teaching and took a position as bookkeeper and cashier at his brother-in-law's mill in Elk River, Minn. After some ten years there he went to Glendive, Mont., where he dealt in general merchandise about ten years more. Since then Mr. Harvey has been employed by the Lake Superior Piling Company at Le Clair and has charge of the camp and general store of the company at that place.

From the foundation of the Republican party Mr. Harvey has been an enthusiastic supporter of its principles, though he takes an independent stand in local affairs. For six years he served as a member of the board of education in Minneapolis, and has always been interested in educational affairs.

In 1860 Mr. Harvey was married to

Caroline Hilton, of Minneapolis, a daughter of William and Mary Hilton. Mr. Hilton came to Minneapolis in 1855 with his family, and only lived seven years after the change. Mrs. Caroline Harvey died in Montana in 1889, aged fifty-eight years, leaving no children.

Mr. Harvey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in 1863. Since 1870 he has also belonged to the Knights of Pythias. In 1881 he was grand chancellor of Wisconsin; the next year he was made delegate to the Supreme Lodge, K. P., of the World, which was held at Detroit. He is a man popular not only in these societies, but among his acquaintances, who respect and admire him greatly.

MARSHAL SERGEANT, sheriff of Rusk county, Wis., residing at Ladysmith, is one of the pioneers of the county, having settled, in 1885, in what is now known as the town of Marshal, named in his honor. He took up his homestead at the same time that W. Sergeant, George Sergeant, C. E. Carman and Mr. Mann took up theirs. During the Civil war he was a gallant soldier, fighting in defense of his flag and country, and since then has served equally well as a private citizen and public official. As sheriff he has demonstrated how such a position can be filled conservatively, honestly and with fidelity toward the State, and his many excellent qualities have made him widely known and popular.

Mr. Sergeant was born in Chemung, McHenry Co., Ill., Feb. 2, 1846, and is a son of David R. and Mary Ann Sergeant, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled for a time in McHenry county, Ill., and in 1853 removed to Walworth county, Wis., where they settled upon a farm. There they died in 1886 and 1892, respectively. Our subject is one of eight children, and sixth in the order of birth. His boyhood was spent upon the farm, and he received a good common school education. On Nov. 28, 1861, although then less than sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, 11th Wis. V. I., and was mustered in as a private. Later he was transferred to the Western army, then operating in Wisconsin, and he was in active service from the beginning. Still later he was transferred to Grant's army, then operating before Vicksburg. He engaged in the fighting at Port Gibson, Jackson, Champion Hills and Big Black River, and was in the siege of Vicksburg which followed. During that campaign his regiment engaged in incessant fighting for fifty-six days. After the fall of Vicksburg Mr. Sergeant was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, because of an injury he had received, and in this capacity he did patrol duty, guarding prisoners at various places, and was in the city of Washington for five months. Although he had been injured he served until the expiration of his term, in November, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Washington and returned home.

Locating once more in Walworth county, Wis., he engaged in farming until 1875. In the meanwhile, in 1866, he was married in Green Lake, Wis., to Miss Sophia A. Chappell. In 1875, when he made a change, he moved to Eau Claire, Wis., and embarked in the manufacture of pumps, but after two years he resumed farming in Dunn county, Wis. Upon this farm he remained until 1885, when he was attracted to what was then Chippewa county, now Rusk, and took up a homestead of 160 acres, settling there with his family. He improved this homestead and resided upon it until 1902, when he was called upon to leave his plow for the cares of a high office by the Republicans of his county. However, this was not the first public position he had filled, for he had been first chairman of the town of Marshal, and when the town was organized he was elected to the office he had hitherto held by appointment. From the time of his settlement in this vicinity he has taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of the county, and is a patriotic citizen and stanch Republican. His party has recognized his ability and special fitness for convention work, and he has been sent upon numerous occasions to represent its principles and candidates, in both county and State conventions. No

member of the G. A. R. is more enthusiastic than he, and his connection with James Comerford Post, of Chippewa Falls, is a very pleasant one.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sergeant seven children have been born, all living: Grace, Fred, Ray, Harry, Chester, Agnes and Clayton.

Mr. Seregant was not the only member of his family to serve during the Civil war, for two brothers, Samuel S. and David P. also enlisted, David P. in the same company as Sheriff Sergeant; he served a year and a half, participating in all the battles of his regiment. He is now deceased. The other brother, Samuel S., enlisted in the 9th Illinois Cavalry, and served nine months, when he was disabled and honorably discharged. At present he is residing in California.

ALEXANDER A. CAMPBELL, an influential citizen of West Superior, Douglas county, was born in County Glengarry, Ont., March 25, 1858.

Mr. Campbell is a son of Alexander and Margaret (Sinclair) Campbell. His father, a native of Perth, Scotland, came to America in 1817, at the age of six years, his parents, Malcolm and Mary Campbell, being pioneer settlers of County Glengarry. Malcolm Campbell was a stonemason and a farmer, and lived to the ripe age of ninety-two. Alexander Campbell spent his life on a farm in County Glengarry, where he died in 1893, aged eighty-two years. He was a leading member of the Baptist Church and a Liberal in politics. He served several years as justice of the peace. Mrs. Margaret (Sinclair) Campbell was born in County Glengarry and died in 1862, at the age of thirty-nine. Her father, Findlay Sinclair, was a farmer of Inverness-shire, Scotland, and died, aged eighty-seven years. Alexander and Margaret (Sinclair) Campbell reared a family of eight sons to useful citizenship. Malcolm, Findlay and Duncan still live in County Glengarry; John, who spent four years in the gold fields of Burlarraya, South Africa, is now a successful miner at Dawson City, Canada; Peter S. is professor of classics at McMaster University, Toronto; Donald S. was a leading physician in Detroit, who died Dec. 18, 1901; Archibald is a contractor in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Alexander A. Campbell spent his boyhood in his native county and received a high school education in the town of Cornwall. When he was fifteen he became a clerk in a dry goods store. In 1877 he went to Point Edward, Ontario, where he began to learn the drug business. He spent some time in Hamilton, and then attended the Ontario College of Pharmacy in Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1882 with honors, taking the degree of Ph. C. Mr. Campbell was employed in a drug store at Wiarton about three years, after which, in the autumn of 1886, he opened a drug store, which he carried on for several years. During this time he served as alderman; had the government appointment to issue marriage licenses; was sessional writer of the Ontario Parliament for the County of Glengarry, and served as secretary of the Wiarton Liberal Association.

After selling out his business in 1888 Mr. Campbell spent a year in Winnipeg as manager of a drug store. He was then employed as relief clerk in a drug store in St. Paul and in January, 1891, came to Superior. He was employed by various drug firms until February, 1898, since which time he has carried on a business of his own, dealing in drugs, paints and sundries on Iowa avenue. In 1898 Mr. Campbell was appointed by Mayor Deitrich a member of the public library board, of which he was elected secretary the following year. Early in 1900 he opened a personal correspondence with Andrew Carnegie concerning the location of one of his libraries at Superior. Mr. Carnegie's first letter in regard to this matter is dated August, 1900, and his proposition was formally accepted by the library board Feb. 2, 1901. Mr. Campbell was a prime mover in securing from the citizens of Superior the donations of a building site. He has also been active in the Ninth Ward Improvement League and other public un-

dertakings and is treasurer of the One Hundred Thousand Club.

Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Campbell has been a Republican. He has been a delegate to numerous conventions in Douglas county; he was a delegate to the Congressional district convention in 1900 which elected delegates to the national convention, and was a prominent candidate for alderman of the Ninth ward before the convention in September, 1901. In 1902 he was a candidate before the 2d Assembly district convention for member of the Assembly. Fraternally Mr. Campbell is a member of the A. F. and A. M., the I. O. O. F., and of the local camps of M. W. A., R. N. and the I. O. R. M. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1888 Mr. Campbell was married to Elizabeth Dale, a daughter of John and Barbara (Campbell) Dale, born in Brampton, Ont. Mr. Dale, a miller by trade, was born in Canada, of English parents. Mrs. Dale was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. She is now living in Mitchell, Ont., where her husband died Nov. 22, 1879, at the age of fifty. Mrs. Dale's mother was a member of the Bruce family and lived and died in Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one son, Wilfred Gladstone Campbell. Upon the establishment of postal station No. 1, in August, 1902, Wilfred Campbell was appointed postmaster in charge of the same, and in June, 1904, he was appointed by Mayor O'Hare, a member of the city board of education for the Ninth ward for the term of three years.

L. A. POTTER, M. D., a popular physician of Superior, has been located in that section of the town formerly known as South Superior, almost from its inception, and his practice has kept pace with its growth.

Dr. Potter was born in 1857 in the township of Grant, St. Clair Co., Mich., where his father, Cyrus Potter, settled in 1848. The father is a native of Bangor, Franklin Co., N. Y., but now, at an advanced age, is living with his son in South Superior. In the family were ten children, nine sons and one daughter, of whom one son died in infancy. The daughter, Agnes, is the wife of William Dudley, assistant librarian at the State University. The doctor received his early education in the public schools, and in 1877 began the study of medicine. He was graduated in 1881 from the Detroit Medical College and for a short time practiced in his native State, but in the following year he went to South Dakota and located at Hitchcock. He remained there nine years and had an extensive practice, but as it was largely rural and covered a wide territory, necessitating long and tedious rides, he was anxious for a change and as South Superior promised well for the future, he decided in the spring of 1891 to locate there.

The doctor is the only physician in the eighth ward of the city, and, owing partly to that fact and partly to his own skill and popularity, he has built up with unusual rapidity a most satisfactory and constantly increasing practice. He is a member of the Douglas County Medical Society, the Interurban Academy of Medicine, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is in every respect a highly competent and progressive physician, and as a citizen takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and is deservedly popular. In the spring of 1903 he was appointed a member of the city board of education by Mayor O'Hare.

Dr. Potter was married in 1885, at Hillsdale, Mich., to Miss Lucy I. Johnson, like her husband a native of Michigan. They have had two children: Lester A., born Oct. 1, 1893; and Erwin, born Jan. 28, 1899. The doctor belongs to the I. O. O. F., and the Masonic Order.

ROBERT L. TYLER, who settled at Glen Flora Feb. 18, 1900, buying considerable town property at that time, has later made such other investments in land as to make him a very extensive land-holder, and he has occupied himself with inducing people to locate in Gates (now Rusk) and Polk counties, which he considers two of the

most desirable and productive portions of the State. In this work of settlement Mr. Tyler has met with a very gratifying success, and can point with pride to the many now permanent settlers of the above counties, whom he induced to come to this locality. In addition to his farm property Mr. Tyler is deeply interested in village property, and he was one of the organizers of the Creamery Company, and active in the erection of the building to be used for creamery purposes. In every way he has proved himself a public-spirited and enterprising man, capable of dealing with large affairs.

Mr. Tyler was born in 1843 in Cayuga county, N. Y., and until he was seven was a resident of that locality. At that time, however, his parents, S. W. and P. M. (Brundage) Tyler, the former a farmer in both Connecticut and Vermont, settled in Milwaukee county, Wis., in 1850. This was a new country and offered many opportunities to the new settlers, but not many educational advantages. Here the father died. Our subiect was educated at the public schools and at the Bryant and Stratton Business College of Milwaukee.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Tyler enlisted in November, 1861, in Company B, 7th Wisconsin Battalion, Light Artillery. He saw active service in this company in the Army of the Cumberland, operating in Tennessee and Kentucky, and he participated, among other engagements, in the battle of Island No. 10 and the battle of the Cross Roads, during which latter he was injured. He was honorably discharged, and returning home regained his health in a few months, so he re-enlisted, this time in Battery B, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, Capt. W. S. Babcock, of Milwaukee, commanding. His time was principally spent in guarding the Louisville & Nashville railroad, keeping it open, and in this work he had many daring contentions with bushwhackers. Mr. Tyler then successfully passed the special department established by President Lincoln, to inquire into the fitness of men to command colored troops, and was given a commission as first lieutenant and assigned to duty under Capt. H. F. Potter of "B" Battery, 12th United States Regiment, who was later detached to become chief ordnance officer. This gave Mr. Tyler his promotion to captain, which rank he retained until the close of the war, being chiefly detailed in Kentucky, keeping open the lines of communication. He was continued in this work until Jan. 21, 1866, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of first lieutenant.

Returning to Milwaukee, Mr. Tyler went soon after to the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, where he bought land, but he finally sold his property, and returning to Wisconsin was married to Miss Etta M. Durgin. On Jan. 1, 1867, he went to the neighborhood of Hampton, Franklin Co., Iowa, buying land, and there began farming. In addition he did carpenter work, and thus continued for almost thirty years. For the subsequent five years he lived in Washington, and at Vancouver, Seattle and Dayton. Returning to Franklin county, he resided there until he located at Glen Flora in 1900.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tyler: Robert, Mabel, Clyde, Lula, George, Ollie, Chester and Glenn, as well as two deceased, L. D. and Myrtle. Those living are all residents of Glen Flora, and are very prosperous and responsible citizens, taking an active part in the development of their locality.

In every walk of life Mr. Tyler has demonstrated his sterling worth of character, his trustworthiness in every respect, and is very justly esteemed. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Hampton, Iowa, and is a Blue Lodge Mason.

WILLIAM F. BOLAND, a widely known and prominent lawyer and capitalist, of Superior, and withal a successful man of the world, was born at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., in 1850. In 1852 his parents moved to Wisconsin, where his father took a sub-contract on what was known as the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac plank road. After he had completed his portion of the construction according to the specifications of his con-

tract it was found there was no cash on hand to liquidate his claim. Accordingly the State of Wisconsin turned over to him a tract of land on the borders of the Winnebago reservation, in Calumet county, in settlement thereof, and on this land Mr. Boland settled with his family in the spring of 1853, having been preceded thither by but two other white families. Other settlers came in slowly and began laying the foundation for the future development of the country. Forests were leveled, roads were built, school houses erected, and ere long the forest was transformed into cultivated fields, and comfortable houses marked the site of the wigwams that for centuries had been the habitation of poor "Lo."

In such an environment William F. Boland passed his boyhood, and in the primitive schools of that early day in Wisconsin by dint of effort he obtained the rudiments of an English education. Meager as were the opportunities afforded for obtaining an education, he succeeded in acquiring sufficient knowledge to qualify him for teaching, and when he was sixteen years of age he was master of the school in which he had acquired his education. He had a higher ambition than to spend his life in the slow work of the farm, and craving more learning he attended the Fond du Lac high school, where, after four years of hard work, interspersed with a few short terms of teaching, he succeeded in rounding out his education. Teaching, however, Mr. Boland regarded as only a stepping stone to the profession of the law, for which he had a great admiration. Accordingly he entered the law office of Hon. James Coleman and Thomas W. Spence, who were his preceptors for two years, and so diligently did he apply himself to the intricacies of Blackstone that at the end of that time he passed an examination and was admitted to practice in the courts of Fond du Lac county. The following year, when only twenty-five years old, he was elected comptroller of the city of Fond du Lac, being the youngest man ever called to fill that position, but he most acceptably discharged its responsible duties, and was reelected over one of the most popular young men of that city. During this second term he entered into a copartnership with John J. Jenkins, of Chippewa Falls, the present Congressman from that district, and in the spring of 1877 moved to that city. In 1885 he formed a new law partnership with Hon. L. J. Rusk, son of one of the most popular governors Wisconsin ever had, which partnership continued for several years.

Upon his entrance into the legal profession Mr. Boland became more or less identified with the political questions of the day, and was for a number of years one of the local leaders of his party. He served as district attorney of Chippewa county, and was for several terms chairman of the Democratic county committee. He was a member of the board of education for many years.

In the legal profession Mr. Boland met with no little measure of success, and his accumulations he invested in newspaper properties, in partnership with Hon. T. J. Cunningham and the late Gen. H. H. Early. Prominent among these publications was the *Daily Independent*, of Chippewa Falls, a paper that exercised wide influence in the State. In 1880, when Mr. Cunningham was elected secretary of State, it became necessary for Mr. Boland to take charge of their various publications, in which work he was eminently successful, his versatility and tact being displayed to good advantage. Two years later, seeing, as he thought, a wider field, he moved to Superior and purchased the Superior *Daily Call*, which he successfully conducted till 1893, when he sold it and retired from the newspaper field. Since then he has been principally engaged in real estate and law, and the large success which has attended his enterprises has added materially to his fortunes. At present Mr. Boland is one of the vice-presidents of the Hundred Thousand Club, an organization effected for the purpose of building up the city in which he has such great faith.

Mr. Boland was united in marriage with May E. Eldred, of Clarence, N. Y., only

child of H. B. Eldred, a wealthy farmer and merchant of that place and a warm personal friend of ex-President Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Boland have one son, a promising young man of twenty years, who is now being educated at the University of Wisconsin.

CHARLES KAUPPI, a prominent merchant of Duluth, and county commissioner for the Fifth district, St. Louis county, is a native of Finland, born in Uleaborg, in 1869, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Kauppi, natives of that place.

Matthew Kauppi left his family in Finland in 1871, coming to America to prepare a new home for them. He was at first employed by a Mr. Haward, a prominent citizen of Duluth, and as soon as he had saved enough from his earnings he bought a place on Lake avenue, where he kept a boarding house, and also carried on fishing. Afterward he filed a claim for a homestead in the town of Midway, St. Louis county, made it into a good home, and, proving up on it, lived there until his death, in 1895, at the age of sixty-nine years. On the night of his death his wife was stricken with paralysis, and after living for nearly a year passed away, aged seventy-one. Both were members of the Lutheran Church. Matthew and Elizabeth Kauppi were the parents of five children, two of whom came to Duluth: Charles, and Matthew, who is a sailor by profession, but now lives on the family homestead. The sons came to Minnesota in 1879, eight years after their father arrived.

Charles Kauppi was brought up on the farm in Finland and was given a good practical education in the schools there. Upon reaching Duluth he entered the public schools of that city, but after some weeks' attendance he had an accident, falling through the ice one day, and the consequent wetting and exposure resulted in an illness that ended his school days. On recovering he worked with his father for a few years, later assisting in developing the family homestead at Midway. Mr. Kauppi's business career began in 1882, when he entered the employ of ex-Mayor Henry Trulsen, a general merchant doing the largest business in Duluth. During his two years there Mr. Kauppi lived in his employer's family. His next enterprise was a general contracting business, in which he was engaged for a year and a half, doing a great deal of work on the First National Bank building, the Ingalls block, and others. The next six years were mainly spent on the homestead, four of them continuously. For two years during this period he acted as town clerk of Midway, and as assessor of the town.

In 1888 Mr. Kauppi settled in West Duluth, which was then just in its infancy, and invested in real estate. He also entered into a partnership with John Isaacson, under the firm name of Isaacson & Kauppi. They put up a building and began a mercantile business which was carried on until 1896, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Kauppi was out of business for four years. It was a year of great financial depression, and as the firm had large credits outstanding, but could make few collections, the concern was turned over to the trustees, who conducted it in the interests of the creditors until all claims were paid. For the past year Mr. Kauppi has been associated with O. S. Olson, under the firm name of Olson & Kauppi, largely engaged in the grocery, light hardware and meat business.

Mr. Kauppi is a Republican and has done his share in the work of the party, holding various offices and acting as delegate to city and county conventions. In 1891 he was elected an alderman of the village of West Duluth, the only Republican elected in the village council that year. The next year West Duluth was annexed to the city of Duluth. In 1896 he was Republican nominee for county commissioner in the 5th district, and triumphantly elected, as he was again at the expiration of his four years' term. The first two years he was chairman of the Claims and Accounts committee, and the succeeding two of the committees on Purchases and Supplies. He was also a member of various other committees, including that on Roads, in which he was very active, believing it to be advan-

tageous to the county to develop the farming country adjacent to the city.

Fraternally Mr. Kauppi belongs to the Modern Samaritans and the M. W. A. He and his wife are members of the Finnish National Lutheran Church. He has been an eminently successful man, and has won the confidence and respect of the public. Mr. Kauppi has been married for the last twenty years and has three living children: Charles, George William Rutolf and Selena.

In 1903 Mr. Kauppi was one of the leading promoters in establishing a Finnish National College at Duluth. The institution is located at Spirit Lake, one of the suburbs of the city, and began with thirty-two students. In addition to theology and other advanced studies, special attention is given to teaching the English language. It is the only institution of its kind in the United States.

ADOLPHUS P. NELSON, cashier and director of the First Bank of Grantsburg, Grantsburg, Wis., and secretary and treasurer of the Grantsburg Loan, Title & Realty Co. (Incorporated), and general manager of both companies, was born in 1872 in Alexandria, Douglas Co., Minn., son of Nels A. and Stena Nelson, natives of Sweden.

Nels A. Nelson came to America in boyhood with his parents and located in Goodhue county, Minn. Mrs. Nelson came to America at the age of twenty-five years, locating in Douglas county, Minn., where she met Mr. Nelson, who was sheriff of Douglas county at that time, and also followed farming and hotel keeping. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson now reside at Cyrus, Minn. They are members of the Augustana Lutheran Church. He has held the office of supervisor and has been school director, and has filled a number of minor offices. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have children as follows: Mary, who married August Max, and died in 1901; Adolphus P.; Oscar S., a merchant at Alexandria, Minn; and Emil F., at home.

Adolphus P. Nelson was educated in the home schools and took his course at the high school at Alexandria, Minn., in seventeen months, working his way through by cutting wood. After his graduation, in 1892, he engaged in bookkeeping at the Douglas County Bank for two years. He took charge of the bank at Hamline, of which he was cashier for four years, at the same time taking his full college course, graduating in 1897 with the degree of B. A. from Hamline University. In 1897 Mr. Nelson located in Grantsburg to accept the position of cashier and manager of the First Bank of Grantsburg, with which he is still connected. He is secretary and treasurer of the Hickerson Rolling Mills; treasurer of the Farmers' Starch Co., of Grantsburg; president of the Business Men's Association of Grantsburg; treasurer of the village school board; secretary and treasurer of the Grantsburg Loan, Title & Realty Co.; cashier of and director in the Midway State Bank of St. Paul, organized April 1, 1903; secretary-treasurer of the Journal Publishing Company, and a director in the North American Casualty Co., of Minneapolis.

Politically Mr. Nelson is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and since locating in Grantsburg has helped build the Central M. E. Church, and is superintendent of its Sunday school; president of the Epworth League; president of West Wisconsin Lay Association; secretary and treasurer of the board of trustees and board of stewards. As a recognition of his services for the church, Mr. Nelson was sent to the general conference at Los Angeles, in 1904, as a delegate.

Mr. Nelson was married Aug. 4, 1897, to Lulu E. Strang, of Alexandria, Minn., daughter of Hon. G. J. Strang, member of the State Legislature of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson had one daughter, Constance Elva, who was killed in an elevator accident at Duluth, Minn., in 1902. Fraternally Mr. Nelson is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge of Grantsburg, and is also connected with the Woodmen of the World, M. W. A. He is a man of recognized ability, and has achieved his phenomenal busi-

ness success through his individual efforts. He is a man of excellent character, and has many staunch friends throughout the county and State. He is a recognized leader and an orator of marked ability, and is always in demand for addresses and speeches for public occasions.

MAJOR HUBERT VICTOR EVA is probably best known in Duluth as the secretary of the Duluth Commercial Club, one of the foremost social organizations of the city, which gives much attention to local business and civic affairs. He is a native of Cornwall, England, born Aug. 8, 1869, son of James Richard and Addison E. (La-Nyon) Eva, and comes of a family prominent in Cornwall for many generations. His mother was born in London, and her ancestors were prominent as ship owners, interested in the Australian trade. The family came to the United States in 1883, settling in Duluth, and there Mr. James R. Eva still resides. His wife died in the city March 15, 1898, at the age of fifty-eight years.

Hubert Victor Eva received the greater part of his education in his native land. Shortly after coming to the United States he became engaged as a bookkeeper, for about sixteen years acting as secretary for the Silberstein & Bondy Co., one of the leading mercantile establishments of Duluth. On May 1, 1903, he resigned this position to enter upon his duties as secretary of the Duluth Commercial Club, which require the greater part of his time. He has, at different times, been interested in various business enterprises in the city, and is well and favorably known in commercial circles.

Since 1889 Hubert V. Eva has been connected with the Minnesota National Guard, in which he has become quite prominent. He acquired a captain's commission in Company A, 3d Regiment, and with his company entered the United States service at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, the Minnesota troops being the first volunteers sworn into the Federal service. He commanded his company during the war at Chickamauga and Knoxville. They have several times been called out to quell Indian disturbances and riots. On July 2, 1900, the company left Duluth under his command for Koochiching, which they reached July 5th, having been delayed twenty-four hours at Rainy Lake, waiting for a steamer. Their route overland was over almost impassable roads. They remained three weeks, returning to Duluth after the Indians became quiet. In 1898 they saw service at Cass Lake. On June 12, 1901, Capt. Eva was promoted to the rank of major and is still serving as such. In 1903 he was honored with election to the presidency of the Minnesota National Guard Association and discharged his duties with efficiency and fidelity.

Major Eva has become well known as a hearty advocate of all measures tending to promote the welfare of his city or State, working for all such energetically, and with due appreciation of the needs of his community. He has always been a stanch Republican in political connection.

On Aug. 4, 1896, Major Eva was married to Miss Laura Forbes, daughter of Daniel Forbes, of Montreal, Canada, and they have had one child, Victor Forbes. The major and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason.

R. E. KENYON is the editor and proprietor of the Superior *Sun*, a weekly paper established July 21, 1891.

The *Sun* is published by Mr. Kenyon and his son, and has a circulation of over 600 copies. The publishing plant was at first located in a one-story building on Tower avenue, after the first year was removed to the bank building on Tower and Central avenues and finally, in 1898, changed into its present commodious quarters, a building erected by Mr. Kenyon at John and Central avenues. A new engine has been added, operated by gasoline power, and there are all the facilities of a first-class office; job printing is made a specialty and a large amount of such work is done.

Mr. Kenyon was born in Allegany county, N. Y., in 1857. His father, J. E. Kenyon, with his family, went West the next year to Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis., and they were among the early settlers of that place. In 1882 they moved again, this time to South Dakota, where the father died in 1890. Mrs. Kenyon is still living and resides with her son in Superior. They were the parents of six children, of whom the following four are still living: Frank J., the deputy city treasurer of Superior; Grant B., a resident of Southwestern Missouri; R. E.; and a sister, now Mrs. S. W. Johnson, of Juneau county, Wisconsin.

R. E. Kenyon was educated in the public schools of Portage, Columbia Co., Wis., and in that same town learned the printer's trade, beginning it at an early age. He went with his parents to South Dakota and there worked at printing for Frederick Brown for ten years, publishing for nearly all that time the *Frederick Free Press*. From that position he came to Superior.

Mr. Kenyon married for his first wife in 1884 Hattie M. Wilde, of Randolph. She died in South Dakota in April, 1891, leaving one son, Warren J., born in 1885. For his second wife, Mr. Kenyon married Miss Jennie Coats, of Neenah, Wis., but in 1897 he was again left a widower. The only child of this marriage, a son, lived only five months. Mr. Kenyon is a member of many fraternal orders. He is a strong advocate of temperance, and is noted for his earnest work along that line. He and his son, Warren J., are both members of the Methodist Church. The son has been an officer of the State Grand Lodge of Good Templars, and has taken the International Supreme Degree of Good Templary, being, with one exception, the youngest boy who has ever taken that degree.

PETER LIBERTY, a farmer residing near Stetsonville, Taylor county, is one of the original settlers of the county, and to him more than to any other one man is due the influx of French Canadians and Americans, which has transformed the wilderness into a region of well-cultivated and flourishing farms.

Mr. Liberty was born in Canada, in 1842, and was educated in the public schools. He came to the United States in 1857, and consequently was not yet a citizen when the war broke out. He had been in New England long enough, however, to become imbued with the patriotic feeling of that section, and alien though he was, he enlisted in April, 1861, in Company E, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery, under Col. Green. By June he was in active service, beginning at Ball's Bluff. He was a brave and intrepid soldier, and fought in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, including the second Battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, and the campaign about Petersburg and Richmond. On June 22, 1864, Mr. Liberty was taken prisoner at Petersburg, and was imprisoned at Andersonville for five months, and in Libby prison one week before he was exchanged. In December, 1864, he returned to his regiment, and in the following April received his first serious wound before Petersburg. That seemed a fatal spot to all of the family, as, in the preceding year, a brother, Joseph, had been killed there and a nephew and cousin were both wounded near that city. Mr. Liberty was discharged from the United States service July 15, 1865.

Mr. Liberty's connection with Taylor county began in the early part of 1873, when he took up a homestead of 160 acres, put up a cabin 12x12 feet, and in the fall of that year settled there with his family. He was prominent in local matters from the very beginning, for in that first year he took an active part in the movement which resulted in having Taylor county set off from Clark. The county constituted one township, Medford by name, and Mr. Liberty was elected the first assessor, a position which he filled, in all, ten years. In 1880 he was elected chairman and served four years. Under President Garfield he was appointed postmaster of Stetsonville and discharged the duties of that office two years.

Mr. Liberty was always a Republican, and still enjoys telling how his first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln. At the time of the election he was imprisoned at Andersonville and the prisoners held an election among themselves, casting 15,000 votes for Lincoln and 3,000 for McClellan. Mr. Liberty has been no less devoted to his party ever since, and has regularly been a delegate to county and congressional conventions. He took the government census of the township in 1900. With all his public duties Mr. Liberty has done well in his own business. He has developed the greater part of his farm and now has 100 acres under cultivation; the little cabin has been replaced by a good house; barns have been built, and various improvements added, until his is now one of the best farms in the county. Of late years he has paid some attention to breeding fine cattle.

In August, 1865, Mr. Liberty was married to his first wife, Miss Cleophe Roy, a native of Canada, who died in 1880, leaving seven children: Henry E., Joseph, Peter, Mary, Ulysses, Louis and Charles O. D., who died in 1882, aged four years. His present wife, to whom he was married in 1881, was a Miss Elodia Matt, who was born in Montreal, Quebec.

Mr. Liberty is a member of Bryan post, No. 290, G. A. R., and is prominent in its councils. His life has been an admirable object lesson to all around him, for he is upright and honorable in every relation of life, and has won the unstinted respect of all. With keen preceptions and good judgment his material success in life also has been an assured fact.

GEORGE W. KANE is a popular business man and public official of Superior, at present serving as a member of the city council. His birth occurred near Lake City, Wabasha Co., Minn., July 9, 1865, his parents being James and Sarah (Eggleson) Kane. James Kane, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, came to Canada as a young man, lived later in New York State and about 1855 settled on a farm near Lake City, Minn., where he died about 1870. He was one of the pioneers in Wabasha county. Mrs. Sarah (Eggleson) Kane died at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in March, 1900, at the age of seventy-seven. She was born in Ottawa, Canada, daughter of P. Eggleson, a native Irishman, and one of the pioneer merchants of Ottawa. Her brother, P. A. Eggleson, was one of the original founders of the city of Ottawa (then called Bytown). He acquired several farms there, which he afterward platted into city lots.

When George W. Kane was about seven years old, the accidental death of his father caused the removal of the family from the farm to Lake City, and later to Stillwater, Minn., in both of which places the lad attended school. At the age of sixteen he went to Minneapolis and learned the trade of harness maker. In 1885 he came to Superior and opened the first harness shop at West Superior, on Banks avenue and Sixth street, and later was at the corner of Ogden avenue and Seventh street. Two years after coming to Superior Mr. Kane sold out his business, and for three years served as deputy sheriff of Douglas county. After this he was for several years in the police department and was city detective for a year. In 1900 he opened a harness shop at Superior, or Oldtown, which he still carries on.

On March 27, 1900, Mr. Kane was married to Inez V. Rose, a native of Barron county, Wis., daughter of Henry Rose, now a resident of Butte, Mont. Mr. and Mrs. Kane are communicants of the Catholic Church. Fraternally Mr. Kane is a member of the Eagles, is Great Prophet of the Wisconsin I. O. R. M., and belongs to the M. W. A., Knights of the Maccabees, and the Catholic Order of Foresters. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in the spring of 1902 he was elected a member of the city council from the First ward, although that ward is strongly Republican. In the spring of 1904 he was re-elected.

AXEL BERGER, farmer and justice of the peace of Big Bend township, Rusk

Co., Wis., is a native of Sweden, and was born Oct. 24, 1860. He is a son of Svan Gabrielson and Kattrina Eriksson, natives of Sweden.

The early life of Mr. Berger was spent in his native land, where he attended the public schools, acquiring his elementary education. Later he received an appointment to the National Military School at Gothenburg, where he remained seven years, and was graduated in 1886, being immediately stationed at Fort Carlsburg. There he remained in active service about two years, when, desiring to enter upon a different life, he resigned. From 1888 to 1892 Mr. Berger acted as engineer on a steamboat.

In 1893, Mr. Berger decided to immigrate to America, believing this country offered better opportunities. Accordingly, leaving his family, he came to the United States with a view of looking for a suitable location. In September of the same year, he came to Apollonia, Wis., which then was little more than a logging camp, and obtained employment with the Weyerhauser Co. in the capacity of lumber grader, and he was put in charge of their retail lumber yard. He was also associated with County Surveyor Kirk, of Chippewa Falls, and assisted in laying out the streets of the town of Apollonia. Since engaging with the Weyerhauser Co., Mr. Berger has retained his responsible position and has always evinced business capacity, being regarded as one of their trusted men.

In 1899 Mr. Berger bought eighty acres half a mile from the village. Upon this he has erected a comfortable home and has a number of acres under cultivation. His worth as a citizen and neighbor has been fully recognized, and he has been placed in the position of justice of the peace, while for one year he has been a member of the side board of Big Bend township; he is a stanch Republican. At all times he has been active in furthering the interests of his community, and is one of its intelligent representative men.

In 1888 Mr. Berger married Miss Christina Swenson and they became the parents of Gunnar, Alma, Helen, Arthur, Mabel and Hilma Lilly. Mr. Berger is a man of highest educational attainments, having been scientifically and thoroughly educated, and has not allowed himself to grow rusty, but is a great reader, and thoroughly conversant with current topics. He is a lover of his adopted country, and realizes the grandeur of Republican institutions.

ROBERT LANE HURD, the register of deeds for Price county, and for many years an important factor in the politics of the county, was born June 19, 1858, during the brief residence of his parents in Sutton, Ont., Canada. He was the son of Lane and Harriet (Nichols) Hurd.

Lane Hurd came from an old New England family, and was born in New Hampshire, but lived for the greater part of his life in New York. He learned the trade of a blacksmith in Essex county, that State, and made that his principal occupation. Later in life he read law at intervals and practiced in a small way. His trial of life in Canada lasted only a few years and he returned to New York, whence in 1863 he went west to Wisconsin. He worked at his trade there in Ripon, in Waushara county, and in Eureka, Winnebago county, and was living in the latter place at the time of his death in 1876. Politically he was a Republican. His wife, who was a native of New York, died in 1872. She was a sister of Nathan Nichols, a sheriff of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., for over four years, and also United States Revenue Collector.

Robert L. Hurd attended the public schools of Eureka until he was twelve years old, and then began working in a stave mill. A few years later he became clerk in a store at Manawa, and remained there three years. In 1883 he went to Fifield and entered the employ of Roberts, Dirimple & Co., for whom he worked until 1895, and then became sealer and overseer for F. D. Lindsay. He is also interested in logging to some extent.

Mr. Hurd has always found politics an

absorbing subject, and has been influential in the local Republican ranks for a long time. He has been a delegate to every county convention for years, and in 1896 was sent to the State Republican convention. In 1898 the party put him upon its ticket for register of deeds for Price county and in that and the two following campaigns he was the successful contestant.

In 1895 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hurd to Minnie Brosnan, daughter of Timothy and Hannah Brosnan. Mrs. Hurd was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and there her father's death took place. He was a native of Ireland, and by profession a bookkeeper and farmer. Mrs. Brosnan, after her husband's death, removed to Fifield, and is now living there at the age of sixty. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, namely: DeWitt, and Phyllis and Phillipa, twins. The family is connected with the Catholic Church.

PETER GRASSER, one of the well-known miners of Minnesota, who dates his connection with Duluth from 1880, is a native of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, born in 1846.

John and Susan Grasser, his parents, brought their family to America in 1847, and settled in Ozaukee county, Wis., on a farm which they bought soon after their arrival. The father was a carpenter and architect. Peter Grasser was brought up on the farm and was sent to the public schools, where he received a good practical education. As a young man he worked first on the farm, but later began working in the mines, and spent fifteen years in the copper mines at Keweenaw county, Mich. While thus engaged he learned engineering. The life in the mining and lumbering regions was full of hardship and danger, but the experience was of great value to him. A short time after Mr. Grasser first left home the Civil war broke out, and his employer offered ten dollars to every one of his men who would enlist. Mr. Grasser was one of the volunteers, but was rejected because of his age. The ten-dollar bill which was given him was the first greenback he had ever seen. In 1862 he became ill and had to return home. He remained in Wisconsin two years and then went to Minnesota, where he worked during the summer at harvesting, near Hastings. Reports from the copper regions attracted him, and he spent the next year there, afterward returning to Hastings. It was on this trip that Mr. Grasser met two sharpers in the St. Paul depot, who endeavored to rob him of three hundred dollars. He was quick enough with his revolver to prevent them from doing so.

After going to Duluth, in 1880, Mr. Grasser first secured employment at the blast furnace, where he worked until 1881, after which he was engaged in locating camps, etc., and then for two years was a packer for Capt. John Malmen, of the Minnesota Iron Company. This was a life of constant exposure, there being no protection in winter except the tents. Finally he abandoned that and adopted the Indian fashion of taking the windward side of a windfall, and sleeping by the fire. He continued this work until 1885, and spent the next fall in a lumber camp, where he worked for Mr. Sargeant. That year, 1886, he went to British Columbia, on the Canadian Pacific, at the time of the gold excitement. He stayed there several months, but found no gold, and so returned. Of late years he has been employed at various lines, in different places.

In 1887 Mr. Grasser was married to Miss Kate Pickart, of Duluth. After his marriage he bought two acres of land at Bay View Heights, which he still owns. Later he bought in West Duluth, and built on the land, but finally made his permanent residence on another piece of property, on which there were two houses.

Mr. Grasser served at one time as government guard and pilot for a government detective. He fell in with the man while out on the Range, and was employed by him in helping trace a man accused of selling whisky to the Indians. They traced the man to Duluth, took him prisoner and carried him to St. Paul. Mr. Grasser was de-

tained there by the affair for more than a month, and was given great praise by the newspapers for his important share in the capture. The man, however, was finally cleared of the charge. In 1892 Mr. Grasser was put in charge of the West Duluth jail, a trust which he faithfully discharged.

Mr. Grasser is a man of powerful physique, and on one occasion carried a man on his back twenty-seven miles in three days. The man weighed 190 pounds and was too crippled with rheumatism to walk, and so Mr. Grasser came to his relief—a feat few men would have been equal to. He has had a most varied experience and has made many friends during his wanderings. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in politics is a good Republican, of the Abraham Lincoln persuasion. His knowledge of mining enabled him to foresee many years ago the development of the iron region, and he predicts from it millions in the future.

LEWIS P. CHARLES, editor and business manager of the Chetek *Alert,* made his advent into the journalistic field less than a year ago, when he assumed the position on the *Alert,* which he has since ably filled. Mr. Charles was born in Watsontown, Northumberland Co., Pa., July 9, 1876, son of Henry C. and Permelia (Potter) Charles, both of whom were born in the "Keystone" State. His father was a gallant soldier in the Civil war, in which arduous service he contracted disabilities which eventuated in his death, in 1881. The mother, a woman of heroic courage and true motherly devotion to her fatherless children, of whom there were four, resolutely undertook to provide for their maintenance and elementary education. With devoted zeal to laudable purpose, she, unaided, achieved all that she set out to gain. Lewis P. is the only son of the family, and with the natural interest in an only boy, she carefully and wisely planned for his future usefulness.

By the time Lewis P. Charles was twelve years old he had acquired a fair knowledge of the rudimentary English branches. At this period of his career he became an inmate in the home of an uncle, a farmer living near Harrisburg, where the succeeding two years of his life were spent, having the advantage of attending the high school during this time. Subsequently he became apprenticed to J. G. Orth, of Steelton, a manufacturing baker, where he learned every detail of the business. In all he was engaged in the baker business five years, his last position being that of foreman in one of the large establishments in Harrisburg. He liked his work and had succeeded so well that before he was twenty years of age he was filling a responsible position. It was at this period he got the "Western fever," as he expresses it, the contagion having been communicated to him by relatives in northern Wisconsin. In September, 1896, he reached Superior. Times were dull there then, and positions were wholly wanting. In consequence thereof the young man worried through several idle months. His mother, always watchful and solicitous for his welfare, and with an ambition to see her boy filling a higher place in the world than his trade promised, urged him to take a collegiate course, preparatory to a professional career. This he was reluctant to do. It savored too much of surrender, of bowing down to defeat, and was galling to his pride. In the end he assented to his mother's wish, and in February, 1897, he entered the State Normal School at Superior, booking for the four-year German course, and for fourteen weeks diligently pursued his studies without intermission. The question of revenue presented itself then, and to raise same necessitated a temporary abandonment of study. Securing a certificate to teach he engaged a district school at Pratt, Wis., which he successfully taught during two school years. The succeeding year he had charge of the graded school at Mason, Wis. Having by this time replenished his exchequer, he returned to the State Normal and resumed his studies at the breaking off place, three years before. Applying himself to his studies with renewed energy he completed the studies of the four years' course at the end of this school year, in a length of time unexcelled

by any other student of the college—two years and fourteen weeks—and was graduated in June, 1902. For the following autumn he was called to accept the principalship of the Chetek high school, in which position he so creditably acquitted himself that he was chosen to succeed himself, but he declined the honor of the appointment to accept a position with the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York, with which he remained six months and was eminently successful. His resignation therefrom was induced by an advantageous opportunity presenting itself for a journalistic career, for which work he long had a predilection, and in March, 1904, in co-partnership with J. W. Bell, bought the Chetek *Alert*, Mr. Charles assuming the duties of editor and business manager. He has the qualification, both natural and acquired, that makes the successful newspaper man. To be great in any calling one must instinctively know something of that calling, and editor Charles has the genuine newspaper instinct. He has made the *Alert* one of the best newspapers in Barron county, each issue being replete with an abundance of local news, and its editorial page has the merit of a striking individualism which is the impress of his own commanding personality. He had made the *Alert* the exponent of every social, commercial and industrial interest that in any way affects its many readers, and is of almost incalculable benefit to the community.

Mr. Charles is a member of the Republican county central committee and is also secretary of the Press Association of Barron county. Fraternally he affiliates with the Masons, the Maccabees and the Woodmen.

JAMES S. HUMMER, a popular druggist at South Superior, was born at High Bridge, Hunterdon Co., N. J., July 16, 1847. His parents were Johnson and Sophie Hummer and he was one of ten children, four sons and six daughters. Johnson Hummer died at Highbridge, N. J., Feb. 14, 1872, at the age of fifty-nine years, while the wife and mother survived until May, 1901.

Although a mere youth when the Civil war broke out and below the required age, James Hummer was mustered Sept. 17, 1862, in Company K, 31st N. J. V. I., and served through some of the most stirring events of the war. He was under General Burnside at Fredericksburg, and was also at Chancellorsville and in Gen. Hooker's subsequent campaign, and then after seeing much active service, was discharged June 24, 1863.

After leaving the army, Mr. Hummer returned to New Jersey, but after five years went West and settled at Shell Rock, Butler Co., Iowa; for a number of years he remained in that State, residing at various points, Waverly in Bremer county, Marion, in Linn county, Vinton in Benton county, and in Fort Dodge, and then in February, 1892, he brought his family to South Superior, where they have since lived. He established himself there as a druggist and has gained a constantly increasing patronage.

On Oct. 4, 1871, Mr. Hummer was married to Clara La Bonta Fulton, of Shell Rock, Iowa, and their union has been blessed with three children, Levi, Ora and Ruby.

Mr. Hummer is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R., and both fraternally and in business circles has won the esteem of his associates.

ANTON M. ANDERSON, junior member of the firm of Nelson & Anderson, dealers in groceries and general merchandise, secretary of the Grantsburg Starch Co., and one of the organizers of the First Bank of Grantsburg, was born in Christiania, Norway, March 23, 1866, son of John C. and Matilda (Michaelsen) Anderson.

John C. Anderson was a blacksmith in his native country. He came to America in 1869, locating at Racine, Wis., where he worked at his trade for three years, and then went to Chicago, Ill., working at his trade there for four years. Then he was at Manitowoc and Two Rivers, where he had charge of the shipyards for about two years. Mr. Anderson next went to Beloit, Wis., in 1878, whence he came on to Burnett coun-

ty, opening a blacksmith shop there which he conducted until the fall of 1902, when he sold and bought a home at Falun, Burnett county. He had six children, five of whom are still living: Josie, wife of E. C. Bangle, of Deer River, Minn.; Annie, married to H. M. Hilgerson, of Chicago, Ill.; Anton M., our subject; Oscar W., a merchant on Milwaukee avenue, Chicago; Lillie, who married Andrew Nissen, cashier of the Pullman Co., at St. Louis; and Olga, unmarried, at home.

Anton M. Anderson's educational advantages were somewhat limited, as he attended school but a short time. He remained at home until nineteen years of age, when he took up railroad work as agent for the Duluth Short Line, with which he remained nine years, at Rush City, Pine City, Wyoming, Taylors Falls and Grantsburg. In 1891 he operated a real estate office at East Portland, Ore., in 1892 returning to Grantsburg, and then going to Minneapolis, where he was in business six months. He then purchased the *Burnett County Sentinel,* of which he was editor and proprietor for seven years, at the end of which time he sold out and went into the mercantile business with a Mr. Hickerson, under the firm name of Hickerson & Anderson, this partnership continuing for one year. This he sold to go to Chicago, Ill., to take charge of the document room at the Republican National Convention held in that city during the 1900 campaign. He remained there during the entire campaign, and was then elected sergeant at arms of the Wisconsin Legislature, for 1901 and 1902, and was re-elected to that office in 1903, being the youngest man ever to hold that office, and the first man to be re-elected to the honor. Just previous to his re-election Mr. Anderson had gone into partnership with Clance Nelson, under the firm name of Nelson & Anderson, and as such they have continued since, dealing in a general line of groceries and merchandise. Mr. Anderson is secretary of the Grantsburg Starch Co., and was one of the organizers of the First Bank of that city, being a stockholder and director in the same. For the past two years he has been president of the Burnett County Agricultural Society.

Mr. Anderson was married June 27, 1894, to Miss Alice Hickerson, of Grantsburg, and to this union came one daughter, Arlene May, born May 1, 1895. Mr. Anderson is prominent in Masonic circles, being a member of Blue Lodge, No. 244, of Grantsburg; of Consistory No. 2, at Minneapolis, and of the order of the Eastern Star, being Grand Marshal of the O. E. S. for the State of Wisconsin. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 255, Grantsburg, and the Modern Woodmen. Mr. Anderson has always been identified with the workings of the Republican party in his section, and has been a member of the Republican State Central Committee for three years.

TRUMAN VAN ORNUM. The life of this prominent citizen of Medford, Taylor county, who passed from this world Feb. 23, 1900, was one whose value to others was not limited to his days of activity, but was an object lesson of even greater worth after he was compelled to drop out from the ranks of the workers. Often in pain, and disabled from an active life for a number of years before his final release, the wonderful patience and fortitude which Mr. Van Ornum displayed under suffering, was only equalled by the faithfulness and untiring devotion with which his wife ministered to his needs.

Truman Van Ornum was born in Lacolle, Canada, July 11, 1825, son of Jacob and Sarah (Lewis) Van Ornum, natives of that same place. The father was a carpenter by trade, and passed most of his life in Canada, but spent his later years on a farm near Detroit, Mich. The son was educated in the public schools, and after completing the course of study learned his father's trade, which he followed at intervals the greater part of his life. For many years he operated a sawmill at Lacolle. He left Canada in 1880, and settled in Medford, where he gave up his former occupation, and began to deal in general merchandise.

He continued in this several years, but gradually gave more and more of his attention to contracting and dealing in railroad ties, while he also returned to his earlier employment, and erected a number of buildings. To a considerable extent he speculated in real estate and other property, meeting with almost uniform success.

In 1892 Mr. Van Ornum fell from a building which he was putting up, and he was so injured that he was never after able to do any active business, but for the remaining eight years of his life was a great sufferer. Then, even more than in the preceding years of their long married life, his wife, Cynthia C. Bartlett, whom he had married Dec. 17, 1840, showed herself a helpmeet indeed, and did everything possible to make his last days comfortable. Mrs. Van Ornum was a daughter of Dr. George C. and Martha (Lewis) Bartlett, natives of Vermont and Odelltown, Quebec, respectively. Dr. Bartlett was educated at Fairfield, Vt., and practiced for many years at Lacolle. Mrs. Van Ornum continued to reside in Medford, where a widowed daughter lives, and there she died in July, 1905. Of the six children born to her and her husband, five are living, but the family is scattered. Emma Amelia, the oldest, is now Mrs. Joseph Lanphear, and lives in Tower, Minn.; Willard Oscar is in Chicago; Ida I., Mrs. T. B. Cowles, lives in Madison, Wis.; Florence Evaline is the widow of S. C. Smith, of Medford; and Cora Winifred married J. S. McGeorge, and resides in Hayward, Wis. Mrs. Van Ornum had six living grandchildren.

Mr. Van Ornum during his active life was a regular attendant of the Methodist Church, of which his wife was a member. For many years he had been a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he was always a Republican, and was elected to several local offices, which he filled with the same careful attention and ability, which he manifested in all his own private operations, thereby winning the confidence and respect of his associates.

WILLIAM PENN, senior partner of the firm of William Penn & Co., manufacturers of cut stone, at West Superior, Douglas county, is a native of England, born at Ludington, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, June 24, 1861. His parents were Charles and Sophia (Dyke) Penn, both natives of Warwickshire.

Grandfather William Penn had extensive interests in the blue stone quarries at Shotoff, Warwickshire, and his son Charles became a cut stone contractor, and is now living in retirement at Windsor, England. Frederick Dyke, father of Mrs. Sophia (Dyke) Penn, was a prosperous farmer of Ludington, where he met his death by sunstroke, at the age of seventy-four. Of his family of thirteen children several are still living. To Charles and Sophia (Dyke) Penn were born nine children, of whom seven are living. Several of the sons are in the employ of the British government; the only ones in the United States are George Frederick and William, both of West Superior.

William Penn learned his trade in Windsor, England, under the celebrated architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, becoming familiar with the artistic features of stone architecture. He was employed on work on Chester Cathedral, St. George's Cathedral, Windsor Castle, and Albert Memorial Chapel, which last, originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, was rebuilt and given its present name by Queen Victoria in memory of her husband. Mr. Penn while at work on the chapel had the pleasure of frequently seeing the queen during her daily walks. In 1887 he came to the United States, spending a year in New York City, going from there to St. Paul, and a few months later, in the fall of 1888, taking contracts for cut stone at Duluth. In 1888 and 1889 he furnished cut stone, brought from Lake Superior, for the court house at Winona, Minn.; in the latter year he located at West Superior, where he has ever since been engaged in the furnishing of cut stone. The firm, since 1897 known as the William Penn & Company, has shipped stone as far east as New York City and as far west as Montana, and to many intermediate points, the business having become one of the most im-

Wm Penn

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portant industries at the Head of the Lakes.

In 1889 Mr. Penn married Ellen Bryan Siddon, of London, England, and they have a family of three sons and three daughters, Charles Thomas, William Alfred, Alice Emily, Florence, Sidney and Dorothy. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. For fourteen years past Mr. Penn has been a member of the Masons, and of the B. P. O. Elks. He is a Republican in politics, although not an active party man. He has accumulated quite a library, which includes some standard reference works that belonged to his grandfather, William Penn. Mr. Penn is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and pleasing manners, and has many friends throughout the Northwest.

CHARLES DRELINCOURT HAVEN, a well known citizen of Superior, comes of a New England family noted for its longevity and patriotism. He was born in Moriah, Essex Co., N. Y., Oct. 17, 1824, a son of Allen and Mary (Hanford) Haven.

The Havens in the United States are descended from an English family which settled in Connecticut in early Colonial days. Nathaniel Haven, grandfather of Charles Drelincourt, moved to Brattleboro, Vt., where he lived to be over eighty years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Schneider, was born while her parents were on the voyage from Holland to America. Samuel Haven, a son of Nathaniel, was in the battle of Lake Champlain, during the war of 1812.

Allen Haven, son of Nathaniel, was born in Brattleboro, and went to Essex county, N. Y., when a boy. There he learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed that calling in various places in New York State until he was seventy-five years old. He died on a farm in Omro, Wis., when he was eighty-five, having enjoyed good health almost to the day of his death. Mrs. Mary (Hanford) Haven lived to be ninety-one years old, and also died in Omro. She was a native of Massachusetts, daughter of Shubael Hanford, an English mechanic, who built the first fulling mill at Pittsfield, Mass. Samuel Hanford, a relative of Shubael, was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and was for some time a prisoner at Fort Ticonderoga. When Charles Drelincourt Haven visited Ticonderoga, in 1844, he found the name of Samuel Hanford carved in the ruins of the old fort. Shubael Hanford's wife, Polly Leonard, was a very zealous churchwoman; her mother, Polly Sillick, who lived to be nearly one hundred years old, came of a pious old Dutch family, and her prayer-book is still preserved as one of the family treasures. Charles Drelincourt Haven was named by his grandmother, Polly (Leonard) Hanford, in honor of the famous French author. Jesse Hanford, father of Shubael, was one of the Connecticut minutemen, and was killed while in action during Arnold's raid along the shore of Long Island.

When Charles Drelincourt Haven was a small boy the family moved to the vicinity of Rochester, N. Y., where the lad made the most of the opportunities afforded by the frontier district school. Later he attended Brockport Collegiate Institute, where he afterward taught mathematics for two years. Mr. Haven then studied law at Moriah, N. Y., and was admitted to the Bar in 1849, but owing to ill health gave up his practice and went West. At the time he reached Milwaukee there was not a mile of railroad in Wisconsin, and he soon entered the engineering department of the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company (which later became the Milwaukee & Mississippi, and is now the Prairie du Chien division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company), remaining with this road twenty-four years. Mr. Haven then resigned his position and moved to Minneapolis, where he was a manufacturer and dealer in lumber for seventeen years. In 1891 he came to West Superior, where he bought the business of a wholesale commission house dealing in hay, grain and feed; since 1900 the firm has been known as Haven, Larkin & Co.

Mr. Haven married (first), in 1850, Catherine Van Valkenburg, a native of Prattsburg, Steuben Co., N. Y., daughter of Jacob and Mary (Higgins) Van Valken-

burg, and a descendant of a prominent Knickerbocker family. Mrs. Catherine Haven died in 1870, at the age of forty-seven, the mother of four children: Allen, who died in infancy; George, a wholesale lumberman of Waterloo, Iowa; Frank, who is a grain dealer in Minneapolis; and Catherine, who died in 1882, at Thomasville, Ga., when twenty years old. In 1872, Mr. Haven married (second) Sarah Higgins, who was born in Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y., daughter of the late Dr. John D. Higgins, of Bath, and was a cousin of the first Mrs. Haven.

Since the Republican party came into existence Mr. Haven has been one of its adherents, but he has neither sought nor accepted office.

DAVID A. STOUFFER, a farmer and stock raiser of Washburn county, now serving as county treasurer, located on his present place in 1887. When he ran the line of road north from Shell Lake to his present location, with the aid of a pocket compass, the only other settler in the valley was Edward Hart, a pioneer who kept a tavern for teamsters, on the Yellow river. Mr. Stouffer's first purchase was eighty acres of land, on which he put up a small frame house and moved his family there in the fall of 1887. He began developing his farm, working for several winter seasons in the logging camps in order to earn a little money with which to meet current expenses. He was very successful, his work bringing in good results, and enabling him to make further purchases, so that he now owns 200 acres, of which 120 are under cultivation, and his improvements are equal to those of any farms in the county.

Mr. Stouffer was born in Franklin county, Pa., June 21, 1854, his parents being John Elias and Barbara Lesher Stouffer, the former born in Pennsylvania, and both of German descent. His maternal grandparents, were John and Eliza Lesher. His paternal grandfather was John Stouffer. Mr. Stouffer has three brothers: Abraham Lincoln, a blacksmith in the railroad shops at Hudson Wis.; Charles, also a blacksmith, living in St. Croix county, Wisconsin; and Isaiah J., in the general merchandise business at Mowersville, Pa. Two sisters live near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stouffer was brought up on a farm and educated in the public schools, remaining in Pennsylvania until he came of age. He then went to Pierce county, Wis., at that date just emerging from the wilderness, where for a year he worked as a farm laborer. He saved money, was married to Eliza Brannen, and rented a farm in Pierce county until 1887, when he moved to Shell Lake. He is the father of the following children: Mary, Mrs. Charles Todd, for three years a successful teacher in the public schools of the county; Edward Albert, a graduate of the Shell Lake high school, class of 1902; and David Russell. Dora Irene died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Stouffer are members of the Episcopal Church, with which they have been connected for many years.

Mr. Stouffer has always been a Republican, and is a representative man in local politics, having held the office of chairman of supervisors five terms, and being at present in his third term of office as town clerk. He was nominated for county treasurer by the Republican county convention held in Shell Lake in 1902, was elected at the ensuing election, and was re-elected in 1904, having proved himself most competent. He has been much interested in educational matters, has worked wisely and efficiently for the establishment of schools, and has been a close student of current topics of interest and of various lines of modern thought. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., uniting with Spooner Lodge.

ALBERT KNOOP, of the firm of Bauer & Knoop, proprietors of a sawmill, is one of the pioneers of Ashland county, and was the first settler in the present town of Butternut. He was born in Germany, Dec. 17, 1847, was reared in the Fatherland, and received a good education in the public schools. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out Mr. Knoop entered the German army and was in the service four years, until after the close of hostilities. He was in many of the more serious engagements, took part in the

siege of Paris, was twice wounded, both at Metz and Gravelotte, and was injured somewhat on other fields.

After being discharged from the army, Mr. Knoop, in March, 1872, came to America, landing in Baltimore, Md. He went at once to Neillsville, Wis., where he lived with relatives for two years, working meantime. In 1874 he accepted a position as foreman with the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, which was then building its lines, and Mr. Knoop remained with the company in that capacity for twenty-five years, on the Butternut section. At the end of that period he went into the sawmill business with Mr. Bauer at Butternut, and they have been very successful. The output of the mills is about 25,000 feet a day.

Mr. Knoop was united in marriage with Miss Alvina Kruner, of Butternut, a native of Germany. In their family are seven children, Ida, Martha, Albert, Rudolph, Ernest, William and Amanda. The whole family are Lutherans in their religious belief.

In his political principles Mr. Knoop is a Republican and is a good citizen, conservative in his views and working for the good of the community wherever he may, but not taking an active part in general politics. He is one of the substantial men of Ashland county, and has established himself by his own untiring efforts and wisely directed labor. In his domestic circle he is a good husband and indulgent father, and in the community at large commands genuine respect.

JOHN THOMAS McDOUGAL, city electrician of Superior, Douglas county, is a native of County Glengarry, Ont., where he was born March 3, 1861. His parents were John A. and Clara (Gravely) McDougal, the former also a native of Glengarry.

Great-grandfather Alexander McDougal came from Scotland and engaged in the lumber business in County Glengarry, where he lived to a great age. He had been a Loyalist in Scotland. His son Alexander continued his business, and his grandson, John A., was born in the original homestead, which he still owns. John A. McDougal is still actively engaged in farming, although more than sixty-five years of age. He has filled several local positions of responsibility, is an influential citizen and a Liberal in political belief. His wife, a year of two his junior, was born in Martintown, Ont., of Scotch and English descent. Her father, Aaron Gravely, was a shoemaker, a native of Liverpool, England.

John Thomas McDougal attended the grammar and high schools, completing the course when he was eighteen years old. In 1880 he came to the United States, but soon returned to Canada and took a course at Belleville Commercial College. In 1882 he went to the Northwest Territory and carried mail for a year or two on the Canadian Pacific Railway line, then in course of construction, being obliged to drive long distances. He then spent a year with the engineer corps, engaged in extending the railway line through British Columbia. After spending a winter at home, he went to Port Arthur, Ont., and for a year was engaged in freighting on the Canadian Pacific. He then returned once more to his native place and began fitting himself to become an electrician, a profession which he has since followed. He was employed at Cornwall, Brockville and Ottawa, Canada, before coming to West Superior in September, 1890. He was employed for eighteen months by the City Water, Light & Power Co., then for a year by the Great Western Electric Co., of Chicago, in the northwest, putting in lighting plants in various places. Since 1894 he has been electrician of the city fire department and police telegraph system, with headquarters at the Eighteenth street Fire Hall, and he also has charge of the fire alarm system throughout the city. Since 1899 Mr. McDougal has been electrical inspector for Superior, having supervision of all electrical appliances in the city, this work occupying much of his time.

In April, 1896, Mr. McDougal married Alice Spink, daughter of William and Agnes Spink, of Summerstown, Ont. To this union have been born four children: Lawrence Royden, Clara Agnes, Kenzie Clar-

ence and John Alexander. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McDougal is a member of Superior lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F., and of the Knights of Malta. In politics he is a Republican.

L. J. BISCHEL, the first practicing lawyer to locate permanently at Ladysmith, Rusk Co., Wis., was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis., in 1876, son of Lawrence and Kate (Weiner) Bischel, pioneers of Chippewa Falls. They settled there in 1858, where the father has spent a busy life, and where he still lives.

Mr. L. J. Bischel was one of ten children born to his parents and the eighth in order of birth. His boyhood days were spent at Chippewa Falls, where he received his education in the parochial and public schools, graduating from the Chippewa Falls high school in 1894. By this time young Bischel had decided upon his career, and in 1895 entered the State University at Madison, Wis , there taking a year's literary course; in 1896 he entered the law department, from which he was graduated in 1897. Having been, by virtue of his graduation from the Law Department of the university, admitted to the Bar of the State, in September, 1897, Mr. Bischel opened an office at Chippewa Falls and remained there, successfully engaged, until 1901, when he removed to Ladysmith, which was then just coming into prominence. When he opened his law office he had the distinction of being the first and only lawyer in the place. Since then he has built up a large and lucrative practice, which extends to the adjoining counties.

Since locating at Ladysmith, Mr. Bischel has taken a deep interest in the public school and has served earnestly as secretary of the school board since the incorporation of the village. He is also one of the board of visitors of the State Normal School, having been appointed by State Superintendent C. P. Carey, and he is well qualified to fill the position. Not only is Mr. Bischel a successful man of affairs, but he possesses the qualities which make him a popular and successful lawyer. In the practice of his profession he is enthusiastic and carefully prepares his cases, being painstaking, persistent and aggressive in defending the interests of his clients. He is a student, not only along professional lines, but in the standard literature of the day as well. Socially, he is agreeable and courteous, and he enjoys the confidence of friends and acquaintances, who thoroughly appreciate the sterling qualities of the man, his ability as a lawyer, and his worth as an honorable and progressive citizen.

T. A. CHARRON, M. D. Rice Lake, Barron Co., Wis., is particularly blessed in the matter of physicians, there being within its confines a number of distinguished representatives of the medical calling, among whom Dr. T. A. Charron is one of the most popular, although he is still a young man.

Dr. Charron was born at St. Hubert, Chambly Co., Quebec, Sept. 29, 1860, of French origin, son of John B. and Delphine (Daigneault) Charron, both natives of Chambly county. John B. Charron was a farmer who lived to be seventy-three years of age. His father attained the advanced age of eighty-nine years, and was killed by a fall. Twelve children were born to John B. Charron and his wife, eight sons and four daughters.

Dr. Charron had excellent advantages for securing an education, having been sent to the Montreal College, from the Medical Department of which college he was graduated in 1887. Immediately thereafter he came to Rice Lake and commenced what has grown into a very large and lucrative practice. In addition to his labors as a physician, Dr. Charron owns 312 acres of land in the vicinity of Rice Lake, on which he has a fine dairy, and makes a specialty of breeding Poland China swine and Short Horn cattle. He is also the proprietor of two creameries, one being located at Rice Lake and the other at Dobie. Dr. Charron has been active in politics, and for four years has served as mayor of Rice Lake,

conducting the affairs of the town with the same keen foresight he has used in his private affairs, and becoming thereby still more popular.

Dr. Charron is connected with the M. W. A., the A. O. U. W. and the Catholic Knights, for all of which he is medical examiner. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and the Inter-County Medical Association, and is much valued in these professional organizations.

In 1886 Dr. Charron married Cecilia Dorris, daughter of N. Dorris, of Montreal, and granddaughter on the maternal side of Painsonncault Louis, one of the patriots in the Rebellion of 1837 in Canada. This remarkable old gentleman reached the advanced age of ninety-three years. One daughter has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Charron, Marie Irene, now a student at the Convent of the Holy Name of Montreal.

SIDNEY EUGENE TUBBS is one of the best known citizens of Superior, Douglas county, where he has been a resident since 1881. He comes of a family famous from the early days of our country for its patriotic services. The Tubbs family is of English origin, and many generations have been identified with the life of New England. Grandfather Hazel Tubbs enlisted at Boston in the Continental army, and later lived at Saratoga, N. Y. Maternal grandfather Jonathan Paul was a cabinet maker, who came from Vermont to Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and died Aug. 19, 1837. His widow, Betsey (Sanford) Paul, afterward lived near Elgin, Ill., where she married Dr. John Hubbard; her death occurred at Decorah, Iowa, Feb. 13, 1880. She was a great-niece of Gen. Jeremiah Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Her parents, Zacariah and Lydia Sanford, lived to a very old age, and died near Elgin, Illinois.

Sidney Eugene Tubbs was born Jan. 10, 1846, in Chemung, McHenry Co., Ill., son of Sidney B. and Lydia (Paul) Tubbs, the latter a native of Vermont, and the former one of the pioneer farmers of Chemung, where he located about 1842, dying there a few years later. As his parents died during his boyhood, a few years were spent with his maternal grandfather, and July 5, 1862, Mr. Tubbs enlisted at Decorah, Iowa, being enrolled Aug. 5, 1862, in Company E, 38th I. V. I., afterward consolidated with Company K, 34th Iowa. Most of his service was with the Department of the Gulf, and he received his discharge Sept. 16, 1865. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, of Fort Morgan and of Fort Gaines, and with Gen. Banks in two campaigns up the Red river and in Texas. Although escaping wounds and capture, Mr. Tubbs was the victim of sunstroke at Vicksburg, where his regiment lay under fire in the trenches for thirty-two days. While in that vicinity thirty-two per cent of his regiment was unfitted for duty, and at one time only eleven men of his company were able to be in the field. After the fall of Vicksburg, Mr. Tubbs was much of the time on detached duty. At the close of the war he returned to Decorah, where he lived for some years, during which time he served as clerk and deputy clerk of court. In 1881 he came to Superior to take charge of the office and supplies of the construction company of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, then in course of construction to Superior, remaining in that position two years. In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur postmaster at Superior, serving as such about three years. He served two terms as clerk of court for Douglas county, and was the first secretary of the board of education of the city of Superior. From 1899 to 1902 he was secretary of the board of health and manager of the *Daily Morning Leader* of Superior. Mr. Tubbs has always been an active Republican and has been a delegate to many local and State conventions. For some years he dealt in books and stationery at Superior, and for a number of years past he has been engaged in compiling a history of his regiment, which is now ready for publication.

On Dec. 24, 1867, Mr. Tubbs married Maggie I. McKay, daughter of Amos J. and Elizabeth (Jodon) McKay, early settlers in Decorah, Iowa. The ancestors of the Jodon

family were French Huguenots, who came to this country with La Fayette and settled in Maryland, after serving through the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Elizabeth (Jodon) McKay was also a descendant of Commodore Perry. Col. McKay, father of Amos J., was a Scotch-Irishman who came to the United States and gained his title in the Indian wars and in the Mexican war. He was a tailor by trade and a prominent pioneer citizen of Waterford, Pa., where many of his posterity still live. Amos J. McKay and his only son, Alfred M., served in the Civil war in Company D, 6th Iowa Cav., being engaged in the Sioux campaign under Gen. Sully in Minnesota and Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs are the parents of two daughters: Lydia I., clerk in the postoffice department of the city; and Elizabeth E., a teacher in the public kindergarten of Superior. The family are members of the Methodist Church, as their ancestors have been for generations. Mr. Tubbs is a charter member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R., at Superior, in which he has filled many official positions, among which was that of commander for several terms, and of junior vice of the Department of Wisconsin; a number of times he was honored with positions on the staff, and was department and national commander of that organization.

JAMES A. MATCHETTE (deceased) was a very highly esteemed citizen of Rusk county, Wis. Mr. Matchette was born in 1852 in Canada, and was reared there until the age of ten years, when his parents moved to New York, and later to Wisconsin. They settled in Jackson county, where the late James A. Matchette grew to manhood and obtained his education in the public schools.

Mr. Matchette made his home principally in Jackson and Monroe counties until some thirty-two years ago, when he lived several years in Chippewa county. In 1896 he came to Rusk township, Rusk county, then Chippewa, and settled on a farm where he made his home during the balance of his life. Here he developed a farm of 140 acres. In 1901 Mr. Matchette was elected chairman of the town of Rusk on the first board of the county, and so well did he discharge his duties that he was reelected twice subsequently, serving continuously. He was a Republican in politics, was a delegate to conventions and took an active interest in local matters. He was an honored member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, holding a membership by demit in the Mystic Tie lodge at Ladysmith, and also, by card, in the Ladysmith Odd Fellows lodge.

The death of Mr. Matchette occurred Jan. 1, 1904, and he was survived by his six children: A. L., register of deeds of Rusk county; Paulina, Grace, Mina, Ruth and Clarence.

A. L. MATCHETTE, eldest son of the late James A., was born in 1872 in Chippewa county, Wis., and was educated for a teacher in his native county. For several years he followed the profession very successfully in Chippewa and Rusk counties, but settled in Ladysmith in 1901, after being appointed deputy register of deeds, under Dr. W. F. O'Connor, who was register. In 1902 Mr. Matchette received at the hands of the Republican party the nomination for register which resulted in his election.

Mr. Matchette was married to Miss Mary Clark, of Jackson county, Wis., and they have five living children: Lyman, Lois, Gladys, Fay and Doris. Mr. Matchette is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge at Ladysmith, A. F. & A. M.; the I. O. O. F., at Ladysmith, and the Royal Purple Encampment at Ladysmith. He is a zealous member of the Republican party, and on many occasions has been selected as delegate to important conventions.

SILAS POTTER OAKES, one of Superior's highly esteemed citizens, is a native of the State of Wisconsin, born in New Richmond, Oct. 8, 1858.

The Oakes family is of combined French and English lineage. Levi Jefferson Oakes, father of Silas P., was a native of Maine, but located in Wisconsin about 1850. He was employed in logging around Green Bay for several years and then took up gov-

ernment land near New Richmond, where he has a finely improved farm. He is now about eighty-five years old, a man of quiet, unostentatious nature, who has never wished to stand prominently before the eyes of the public. Mr. Oakes was twice married, first to Mary Potter, by whom he had four children: Silas P.; Charles, of Superior; William and Frederick, both of New Richmond. Mary (Potter) Oakes died in 1872, at the age of thirty-seven, and Mr. Oakes took for his second wife Mrs. Mary Morgan. By her previous marriage she was the mother of four children: Mrs. D. D. Sally, of St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Mrs. M. Rockestad, of Rockestad, Minn.; Mary Amelia, the deceased wife of Silas P. Oakes; and Hall Morgan.

Silas P. Oakes attended the public schools during his boyhood, and also took the elementary course at River Falls Normal School. He taught for two terms, and in 1882 settled in Superior. He had previously learned the carpenter's trade and followed that for some years, but since 1890 he has given most of his time to contracting, pile-driving and house moving, and has a number of men in his employ. Four years after locating in Superior he built his home on West Seventh street, where he has since resided. He also owns more or less other real estate.

In 1882 Mr. Oakes married Mary Amelia Morgan, the daughter of his stepmother. Mrs. Oakes was born in Hudson, Wis., in 1862, but died while yet a young woman in 1894, leaving three children: Mildred, Jennie and Frank. By her first marriage she had one son, George Grimes, who has just completed a three-year term of service in the United States army. Two years later Mr. Oakes married again, choosing as his bride Christine, daughter of Michael and Carrie Johnson, of Deer Park, Wis. Mrs. Christine J. Oakes was born in Norway but came to this country with her parents when only five years old.

Mr. Oakes is a member of two fraternal orders, the A. O. U. W. and the I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs in both societies. In his politics he has always been a Republican, although taking no active part in campaign work. With his family he attends the Presbyterian Church, and all are most highly esteemed in the community.

W. O. STRANDBERG, an enterprising Scandinavian-American citizen of Hurley, Wis., and for several years editor of the *Iron County Republican*, is now a member of the printing firm of Strandberg & Lennon. His father, E. G. Strandberg, was a native of Sweden, where he was educated in a military school, and also learned the trade of carpenter. He entered the Swedish army in which he served for many years as an officer. He finally left the army, and in 1870 came with his family to the United States, settling in New York City. He was connected with various business enterprises, but was chiefly engaged in railroad contract work. Among the contracts which he filled was that for the work on the New York Central railroad between Spuyten Duyvil and New York City. In 1888 he bought and settled on a farm near Antigo, Wis., where his death occurred the same year. His wife, who was formerly Anna L. Erickson, is still living, making her home with her son, W. O. Strandberg. They had a family of four children as follows: Mary, wife of John Mitchell, of Jersey City, N. J.; Anna, deceased; W. O., mentioned below; and Charles, deceased.

W. O. Strandberg was born in Carlstad, Sweden, Sept. 28, 1862, and came to the United States with his parents in 1870. He was educated mainly in the Drew Seminary of New York City, and after completing his studies there learned the trade of printer. He worked at his trade in New York City for a time and then found employment as a printer in various parts of the country, going in 1885 to Bessemer, Mich., where he and his brother Charles worked in the mines. After a short time they both came to Hurley and became connected with the *Iron County Republican*. This paper had been started under the management of W. H. Bridgeman, the present owner of the *Stanley Re-*

porter, of Stanley, Wis. Charles Strandberg was associated with Mr. Bridgeman in the new enterprise, and after a few years bought out the latter's interest. F. B. Hand then came in as a partner and they jointly conducted the *Iron County Republican* and the *Montreal Miner* until the death of Charles, April 21, 1901. After Dec. 11, 1901, W. O. Strandberg was sole owner of the *Iron County Republican* as long as it was printed. He then became senior member of the firm of Strandberg & Lennon.

Mr. Strandberg has never married. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, No. 24, of Euclid, North Dakota.

CHARLES GUTEKUNST, senior member of the firm of Gutekunst & Hein, furniture dealers and undertakers in Hurley, was born in the Black Forest, in Germany, Sept. 17, 1848, son of John G. and Margaretta (Kinzlin) Gutekunst. John G. Gutekunst was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation for some years. Later he was employed for a few years as a watchman in the Black Forest, and then for twenty years was an alderman. His wife died in 1853, but he lived in his native country until January, 1903, dying at the age of eighty-five. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Charles was the fourth.

Charles Gutekunst attended the common schools in his native place until he was fourteen years old. He then learned the trade of cabinetmaker and worked at that occupation in Germany until 1868, when he came to the United States. He settled in Coldwater, Mich., where he worked at cabinetmaking for five years, and then moved to Sebewaing, Mich., where he remained until June, 1889. At that time he came to Hurley, and was in the employ of different furniture dealers until 1895, when he and John Hein went into partnership, opening a furniture store and undertaking establishment. The business is still conducted by this firm. They carry a large and varied stock of furniture, and do the only undertaking business in Hurley.

Mr. Gutekunst married, Oct. 24, 1871, Mary M. Denner, of Coldwater, Mich., daughter of Leonard and Marguerite (Myers) Denner, both natives of Germany. Mr. Denner was for many years a railroad man in Coldwater, where he died in 1902, aged eighty-seven years. Mrs. Denner died at the home of a daughter in Toledo, Ohio, in 1903, aged eighty-three. They had a family of four children, Mrs. Gutekunst being the third. To Mr. and Mrs. Gutekunst the following children have been born: Elizabeth, wife of Michael Krusbach, of Bessemer, Mich.; Carl J., a Lutheran minister, of Washburn, Wis.; Anna, deceased; and Mary M., wife of George Proscheck, of Hurley. The family belongs to the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Gutekunst is a Republican in politics and filled the office of town treasurer for a year.

JOHN HEIN, of the furniture house of Gutekunst & Hein, has been a resident of Hurley since 1888. He was born on a farm near Hartford, Wis., Sept. 18, 1862, son of Matthew and Mary (Snyder) Hein, both natives of Alsace Lorraine, France. When a boy of twelve Matthew Hein came with his parents from France to the United States, where they settled on a farm at Hartford. He lived the life of a farmer, and he died in 1880 in Hartford. His wife died at the home of her son John, in Hurley, June 21, 1904, aged eighty-six years. Matthew Hein and his wife had a family of seven children, John being next to the youngest.

John Hein was brought up on the home farm, where he remained until he was fourteen years old. He then went to work in the lumber regions, being employed there for seven years, after which he secured a position as street car conductor in Milwaukee, continuing thus for two years. Returning to Hartford he bought a farm, which he carried on until 1888. In that year he came to Hurley and was employed for seven years as a car repairer by the Northwestern Railway Company, at that time known as the Lake Shore. In 1895 he went into partner-

ship with Charles Gutekunst in the furniture and undertaking business. Their store is the largest furniture house in Hurley, and they have the only undertaking establishment in the city.

Mr. Hein married, July 28, 1880, Maggie Thill, of Port Washington, Wis., daughter of Jacob Thill, who was for many years a contractor in Port Washington, and now lives retired on one of his farms near that town. His wife died in 1899. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hein: Nicholas, a brakeman on the Northwestern railroad; Julia, Josephine, Adolph and Freda, all at school; and Lawrence. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hein is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Court No. 274, at Hurley, and of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, Council No. 91, of Hurley. In politics he is a Republican.

NAT. ADELBERT KENT, one of the oldest settlers in the vicinity of Shell Lake, Washburn county, is well known as an intelligent and public-spirited citizen. He was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1837, son of Ira and Lucretia (Chittenden) Kent, the former a native of Massachusetts.

The ancestors of Ira Kent came from England in early Colonial days, one of them being a captain in the Continental army, from Massachusetts. Ira Kent became a forwarding commission merchant, with headquarters in Rochester, N. Y., his goods being transported by the Erie Canal. He was a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen; his death occurred during the early boyhood of his son Nat. Adelbert. Mrs. Lucretia (Chittenden) Kent, a native of Vermont, was an active, well-preserved woman until her eighty-ninth year, when she died at Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1879. Of her eleven children the only living ones are Asher, a farmer in Jordan; and Nat. Adelbert, mentioned below. One of her ancestors was the first from that State to fall in the Revolutionary war, and a monument has been erected to his memory.

The boyhood of Nat. Adelbert Kent was passed in his native place, where he received a good common school education. On Sept. 30, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 154th N. Y. V. I., serving until discharged June 26, 1865. Until 1864 he was in the Army of the Potomac, when the 11th Army Corps, to which his regiment belonged, was transferred to the West, becoming part of the 20th Army Corps, and taking part in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, in the famous march to the sea, and subsequently across the Carolinas to Washington. Among the principal engagements in which Mr. Kent participated were Chancellorsville, the chief engagements of Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Bentonville and Goldsboro, N. C. He was present at the surrender of Gen. Johnston, and at the Grand Review in Washington, being mustered out at Bladensburg, Md., and discharged at Elmira, N. Y., escaping without capture or serious wounds. After the war Mr. Kent went to Red Wing, Minn., and from there to Stillwater, where for three years he was clerk for Walker, Judd & Veazie, lumbermen, who were operating a huge logging camp on the Totogatic river, in Washburn county, at a place since known at Veazie. In 1876 he took up a homestead claim in the Bashaw valley, in Burnett county, Section 24, Town 38, Range 14, six miles west of the present village of Shell Lake. In 1881 he was appointed a railway mail clerk by Hon. Thaddeus C. Pound, of Chippewa Falls, and held this position until May 1, 1901, when he resigned. His route was first between St. Paul and Elroy, then between St. Paul and Ashland, and then for ten years between Eau Claire and Ashland. Mr. Kent is with one exception, the oldest resident in the vicinity of Shell Lake, and continues to live on his farm of 200 acres, which is improved with first-class buildings, etc. He served a number of years as chairman of the town of Bashaw, Burnett county, which at that time comprised all the present county of Washburn. Later he was chairman of the town of Rusk, Burnett county. He has always been a stalwart Republican, and has taken part in many conventions.

On July 2, 1879, Mr. Kent married (first) Kibbie Shinawa, a native of Burnett county, who died March 25, 1898, aged forty years. He married (second) Oct. 10, 1898, Mary Thayer, also a native of Burnett county. Mr. Kent has been identified since 1885 with the Masonic order, and is at present a member of Shell Lake Lodge, No. 36, Eau Claire Chapter, R. A. M., and Eau Claire Commandery, No. 8, K. T. He is also a member of Crescent Chapter, No. 17, O. E. S., at Shell Lake.

LOREN W. BEEBE, M. D. First a pharmacist, and later a physician, Dr. Beebe, of Superior, Douglas Co., Wis., has, by the adoption of the latter profession, followed the footsteps of his father, who was a successful practitioner of the Northwest.

Constantine Beebe, the grandfather of our subject, a native of the State of New York, married Miss White, and in his early life was a farmer in Genesee county, Mich. For thirty years he was a druggist in Ovid, Clinton Co., Mich., where he died in 1896, aged seventy-nine years. Casper V. Beebe, the father of Loren W., was born in Genesee county, Mich., in 1844. He there married Maria C. Dickinson, a native of the same county. In his youth he had attended Flint (Michigan) high school, and the University of Michigan. He studied medicine with a physician at Grand Blanc, Mich., and in 1870 was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan. For ten years he was a practitioner at Ovid, Mich., and for the ensuing five years he practiced at Howell, in the same State. He was then at Manistee until 1887, when he removed to Superior, Wis., and there continued in practice until his death in February, 1896. His widow is still a resident of Superior. Their children were Loren W.; Tessie B., wife of I. P. Lord; Pauline, wife of Theodore J. Worthman; and Frankie C. V., all of West Superior.

Loren W. Beebe was born March 7, 1865, in Genesee county. He received a thorough education in the Manistee high school, and for a time was a student at the University of Michigan. He then became a druggist and pharmacist at Ovid and Flint, Mich. His choice of a life work, however, was medicine, and in 1887 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, remaining one year, and then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, from which school he was graduated in 1891. In that same year he located for the practice of his profession at West Superior, where he is engaged in general practice, and is meeting with gratifying success. He has since supplemented his previous training by a lecture course at Rush Medical College.

At Stillwater, Minn., in 1894, Dr. Beebe was married to Miss Lillian Denton Pennington, a native of that State. In politics he is a member of the Republican party. Among the social organizations with which he is identified are the A. O. U. W., the Modern Woodmen, Foresters, Maccabees, Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., and the Knights of the Loyal Guard.

ROBERT C. MITCHELL, editor and publisher of the *Weekly Tribunal* in Duluth, was born in Bloomingburg, Ohio, Sept. 16, 1832, son of William and Lydia Mitchell.

After completing a common school education, Mr. Mitchell entered Wabash College in Indiana, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1861. Even before leaving college he had decided upon adopting the legal profession, and in 1862 he was admitted to the Bar. Before settling in Duluth, in 1869, he resided for some time in Anoka county, Minn., where he was actively connected with local political work, and where he for four years held the office of county attorney. Afterwards circumstances led him into daily journalism, and for two years he was the editor and proprietor of the *Daily Union* at St. Joe, Mo. Upon coming to Duluth he established the *Weekly Tribune*, which in 1880 he changed to a daily and he published the *Tribune* for twenty-one years. The *Tribune* finally absorbed the *Daily News* and is now published as the *News-Tribune*. Mr. Mitchell held the office of Register of the United States

land office from 1876 to 1880. In 1894 he again entered the field of journalism and established the *Weekly Tribunal,* of which paper he is still the editor and proprietor, and it is generally considered as one of the ablest and most influential weekly papers in the State. It is Republican in its political bias.

Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage in 1862 to Miss Frances L. Hulburd, daughter of E. S. and Lorinda Hulburd. To this marriage four sons have been born: Horace H., Harold E., Robert C., and Max R.

Mr. Mitchell has been deeply influenced by the advanced thought of the day and in religious matters holds the views of the Agnostics, and he has had many a battle with the clergy in defense of his religious beliefs.

JAMES H. CANNON, a hotel man of many years' experience, well-known as the proprietor of the "Burton House," at Hurley, Wis., and the "Curry Hotel," at Ironwood, Mich., was born in Ireland, Dec. 3, 1840. When he was seven years old he came with his parents, Dennis and Nancy (Sweeney) Cannon, to Wilmington, Del., where his mother died within a year. Dennis Cannon was a stationary engineer by profession, but after living a few years in the East, he came out West and became engaged in farming at Portage City, Wis., where he remained until his death, in April, 1902, in his ninety-third year. By his first wife he was the father of four children, James H. being the eldest. He married (second) Cecelia McCurty, also a native of Ireland, who died at Portage in 1896. To this union were born eight children, all living.

James H. Cannon had little opportunity for schooling, and when he was twelve years old he went to work in a hotel in Wilmington, Del. Two years later he accompanied his father to Wisconsin, remaining at home on the farm until 1860. He then became steward in the "Iowa Central" hotel at Clinton, Iowa, and in the fall of 1861, took the position of steward at the "Old Berks House," and then at the "Le Clair." In this same year he enlisted for service in the Union army, but was never sworn in. In 1864 he opened a bakery, having a government contract to bake for the Union soldiers, and for Confederate prisoners. After a year he gave up this business and moved to Lebanon, Wis., on account of his health. There he cleared a farm on which he remained until 1869, when he went to Ford River, Mich., to take charge of a large boarding house for the Ford River Lumber Company. He remained in that place until 1876, going then to New London, Wis., where he carried on a restaurant for three years. At the end of that time he secured the contract for supplying food to the construction gang and track layers, at work between Clintonville and Gogebic on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western railroad —now the Northwestern road. He gave up this contract in 1885 to assume charge of the railway eating houses for the same company, of which he continued to have the management until 1900. In that year he came to Hurley, where he opened the "Burton House," and soon after the "Curry Hotel," of Ironwood, Mich., both of which he owned and conducted. At New London he helped to establish the fair grounds, and there he also built the race track. He owns a stock farm at New London, where he breeds fancy catttle and race horses. Among other record horses he raised Morine, a pacer, with a record of 2:13½.

Mr. Cannon married Feb. 11, 1863, Ellen Hawkins, daughter of Peter and Bridget (Duffy) Hawkins, both natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1848. Mr. Hawkins was a farmer in Lebanon, Wis., where he died at the age of seventy-eight. His wife lived to be seventy-seven years of age. Four of the nine children born to Mrs. and Mrs. Cannon, are living, as follows: Margaretta, Mrs. B. Johnston, of Bessemer, Mich., mother of four children; James H., Jr., engaged in the hotel business with his father; Mamie, Mrs. B. D. Stimson, of New London, Wis.; and Nettie, at home. The family are members of the

Catholic Church. Mr. Cannon is independent in politics and was the first township treasurer of Ford River, Mich. Fraternally he is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, No. 16, of New London; and of the Knights of Columbus, No. 669, of Hurley.

CAPT. JOHN C. BECKWITH, who is the efficient and well-known clerk of the Circuit court of Barron county, is a native of the Empire State, having been born in Livingston county Aug. 13, 1841. He is descended from New England parentage, being a son of John G. and Mary A. (Garrison) Beckwith, the former of whom was born in the historic city of Hartford, Conn., the latter in Saugerties, N. Y. Capt. Beckwith's paternal grandfather, John Beckwith, was a scion of a Colonial family, members of which served in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war which gave independence to the American colonies. About 1840 he moved to Ohio, where his death occurred. The Captain's maternal grandfather, Henry Garrison, was likewise descended from a Colonial family, and during the Revolutionary war was impressed by the British and forced into the ranks of the Royal army to fight against his compatriots. A family tradition has it that his wife, upon the occasion of his being taken away by the King's soldiers, ran after them and offered as a ransom for his liberty a number of gold pieces carried in her apron, which were rejected. He however, remained loyal to his country, and when an opportunity came deserted and joined himself to Washington's army, with which he remained until the end of the war. Capt. Beckwith's father was reared in Hartford. There in his early life he was employed in an axe factory. Later he removed to the State of New York and followed the trade of painting in Albany. He came to Wisconsin in 1871, and died in Barron at the age of seventy-four years. While living in Barron county he acceptably filled the offices of justice of the peace and deputy sheriff. His wife departed this life in 1900, aged seventy-six years.

Capt. Beckwith's opportunities for obtaining an education were limited. He had not yet reached his majority when the South withdrew from the Union, inaugurating Civil war. He became animated with the spirit of his Revolutionary forebears, and felt it to be his duty he help preserve what they had helped to found, an indivisible union, and accordingly, on Oct. 5, 1862, attached himself to Company D, 6th N. Y. V. I., being mustered in as a corporal. For fourteen months following his enlistment he was in active service, and took part in some of the hard fought battles of the war. At Gettysburg he received a wound in the neck. For meritorious service in that battle he was promoted to sergeant and later to first lieutenant, and owing to disabilities incurred in the service he was discharged in December, 1863. After recovering his health he received a commission as recruiting agent, and enlisted Company D, 187th N. Y. V. I., of which he was appointed captain. With his command he returned to the front, remaining in active service, fighting at Fredericksburg and other engagements. In one of the battles before Petersburg, his regiment, while charging a Rebel battery which it captured, lost seventy men. During the last year of his service, his company had charge of the regimental colors. He remained in active service until the war was over, being present at Appomattox, where the intrepid Lee laid down his sword to the "Silent Commander."

Captain Beckwith came to Wisconsin, settling in Columbia county in 1871, and there maintained his residence for three years. While living there he suffered the loss of his home by fire, and was unable to collect an insurance policy of fourteen hundred dollars, owing to the insolvency of the company. In 1873 he came to Barron county, then practically a virgin forest, and established himself upon a homestead claim in Barron township, which he still owns. In the civic and social affairs of the county he has taken a creditable part. His political creed is embraced in the principles of the Republican party, to which he has remained a

stanch adherent throughout all the years he has exercised his suffrage at the polls. His first Presidential vote was cast for the martyred Lincoln, while a soldier in the field. While living in Barron county Capt. Beckwith has had a voice in the local councils of his party and frequently has been its representative to local conventions. At the fall election of 1902 he was elected to his present position, and in 1904, was renominated by acclamation. For twenty years he acceptably served his townsmen as justice of the peace. He is a charter member of Martin Watson Post, G. A. R., of which he is the present Commander. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Capt. Beckwith was married, in 1883, to Anna, daughter of James and Mary (Stuart) Craig, the former a native of Scotland. Mrs. Beckwith was born in New York. To this union have been born nine living children: Mary, Mrs. Silas Calhoun, of Vernon county, Wis.; George W., of Polk county, same State; Emma, Mrs. William Bartlett, of Barron; William, of the same place; Harry, of Chetek; and Sarah, Jennie, Etta and Edwin who are still at home. The posterity of Capt. Beckwith and his wife includes eleven grandchildren.

HON. CARL JOHN NORQUIST, a well-known Scandinavian-American citizen of West Superior, Douglas county, was born Feb. 8, 1859, at Jonkoping, Sweden. His parents were Carl A. and Stina (Anderson) Norquist, natives of Jonkoping, who came in 1863 to the United States and settled at Red Wing, Minn. They are now living at Pasken Lake, Wis., quite advanced in years.

The early boyhood of Carl John Norquist was passed in Red Wing, Minn., and in Pierce county, Wis. He grew up on the farm, spent some time in a machine shop and at eighteen took charge of the farm. The next year he opened a jewelry store in Red Wing, carrying on that business for two years, and for two additional years was engaged in the livery business. About 1887 he went to Minneapolis as general agent for the Century Piano Co., and for other concerns. In 1890 he came to Superior, where he opened the first general agency for the Century Piano Co. at the Head of the Lakes, and also became a wood and coal dealer. Since the spring of 1898 he has been immigration agent for the Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Railway Co., and has been instrumental in locating many settlers in northern Wisconsin and Michigan. In 1893 Mr. Norquist was elected alderman and reelected in 1894 and 1895, being chairman in the city council, of the committee on Streets and Bridges, Harbors, Docks and Railways. At the time of the great forest fires at Hinckley, Minn., when many people lost their lives and thousands were made homeless, he was president of the council, and acting mayor, and in this emergency was very active in providing for the sufferers, many of whom sought refuge in Superior. In 1898 Mr. Norquist was nominated for member of the Assembly on the Republican ticket, but, with the entire ticket, was defeated in the political landslide of that year. Always prominent in gatherings of the Scandinavians of Superior, acting as toastmaster on many occasions, he has perhaps done more than any other citizen for the advancement of the Scandinavian residents of northern Wisconsin. In 1894 he was president of the S. H. & E. F. of America, a Scandinavian relief and benevolent association.

On Aug. 28, 1880, Mr. Norquist married Augusta W. Anderson, of Red Wing, and to this union have been born the following children: Carl E., for the past four years a page in the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., and now with the Western Express Co., at Superior; Clarence H.; Marion; and Frances V. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

CHARLES M. HUMPHREY has, since Jan. 1, 1891, been a resident of Ironwood, Mich., where he is a well known attorney. Although born in Ohio, he may be reckoned a son of Michigan, having lived in that State since he was three years of age. He was born in Elyria, Ohio, July 17, 1865,

and educated in the schools of Michigan, going through the Michigan Agricultural College, and the University of Michigan, and graduating from the Law School of the latter in June, 1886.

On his twenty-first birthday Mr. Humphrey was admitted to the Bar, and has ever since been in active practice, with the exception of a portion of the years 1887 and 1888, when he acted as deputy clerk of the Supreme Court. On Jan. 1, 1889, he went into partnership with Hon. Philip Padgham, at Allegan, Mich., the firm name being Padgham & Humphrey. This partnership continued for two years, soon after which Mr. Padgham was elected to the office of circuit judge, and Mr. Humphrey moved to Ironwood, Jan. 1, 1891. He has since continued to reside in Ironwood, where he has at three different times held the office of city attorney.

Mr. Humphrey devotes his whole attention to the practice of corporation law, his chief clients being representatives of mining interests. He is a director in five mining companies, one of which operates an iron mine in the Lake Superior region, the others controlling gold and silver properties in Colorado. He is also the promoter of an electric railway, operated by the Holland & Lake Michigan Railway Co., of which he is president and general legal counsel. This electric road operates about twenty miles of broad gauge track, constructed with sixty-five and seventy pound "T" rails, between Holland, Mich., and the villages of Saugatuck and Douglas, and connecting the summer resorts on Black Lake with those on Lake Michigan. The road has facilities for carrying freight, baggage and express and United States mail, and operates an electric light plant at its power house. It owns a private right of way outside the city and villages, and two valuable dock properties by which it makes connection with two daily boat lines to Chicago. The road also owns an electric locomotive and rolling stock, by means of which it handles freight coming or going over the C. & W. M. R. R., with which it has a connection.

Mr. Humphrey is a member of the Peninsular Club, of Grand Rapids, and of the Chicago Athletic Association.

E. J. HEULE is a native of Wisconsin, born in Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan county, in December, 1857. His father, John Heule, was born in Holland, where he grew up and married. Immigrating with his family to the United States, he lived for a short time in New York and from there went to Sheboygan county, Wis. He was a farmer by occupation. His death occurred in 1866, and his widow, whose maiden name was Jane Hunter, survived him many years and married again. To the marriage of John Heule and Jane Hunter were born six children; five of whom are still living, viz.: William, a resident of Sheboygan Falls; Edward, of the same city; E. J.; Henry, who lives in Appleton, Wis.; and Frank, living in Superior.

E. J. Heule in his boyhood attended the public schools of Sheboygan Falls, but left at an early age to enter the chair factory of Bemis Brothers as an apprentice to the business. In their employ he obtained a thorough knowledge of the trade and then went to Menasha, Wis., engaging in the business with Herbert Bemis, of the firm previously referred to. There he remained for a number of years, until the firm was dissolved.

Mr. Heule's long and active experience in the manufacture of chairs has given him a detailed knowledge of the business which has contributed largely to the success of the firm with which he has been connected. In his political sympathies Mr. Heule is a Republican, and is held in high esteem as a citizen.

B. M. KING (deceased), who had been identified with the west end of Gates (now Rusk) county as an active real estate dealer since 1892, was born in Prescott, Canada, in 1852. His education was received there, where he resided until eighteen years of age.

In 1870 Mr. King went to Cheboygan, Mich., and there engaged in lumbering and land surveying, carrying on the same lines

in connection with handling real estate. While there he was in partnership with his brother, John King, and they met with much success. After his marriage, about 1892, he removed, with his wife and brother John, to Weyerhauser, Wis. Here the brothers carried on a very successful real estate business for a number of years, being the first firm to engage in developing the agricultural resources of what is now Rusk county. After several years John King went to Roseburg, Ore., where he is now successfully following the same line of business. Probably Mr. B. M. King had a wider and more perfect knowledge of the advantages of Rusk county than any other man in this section. His known integrity made him also a safe man to consult as to the finding of a permanent home in this favored locality. Successful in a material sense himself, in Rusk county his advice carried weight with it.

In addition to his holdings in the county, Mr. King was interested in this whole section of country. He owned a large amount of property in and around Weyerhauser and Bruce. Politically he was a Republican and had frequently been a delegate to conventions, had held local offices, and at one time was treasurer of the town of Stubbs. Fraternally he was a Knight of Pythias and a Maccabee, a charter member of both lodges and was record and finance keeper of the latter organization for several years.

In Cheboygan county, in 1876, Mr. King married Miss Emily La Breche, who was born in Canada, and they had three children, the eldest of whom, Mabel, a beautiful, accomplished girl, died in 1899, aged seventeen years, nine months and nineteen days. She had been carefully educated, and, although so young, had been a teacher of music in the schools. The other members of the family are: Delle, now Mrs. B. M. Apker, and Benjamin M., a youth of fifteen years. The family is socially prominent.

Mr. King was very well known all through this territory. He was the local agent for the old Northern Farm Land Co. and when it merged into the James L. Gates Land Co., he retained the agency. During the last two years of his life he placed as many as 250 families on lands here as permanent settlers. He died July 1, 1904.

GEORGE WOOD HARRISON, B. S., M. D., one of the leading physicians of northern Wisconsin, has been identified with many of the most vital interests of the city of Ashland and vicinity for more than a score of years, and is ranked among the most progressive, scholarly and public-spirited residents of that prosperous city.

Dr. Harrison was born at Oldham, Lancashire, England, Jan. 5, 1850, son of Thomas and Martha (Woodhead) Harrison, both of whom were worthy representatives of esteemed British families. His grandfather, George Harrison, migrated from Cumberland to Scotland, where he married a Miss Woods, who was born in the North of Ireland. Their son, Thomas, was born in Scotland, and when grown to manhood, engaged in the construction of iron bridges in England and elsewhere. In 1851 he came to the United States, but after erecting bridges in the cities of Pittsburg and Buffalo, he disappeared, his fate being still unknown in his family. Martha Woodhead was a native of Bradford, Yorkshire. Her mother, whose maiden name was Roper, came of a family extensively interested in woolen manufacturing. In 1864 Mrs. Harrison came with her son to this country and settled on a farm near Fall River, Columbia Co., Wis., where her death occurred two years later.

After finishing the grammar school and completing the course at Watson's Academy, in Bradford, George Wood Harrison came with his mother to Wisconsin, and for a few years divided his attention between teaching and agriculture. After teaching a few years in Columbia county, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, and received his diploma from that famous institution in 1880. The same year he located in Ashland, where he is now the senior member of his profession, in point of years of active, continuous practice. Since 1895 he has been a member

of the State Board of Health, and he holds membership in the Wisconsin Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Provincial Board of Health, which last organization includes representatives of all North American countries. He has always been a vigorous student of other topics as well as those pertaining to his profession, and his fund of general information is seldom exceeded among the men of this part of the State. His keen foresight and excellent judgment have made him equally successful as a business man, and he has been the promoter of various enterprises which have tended to upbuild the commercial interests of the city. He was one of the incorporators of the Ashland National Bank and is still one of the directors of that reliable institution. He is president and general manager of the Ashland Light, Power and Street Railway Co., which he likewise helped to organize, and which furnishes both gas and electric lights for the city, and power for various manufacturing purposes. He is also interested to some extent in timber and mining lands, and is a stockholder in the West Range Iron Mining Co., which is developing some excellent prospects near Ashland. He has donated liberally to secure the establishment of other important industries in the city, and lends his moral influence to the support of many undertakings calculated to advance the welfare of the people, never turning a deaf ear to the advocates of any worthy public enterprise.

In political principle, Dr. Harrison is a Republican, and wields no inconsiderable influence in the local and State conventions of that party. His official career began as chairman of the village board, and after the incorporation of the city he became its second mayor. He has long been prominent in Masonic circles, having been a charter member of the local chapter and commandery, and is also connected with Wisconsin Consistory and Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Milwaukee. He is also affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and has a host of personal friends outside of these organizations.

In 1871 Dr. Harrison was married to Miss Ida Woodhead, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Haley) Woodhead, of Columbia county, Wis. Mrs. Harrison was educated in the common schools of the State and at the Columbus high school, and is a lady of cultivated tastes, who has been a fitting helpmeet in the rearing of their five sons. Like herself they are identified with the Presbyterian Church. The sons are: Bruce W., a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, who died Jan. 11, 1904; David C. a graduate of the Northern Wisconsin Academy, and now an interne at St. Joseph Hospital, in Milwaukee; Wallace E., a graduate of St. John's Academy, Delafield, Wis.; George W., Jr., and Ralph W., who are students at the Ashland high school.

A. NORMAN ANDERSEN, attorney at law of Ladysmith, Wis., and one of the prominent members of his profession in that portion of the State, is a native of Norway, born Jan. 30, 1876, son of A. and Carrie Andersen, natives of Norway.

Until he was nine years of age, our subject lived at Christiania, and attended the public schools. In the spring of 1886, his mother came to America with her family, settling near Cumberland, Wis., where he attended the public schools, gaining an excellent education. In 1892 the ambitious young man went to Portland, Ore., whence he returned at the end of a year, and, attending school again, was graduated from the Cumberland high school in the class of 1896. He then taught school for two terms in Barron County, and during that time proved himself an efficient teacher. However, the young man had other ambitions and in 1898 he entered the office of district attorney W. N. Fuller, and during his stay there read law so faithfully that he was able to graduate from the law department after a three years' course at the State University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, in 1901, with the degree of LL. B. The same year he purchased the practice of H. S. Comstock, of Cumberland, and remained there for two years with very gratifying results. Soon

A. N. Anderson

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after opening his office at Cumberland he was honored by appointment to the office of third municipal judge of Barron county, by Gov. LaFollette, and at the expiration of his term received the nomination, on a non-partisan ticket, for the office, and was elected, but upon his removal to Ladysmith he resigned, in 1903.

In the fall of 1903 Mr. Andersen began practice in Ladysmith, where he is meeting with good results, possessing just those qualities requisite in a good lawyer. His practice is not confined to Ladysmith, but extends to the adjoining counties. He is devoted to his profession, is a close student, and exercises great care in the preparation of his cases. At present he is city attorney and has proved to be a man well fitted for positions of responsibility and trust. Mr. Andersen's law business has increased to such an extent that in the summer of 1905 he found it necessary to have help, and he took into partnership W. H. Andersen, a recent graduate of Minnesota University and a fine orator. The firm is known as Andersen & Andersen. In his administration of the duties of third municipal judge of Barron county, as well as those of the office of which he is the present incumbent, Mr. Andersen has shown himself an impartial, painstaking and efficient official. As a judge none of his rulings were reversed in the higher courts, and he has always been honored and respected, even by those against whom he has been obliged to act. He is a self-made man, who has worked his own way upward, and who, notwithstanding his youth, already stands high in the ranks of his profession. Fraternally he is a member of the K. of P., in which he is chancellor commander, the I. S. W. A. and the I. O. O. F. In politics he is an adherent of the Republican party, and is very active.

Mr. Andersen was married in 1903 to Edith Cain, of Canton, Wis., a lady of culture and pleasing personality, who has many friends and is prominent in educational and social circles. On July 28, 1904, on the first wedding anniversary, was born a son, Donald B. Andersen.

H. E. DICKERSON, supervising architect of the city of Ladysmith, was born in Whitewater, Wis., Jan. 21, 1860, son of Charles C. and Alice L. (Cutter) Dickerson, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. The parents settled in Wisconsin when young, and were there married. The father passed away in that State, and the mother still makes it her home.

The son was reared in Whitewater county and educated in the public schools. In early life he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, and followed the same for some years. Later he became engaged with the Dexter Cold Storage Co., of Whitewater, to do expert work on the construction of the Dexter Cold Storage system, and in this connection he traveled extensively throughout the country, supervising the construction of many of the large buildings of this popular system. For ten years he thus continued, and was very successful, but, tiring of continuous traveling, he resumed contracting and building in Whitewater, and had contracts on many of the leading buildings of that place.

In 1901, Mr. Dickerson removed to Ladysmith, which was then just being opened up, and at once established himself in building and contracting, designing his plans as well. He made the designs for and constructed the public high school building; supervised the construction of the court house, being appointed by the county board as supervisor of the work. He also designed and constructed the pioneer store owned and occupied by J. W. Fritz, and a number of residences in Ladysmith and the small towns of the county. In this work he has had a lifelong experience, and brings to his work ripened knowledge and a thorough love for it. Jan. 1, 1904, Mr. Dickerson assumed the proprietorship of the widely known "Hotel Gerard," one of the best hostelries in northern Wisconsin, a fact well recognized by the traveling public, as well as by the people of Ladysmith. In June following Mr. Dickerson disposed of the hotel and returned to the contracting and building business.

Mr. Dickerson is a charter member of

Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of which he is chaplain, and he has attained to the Royal Arch degree in that order. He is also a popular member of the Maccabees. Politically he is a Republican, and active in his party. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have four children, Earl, Pearl, Lola and Vivian.

COL. HENRY CLAY VAN LEUVEN is a popular citizen of West Superior, Douglas county, who holds a responsible position in Washington, D. C. He was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., March 25, 1844, his parents being George M. and Lucy Ann (Snyder) Van Leuven.

Grandfather John Van Leuven came to this country from Holland, and lived quietly at Prattsville, N. Y., reaching the age of nearly one hundred years. George M. Van Leuven practiced law at Prattsville and Conesville, N. Y., and later in Albany. About 1857 e moved to Limespring, Iowa, where he was engaged in his profession until the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the 26th Iowa V. I., under Col. Starkweather, serving about two years and a half. Mr. Van Leuven spent the latter part of his life in retirement on a farm near Limespring. He was an ardent Republican and traveled forty miles to cast his vote for John C. Fremont, there being no polling place nearer to his home. Mrs. Lucy Ann (Snyder) Van Leuven was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., the daughter of a farmer there, of German descent.

There was but one log cabin at Limespring when Henry Clay Van Leuven went there with his parents. He attended school in the neighborhood and later spent two years at Osage College. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, 9th Iowa V. I., and was in the service about two years, when he was discharged on account of disability. He was in the Department of the Missouri, under Col. Van Dever, and Gens. Sigel, Custer and Carr, opposed to the Confederate Gen. Price at Wilson Creek, Pea Ridge and other engagements of that campaign. Two brothers of Henry Clay Van Leuven were also in the war: George M., who now lives in Osage, Iowa, was in the 3d I. V. I.; and Alonzo, of the 9th I. V. I., was killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. After the war Mr. Van Leuven completed his course at Osage College and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He taught the first school at Limespring, was then appointed postmaster and later mail route agent from McGregor to Algona. Four years later he was appointed postoffice inspector for Iowa, receiving the indorsement of the entire delegation of the State in Congress. Afterward Mr. Van Leuven engaged in journalism; he was connected with the McGregor *News*, and later established the Limespring *Tribune*. Meantime he represented the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in a law suit at Des Moines with the St. Paul & Sioux City Railway Company in regard to over-lapping land grants. In this contest he was associated with Gen. S. S. Merrill, who offered him the position of traveling auditor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. This offer Mr. Van Leuven declined, owing to sickness in his family.

Mr. Van Leuven was active in organizing the Iowa National Guard, and was elected colonel of the 1st regiment. For over ten years he published the Spring Valley *Vidette* in Spring Valley, Minn., during which time he was appointed colonel and aid-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Pillsbury of Minnesota.

Col. Van Leuven married Eudora A. Casey, a native of New York State, daughter of Van R. and Sophia (Streeter) Casey; they became the parents of: Maude, who is Mrs. J. C. Dawkins, of Helena, Mont.; and Carl S., of Superior. Mrs. Van Leuven was descended on her father's side from New England ancestry.

In the spring of 1895, Col. Van Leuven came to Superior with a view of engaging in journalistic work. He edited the Duluth *Press* for a time and while thus engaged was appointed private secretary to the Hon. Mr. Jenkins, M. C., a position which he still holds. Col. Van Leuven is an attendant of the Methodist Church. He is a member of

the G. A. R., of the K. T., and of the Masonic fraternity. His extensive acquaintance in Washington enables him to be of great service to residents of the district who have business with the Federal government.

DAVID SANG, for many years a railroad contractor and builder, and more recently a real estate man in West Duluth, at present alderman from the Eighth ward, is a Scotchman by birth, a native of Paisley, born July 12, 1841. His parents were William and Susan (Patton) Sang, both Scotch. The father immigrated to America in 1843, accompanied by his family, and settled in Charleston, S. C. He was a carpenter and builder, and followed that trade till 1858. The following year he moved to Canada, where he bought land in the County of Bruce, and there died. There were nine children in the family, eight of whom were sons.

David Sang was educated in Charleston, where he attended, for several years, a school supported by the Odd Fellows, and then for two or three years went to a school at Graniteville supported by a large cotton milling and manufacturing company. After the family removed to Canada he began regular work. He learned the carpenter trade, and until he became of age was variously employed at that work, at sawmilling and farming. In the fall of 1864, shortly after his marriage, he settled at Keweenaw Point, Mich., where he was occupied a couple of years in contracting and building. The Hecla and Calumet region was just being exploited by Edward Hurlbert. Mr. Sang went there and put up the first house in that immediate locality. After two years he went to Munising, Mich., which was being opened up by a company that built a furnace for the reduction of iron ore, and for five years he made their charcoal on contract. He was then engaged for a couple of years in the wrecking business on the lakes, with headquarters at Marquette, Mich. At the same time he had the contract for hauling iron ore from the mines to the furnace of the Pioneer Iron Company.

From Marquette Mr. Sang went to West Superior in company with McDermott & Ross, and there in 1880 entered upon a long period of railroad construction. McDermott & Ross had the contract for the construction of that branch of the Northern Pacific that runs from Carlton, Minn., to Superior, and Mr. Sang was employed as superintendent of bridge work. The Northern Pacific was the first road to enter Superior, and the region was an unbroken wilderness from there westward. After completing that work the company moved to Peterborough, Ontario, to build a section of the Quebec & Ontario railroad, and Mr. Sang accompanied them in the same capacity as before. He next went with them to British Columbia, to engage in the construction of the Canadian Pacific, but after less than a year he returned to Ontario, at Muskoka, and with a partner contracted to build a section of railway there. That work was completed in about eighteen months, and he then returned to his old employers in British Columbia, and was engaged in building snow sheds along the Canadian Pacific. At the completion of this work in 1890, Mr. Sang returned to Duluth for a short stay, and he looked the ground over quite thoroughly at that time. He did not remain there, however, but formed a partnership for building the first three miles of the Great Northern cut-off line from Havre, Mont., to Spokane, Wash., which work occupied him two years. He had previously invested in real estate in West Duluth, which he had improved, and in 1892 went there permanently, and has since been occupied principally in looking after his property.

Mr. Sang has always been a stanch Democrat, and since becoming a resident of West Duluth has been quite active in politics. In 1894 he was elected alderman from the Eighth ward on the Citizens ticket, and two years later was reelected as the Democratic nominee by a majority of eighty-two. Two years later he was again a candidate, but was defeated by a majority of three. In 1903, by a majority of sixty-two, he took his seat in the council a third time. His record there is one of honest and fearless action in behalf of the best interests of the public. He has

served on the committee on water works during the construction of the system, of claims and accounts, and of streets, alleys and sidewalks, and was chairman of each one of those committees for one term. He has been a member of the Democratic county committee for eight years, for two years as chairman, and has also acted frequently as delegate to the various Congressional, county and city conventions.

Mr. Sang was married in Canada, in the spring of 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Ward, daughter of one of his neighbors there. They have had no children of their own, but have reared a niece, Miss Aurora Sang, Mr. Sang's brother's child. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Sang is one of the trustees. Fraternally he is a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 198, F. & A. M., West Duluth, and is also a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason.

W. L. TUTTLE, a director of the Wisconsin Blue Grass Company, an incorporated company of Balsam Lake and Amery, is probably the best known man in Polk county and the one who has done as much as if not more than any other individual citizen to advance its interests. He was born in St. Croix Village, Wis., in 1851, son of Andrew L. Tuttle, a mill man and lumberman, who came to St. Croix in 1849, and operated there for some ten years.

The son grew up in St. Croix, was educated in the public schools, and when only eighteen years of age went into the real estate business. This occupation he has followed ever since, until at present he is one of the heaviest dealers in Northern Wisconsin lands. A wide-awake, enterprising man, he has been largely instrumental in developing the later growth of Polk county. In the fight over the county seat, Mr. Tuttle was a leader on behalf of Balsam Lake and gave cheerfully and freely of both time and means in securing its location at that point. After a struggle of six years the matter was finally settled in 1897, and Mr. Tuttle may justly claim a large share of the credit. He has been identified with the county's history in an official capacity, and also served three terms as chairman of the town of Balsam Lake. In character he is very positive, of good business qualities, with keen discernment and untiring energy, and naturally, therefore, has accomplished much in both his private and public activities.

Mr. Tuttle married Miss Alberta A. Shipman, and they are the parents of six children: Edith, Grace, Sandford, Harold, Max and Helen, the last two being twins.

JOHN W. SCHMIDT, a prominent contractor and builder of West Superior, Douglas county, is a native of Wisconsin, of German parentage. He was born at Mishicott, Manitowoc county, March 31, 1855, a son of John and Dorothy Schmidt, natives of Hessen-Cassel, Germany. The former came to the United States about 1840. A weaver while in his native land, in this country he engaged in farming, in Manitowoc county, where he became a successful and influential citizen. He is a prominent member of the German Lutheran church, and is still in good health, though long past eighty. His wife came to this country while a young woman, and they were married at Two Rivers, Wisconsin. Her death occurred in 1896, when she had reached the age of sixty-nine years. Five sons were born to this worthy couple, as follows: Henry, a farmer of Manitowoc county; John W.; William, residing on the homestead farm in Manitowoc county; Louis, a partner of John W., the name of the firm being Schmidt Bros.; and Adam F., a dairyman at West Superior.

As a boy John W. Schmidt attended the public school and assisted his father on the farm, also learning the trade of a carpenter. At the age of twenty-four years he went to Wausau, Wis., where he followed the carpenter's trade, and incidentally received from his employer some useful hints concerning the details of successful contracting. There he resided until 1885, when he went to Rockland, Mich., and for two years gave his attention to agriculture. At the end of that period, he took up his residence in Ash-

land, Wis., and engaged in contracting. Since 1888 he has been a resident of West Superior, and with the other members of the firm, has been interested in the erection by contract of the majority of the largest structures of the city. These include the Washington Block, addition to the West Superior Hotel, Roosevelt Terrace, Empire Block, Maryland Block, First National Bank Building, Berkshire Block, and Truax Block; also the Wisconsin Grass Twine Plant, Carnegie Public Library and the Great Northern Steel Elevator (the largest grain elevator in the world), as well as the Round House, Carshops and Flour Sheds of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, and many smaller buildings in the city. Mr. Schmidt has also been interested in numerous bridge building contracts along the lines of the Great Northern Railway, and in the erection of its extensive Shops and Round House at Havre, Mont. From 1891 to 1893 Mr. Schmidt and his brother Louis were in partnership with William Noonan, of Winona, Minn., but since the latter date the firm has been Schmidt Bros. During the building season this firm employs about 100 men; its contracts usually include the complete building from foundation to finish, and some idea of the magnitude of its operations may be formed from the fact that its contracts at Havre, Mont., and with the Eastern Railway of Minnesota at West Superior, each amounted to about $112,000. Besides these numerous contracts, Schmidt Bros. have erected a number of buildings themselves. Few individuals have contributed as great a share toward the substantial and permanent upbuilding of the city, and their business integrity is unquestioned wherever they are known.

In 1893 John W. Schmidt married Miss Mary B. Martin, who was born in Iowa, where her father died during her childhood. Her mother, Mrs. Mary B. Martin, now resides in Aberdeen, S. D. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have one daughter, Gladys. They are members of the German Lutheran church, and Mr. Schmidt is affiliated with the Knights of Honor and the Benevolent Patriotic Order of Elks.

PATRICK AUGER, a Canadian by birth, is one of the most extensive land owners and farmers in Saxon, Iron Co., Wis. Lewis Auger, father of Patrick, was born in Canada and was engaged in the lumber business there until 1886. He then came to Saxon and took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, on which he lived until his death, March 25, 1900. His wife survives him, making her home with her son, Patrick. Five of her six children are living, Patrick being the third eldest.

Patrick Auger was born in Canada May 1, 1858, son of Lewis and Zua (Bartlett) Auger, also Canadians. His educational opportunities were very limited, and at the age of thirteen he went to work in a sawmill. After four years at that work he went to Bay City, Mich., where he remained nine years working in the lumber woods during the winters, and on the river in the summers. He then went to Ashland, being employed as a logger, and also for a time as cook in a lumber camp. In the fall of 1885 he came to Saxon, and homesteaded a claim of 160 acres, moving onto this claim the following spring and beginning to cut square timber for the Ashland mine. The next year he returned to Ashland, where for a short time he kept a boarding house for Hayes Brothers, proprietors of the Ashland mine. His next move was to Hurley, where he carried on another boarding house. After this he came again to Saxon and built the "Saxon House," which he conducted for nearly two years. Returning to his farm he raised a little stock and did some logging, and in 1890 again took charge of the "Saxon House" for a time. In 1893 he established himself in the charcoal and cord wood business, which he carried on for ten years. He is engaged at present in logging for the Ashland Iron and Steel company. In the fall of 1891 he opened a general store in Saxon, which he still owns and which is managed by his son, Arthur. His chief interest is in

his farming, in which he engages more extensively than any other agriculturalist of Iron county. He is the owner of 960 acres of land, of which 300 are clear and on which he raises large crops of hay, oats and potatoes. At present he has 100 head of cattle, 50 head of sheep, 60 hogs and 14 horses.

On May 13, 1881, Mr. Auger married Alvira Dargis, of Canada, daughter of Peter and Edmer (Hamelen) Dargis, both natives of Canada. Mr. Dargis, a farmer by occupation, now lives in retirement in Canada, where his wife died in 1872. But four of their six children are living, Mrs. Auger being next to the youngest. To Mr. and Mrs. Auger have been born the following children: Arthur; Lillian M.; Dalida F.; Carman, deceased; Carmen L.; William O., and Waldorf. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Auger is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, No. 91, of Hurley.

JAMES LUTHER CHRISTIE (deceased) was a prominent journalist and public spirited citizen of Superior, Douglas county, where he resided for nearly twenty years. His birth occurred near Wellsville, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1841, and he died in Superior, Dec. 13, 1895. His parents were James and Martha Elizabeth (Russel) Christie, also natives of Ohio. The Russel family was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and one of Mrs. Christie's grandfathers was among the pioneer settlers of Ohio. After the death of James Christie, in 1843, the family returned to Ohio from Southern Illinois, where they had located on a farm. In 1857 they moved to Chatfield, Minn., and two years later to Winnebago City, that State, where the mother died.

On going to Minnesota, James Luther Christie began learning the trade of printer in the office of the Chatfield *Republican*, which was published by his brother-in-law, H. W. Holley, in partnership with A. C. Brown. While living in Winnebago City he bought a paper at Blue Earth City, which he published about a year. About this time occurred the Sioux war in Minnesota and northern Iowa, and Mr. Christie enlisted and spent fourteen months in the service. Afterward he published at Winnebago City the *Free Homestead*, renting his establishment about a year later in order to enlist in the 11th Minn. Heavy Artillery, being with this regiment about fourteen months. While at Nashville, after Gen. Hood's defeat by Gen. Thomas, he suffered much from jaundice, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. After the war Mr. Christie resumed the publication of the *Free Homestead* for several years, then for a time published a paper at Caledonia, Minn., and next returned to Winnebago City, and repurchased the *Free Homestead*. Later he sold out and went to Mankato, where he conducted the *Free Press*, soon establishing a daily edition, in partnership with General J. H. Baker, by consolidating the *Free Press* with the *Record*. After fourteen months he returned to Blue Earth City, where he started a prohibition paper, and in January, 1882, he came to Superior and bought the *Times*, which he continued to publish until his death. This paper was an excellent publication and met with deserved success. Mr. Christie was also interested to a considerable degree in real estate; he was optimistic as to the future of Superior, but conservative in his business dealings and successful in most of his ventures. His residence was one of the best in the "Old town." For twenty-five years Mr. Christie was a member of the M. E. church, serving as one of the board of trustees from the time of his coming to Superior. He was a man of few words, but a ready and versatile writer, and had considerable poetic talent, though none of his verses were ever published. He was active in the I. O. O. F and had filled all the chairs in Northern Lodge, at Superior; he also belonged to the A. O. U. W., and to the G. A. R.

Mr. Christie married, Oct. 10, 1866, Annie Coggrave, who was born July 1, 1847, in London, England, daughter of John and Elizabeth (George) Coggrave, both natives of England. For a number of years

Mr. Coggrave was a member of the Queen's Guards, and at the time of the Poppenaw outbreak was sent to Canada on military duty. He was in Canada two years and while there married. His death occurred in 1848, when he was about thirty-seven years of age; his widow survived him until June 15, 1889, when she died in Superior at the age of seventy-two. John George, maternal grandfather of Mrs. Christie, came to Canada from Cornwall, where he had been in charge of a tin mine; he lived to a great age on a farm in Inverness, County Megantic, Quebec. Mrs. Annie (Coggrave) Christie came to Wisconsin at the age of eight, the family settling at Ripon, and later moving to Minnesota. Mrs. Christie is the mother of five daughters and one son, as follows: Alluna C., a lady of great executive and literary ability, who took charge of the *Times* after her father's death; Kate H. (Mrs. Newton), Alice C., and Martha E., public school teachers in Superior; Isabel R. and Henry A., students in the Nelson Dewey high school. All the members of the family reside in Superior, and all are members of the Methodist Church.

HERMAN J. FINSTAD, a public-spirited citizen, who has taken an active part in politics and filled several important positions in Washburn and in Bayfield county, was born in Norway, at Loiton, Hedemarken, Hamarstift, Jan. 22, 1847, the son of Jens Anderson and Bertha Hansen (Varlin) Finstad, the latter born in northeastern Norway.

J. A. Finstad took his last name from the farm on which his ancestors had lived for generations, and which is still in the hands of his relatives, though during his boyhood his parents removed from it to another farm. In his old age Mr. Finstad joined his son in Wisconsin, and died in Chippewa Falls, when about sixty-five years old. His wife had been taken from him in Norway. Her father, Hans Varlin, a dealer in pine lumber on Gloma River, became quite wealthy at one time, though afterward he lost much property by endorsing for friends. Although without any regular instruction as a cabinet maker, he could do fine work in that line. A man of exemplary habits and an influential citizen, he was widely known and esteemed in his own locality. Members of the Finstad and the Varlin families have served in the Norwegian Storthing, or Congress.

Herman J. Finstad spent his boyhood on a farm in his native place, working summers and attending school in the winter seasons. In 1869 he came to the United States and spent the first winter at Rushford, Minn., where he worked for his board and attended school. He spent a few weeks more at school later, but acquired practically all his knowledge of English by himself. He was at Chippewa Falls for many years, where he spent the winters in the woods and the summers in the mills. In time he became log inspector for the Chippewa Logging and Pool Company. By 1887 he had decided to change his location and so went to Washburn, where he has since resided.

Since Mr. Finstad has been at Washburn he has taken an active part in politics, and has held several important offices. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster and filled that position very acceptably for four and a half years. In 1894 he was elected register of deeds for the county, and reelected in 1896. Earlier in his career, while in Chippewa Falls, he had been nominated for a similar position but was defeated by a small majority. In 1896 and again in 1904 he acted as delegate to the Republican State convention and has repeatedly been delegate to congressional and local conventions. Since the expiration of his official duties Mr. Finstad has devoted much time to scaling timber on the Bad River Indian reservation, and has recently acquired a patent to valuable timber lands in Oregon.

In 1880 Mr. Finstad was married to Miss Marian Elizabeth Long, daughter of Ole and Elsa M. Long, residents of Washburn. Mrs. Finstad was born in Konsberg, Norway, but in 1875 the family came to this country, whither Mr. Long had preceded them by some four years. Mr. Long was a blacksmith by trade, working at it both

at the silver mines in Konsberg and in Chippewa Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Finstad have had eight children. Those now living are Oscar, Ellert, Bertha H., Annie K., Esther M., Elizabeth and Herman Rudolph. Barnold H., a twin brother to Ellert, died when he was two years, nine months and twenty days old. The parents were among the eleven original members of the United Norwegian Lutheran church of Washburn, and Mr. Finstad was the first treasurer of the society. For twenty years he has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the Encampment and Rebekah lodge, besides being a member of the Scan. H. & E. F. of America. Since coming to Washburn Mr. Finstad has built a fine modern home. His store building he sold, but in April, 1903, he became a member of the firm of Finstad & Aune, dealers in furniture, stoves, tinware and crockery.

HARVEY D. CLOW has been a resident of Duluth since his boyhood. He was born in Ontario, Canada, Dec. 5, 1872, son of William L. and Jeannette (Johnson) Clow, both native Canadians, the former of whom was a tanner by trade, but in his later years was in the wholesale fish business in Duluth, where he died. His widow still resides in Duluth, and of her eight children six are living.

Harvey D. Clow attended the public schools at Duluth and took a business course at the University of Michigan. He then became a postoffice employe, being the first mail carrier in Duluth, an occupation which he followed for six years. After that he spent three years as a surveyor, and in 1900 went into partnership with William Nicholson, doing an excursion and freight business on the Great Lakes. The company included the two original partners and Mr. Clow's brothers, D. J. and J. H. Clow, and Harvey D. Clow was president. The company owned the passenger steamer "Newsboy," and the general freight steamer "Belle P. Crosse," doing business all over the lakes. J. H. Clow was captain of the latter and D. J. Clow of the former. During the summer season the "Newsboy" made regular evening excursions on Lake Superior, and daily trips up the beautiful St. Louis river to old Fond du Lac. The scenery on this route is the finest to be found on the Head of the Lakes, and a visit to Duluth is not complete unless it takes in this beautiful trip.

EDWARD D. GAY, chief engineer in Duluth of the Duluth-Superior Traction Co., was born in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 15, 1859, and is the son of Edward D. and Margaret (Burns) Gay.

Thomas and Frances Gay, the grandparents of Edward D., Jr., came to the United States when their son Edward was fourteen years old. Thomas Gay, a veterinary surgeon by profession, reached the age of seventy-six years, while his wife attained the age of ninety-four years, dying in 1895.

Edward D. Gay, Sr., was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and came to the United States with his parents. He was a dealer in horses for many years. In 1887 he went to Rutland, Sargent Co., N. D., where he started a horse ranch in company with John Cooper, of Chicago. He died there in 1896, at the age of sixty-nine years. Mrs. Margaret B. Gay was born in Chicago in 1836, and still resides in that place. She is the daughter of David and Lucinda Burns, who came from Ireland and located at Fort Dearborn about 1827, when there were only a few buildings there beside the fort. A few years later David Burns settled on government land near Lockport, Ill., where he and his wife reached old age.

Edward D. Gay spent the most of his boyhood in Chicago, where he attended the public school. He also went to the West Side Academy, where he was a fellow student of the younger Carter H. Harrison, for eight years mayor of Chicago. At the age of eighteen years Mr. Gay began to learn the trade of a machinist, and two years later entered the employ of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad (now the Chicago &

Eastern Illinois). He spent two years in the locomotive works at Danville, Ill., from there went to the Springfield, Effingham & Southeastern Railroad, working as locomotive fireman, thence to the Baltimore & Ohio and later to the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, after which he worked with the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad for six years as engineer. In July, 1891, he entered the employ of the Duluth Street Railway Co., which was succeeded by the Duluth-Superior Transit Co., and he has been chief engineer of the Superior Power House since that time. Six men are employed in this establishment, the engine having a capacity of 950 horse power. Mr. Gay is deputy State president, for Wisconsin, of the National Association of Engineers. He has made numerous investments in mining stocks in the West and in Ontario, and is president of the Elevator Investment Co., of Superior.

On Jan. 1, 1883, Mr. Gay was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of John and Jane Smith, who were among the pioneers of Superior, where Mrs. Gay was born. Mr. and Mrs. Gay are the parents of five children as follows: Edna Margaret, Mrs. F. Yahn, of Iowa; Gertrude Jane, Martha Penrod, William Evans and Elizabeth. The family attend the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gay is a charter member of Superior Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F.; is junior deacon of Superior Lodge, No. 236, F. & A. M., and is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. In early life Mr. Gay was a Democrat, but owing to the agitation of the American Protective Association, joined the Republican party, with which he has since affiliated. He is always interested in public questions, and is regarded by his associates as a useful and exemplary citizen.

CHARLES COLE, an influential and public-spirited citizen of South Range, Douglas Co., Wis., was born in Charleston, Orleans Co., Vt., July 11, 1861.

The ancestors of the Cole family were four brothers, who came from England in Colonial days and settled, two in Virginia and two in New England. The grandfather of Charles Cole was a carpenter and farmer in Vermont, and died there at the age of ninety-four. His son, Zenas C. Cole, removed to Wisconsin in 1865, and engaged in boat building at Eau Claire. Four years later he went on a farm in Pulaski county, Mo., but in 1875 returned to Wisconsin, going to Watertown, where his brothers, John, Luther and Ebenezer, were prominent business men, pioneers of the early days of 1838. During the Civil war, Mr. Cole had enlisted in the Vermont Cavalry, but was rejected for physical disability. He was always a Republican and took an active part in politics. In Vermont he served two terms in the legislature, and in Watertown, Wis., was made alderman. His death occurred in Colfax, Dunn Co., Wis., March 7, 1902, at the age of eighty-three. His wife was Miss Jane Albee, daughter of Elijah Albee, a prominent farmer and speculator in live stock in Orleans county, Vt. She is now living at Retreat, Vernon county, Wis., having reached almost four score years. There were four children in the family, as follows: Sarah Jerusha, now Mrs. Dustin, of Retreat, Wis.; Ransom B., of South Range; Mary, wife of Mr. Dever, of Colfax, Wis.; and Charles.

Charles Cole was educated in the public schools of Watertown, completing the high school course. At the early age of seventeen he began farming at Marshall, Wis., where he had charge for two years of a farm belonging to an uncle. Thence he went to Chippewa county and engaged in lumbering at Bloomer for nine years. In 1889 he went to South Range and decided to remain there. He has been more or less interested in logging and lumbering, and at present is operating a portable steam sawmill. He has also been engaged somewhat in the real estate business, and is now the owner of 500 acres of land, eighty acres of which are under cultivation. For one year he dealt in general merchandise in South Range, and during that period served also as postmaster. Mr. Cole is a Republican and actively interested in local politics; he

attends many local conventions, and in 1902 was a delegate to the congressional district convention at Chippewa Falls.

On May 9, 1880, was solemnized the marriage of Charles Cole and Mina Armstrong, daughter of Newell and Mary Armstrong, of Jefferson, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were natives of New York State, and settled in Jefferson in the early days, passing the remainder of their lives there. Mr. Armstrong was a mason by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are the parents of eight children, all living, Rolla A., Effie May, Archie, Charles, Bessie, Bertie, Leon and George.

REV. J. E. LINNER. The "Swedish Lutheran Pilgrim Church" at West Superior has been fortunate since 1899, in retaining as its pastor the Rev. J. E. Linner.

The Pilgrim church was organized in 1888 by Rev. A. P. Monten and he remained until October, 1899, getting the church onto a firm basis and securing the erection of the church building. Rev. Monten was a native of Sweden, born Nov. 8, 1844. He came to this country in 1866, and later entered Augustana College and Theological Seminary, which is now located at Rock Island, Ill. He was graduated and ordained in 1875 and previously to his residence in West Superior, was in St. Paul, Minn. At present he has charge of a church in Maple, North Dakota.

The present pastor of the Pilgrim church was born in Sweden in 1861, a son of John H. and Ingred Peterson. In 1871 the family came to America and settled in Chisago county, Minn., where they were pioneers and where the parents still live. There were four children, one daughter being now deceased. As a boy, the Rev. Linner attended the public schools and at the age of seventeen entered Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minn. Three years later he began his studies at the Theological Seminary at Rock Island, was graduated in 1887 and ordained the same year. His first call was to Iron Mountain, Mich., and in 1889 he removed to Lake City, Minn., where he remained until 1895. In that year he removed to Welch, Goodhue Co., Minn., where he was in charge of the church for four years, until he accepted the call to West Superior.

In 1887, at Iron Mountain, Mich., Rev. J. E. Linner was married to Hilda Olive Severson, a native of Iowa. To this marriage have been born six children, one son and five daughters.

Rev. Linner is also in charge of two small churches, the S. L. Salem Church at South Superior, and that at Central Park. The latter was organized in 1871 and a building erected immediately; although older and formerly larger than the society at West Superior it now numbers but fifteen communicants.

The Pilgrim church was organized with only thirty or forty members, but so successful have its two pastors been in its upbuilding that it now has a membership of 170 and a congregation of 285. The church building, which was erected in 1889, has a seating capacity of about 500; there is also a commodious and comfortable parsonage built in 1890, and the value of the entire property owned by the society is estimated at $9,000. Under the present pastor, the churches, Sunday schools and Young People's society are all in a most flourishing condition and their growth and prosperity in the future seem assured.

JOHN OSCAR BOSWELL, engineer at the pumping station of the Superior Water, Light and Power Co., was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1859. His parents were John Henry and Elizabeth (Truman) Boswell, the former of whom was born near Georgetown, Maryland.

The grandfather of John Oscar Boswell came from England before the Revolutionary war and operated a tobacco plantation in Maryland. This was continued by his son, John Henry, who afterward carried on a planing mill in Washington, where he manufactured much of the material for the capitol building. In 1864 John Henry Boswell moved to Blue Earth county, Minn.,

where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm, dying April 26, 1894, aged seventy-eight years and twenty days. His wife, Elizabeth (Truman) Boswell, died April 7, 1870, when but thirty-eight years old. She was born in England, where her father, Henry Truman, was a carpenter. At one time Mr. Truman operated a line of freight vessels plying between Liverpool and Baltimore, and he died in Baltimore at the age of eighty-eight.

John Oscar Boswell received his education in the public schools of Blue Earth county. He remained on the home farm until 1889, when he went went to St. Paul and learned the profession of stationary engineer. He was with the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., for several years, and in 1894 he located in Superior, where he has since been employed by the Superior Water, Light & Power Co. as engineer at the pumping house in the "old town."

On Oct. 30, 1885, Mr. Boswell was married to Margaret Josephine Carroll, daughter of Daniel and Mary Carroll. Mrs. Boswell was born in Marysburg, Minn., and died at Superior, Jan. 3, 1898, aged thirty-four years. Mrs. Boswell was a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. She was the mother of four children, Florence Lelah, Lenora, Ethel Elizabeth and John Robert.

Mr. Boswell has been a Mason since 1888, and he also belongs to the A. O. U. W. He is a member of the National Stationary Engineers' Association and supports the principles of the Democratic party. The family attend the Episcopal church.

JOSEPH BARIBEAU, ex-treasurer of the city of Superior, Douglas county, is one of the earlier residents of the place, as he came to the town in 1868. He has resided successively on the east side, or the "old town," in 1876, in West Superior after 1885, and since 1893 in South Superior.

Mr. Baribeau was born in New York State in 1848, and is of French ancestry. He was reared in New York and in Canada. Later his parents removed to Lowell, Mass., and there died. In the family were two sons and two daughters, Joseph being the oldest child. He was married in Canada to Mary A. Moncemerquette. No children have been born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Baribeau have adopted a son.

Mr. Baribeau has been connected with the business interests of Superior for many years. For a long period he was in the hotel business, and in 1889 and 1890 was city treasurer. He is highly respected as a citizen and is well liked socially.

HORACE EDGAR HUBBARD, a well-known business man of Superior and engaged in the shoe business for the last fifteen years, comes of a New England family whose name has been a familiar one in Vermont for many generations. The name Hubbard is supposed to be a corruption of Hubert, and all who bear the surname spring from DeHubert, an officer in the army of William the Conqueror, who received a large estate in England as a reward for his services.

Coming down to the more recent and immediate ancestors of Mr. Hubbard, his great grandfather, Calvin, was the first of the name to settle in Vermont. He was born in Tolland, Conn., but removed to Springfield, Vt., and was engaged there in a mercantile business for many years. His old account book, with entries beginning in 1795, is still in existence, and is carefully preserved by his great-grandson. He was married first to Miss Ruth Meacham, by whom he had ten children, and after her death, to Miss Anna Meacham, a sister to his first wife. Mrs. Anna Hubbard and her husband both lived to be over ninety years old.

Horace Hubbard, the second child and eldest son of Calvin and Ruth Hubbard, was born in Springfield, Vt., May 6, 1787, and was a farmer all his life. He made his home at Guildhall, Vt., and reached the age of sixty years.

George Hubbard, son of Horace Hubbard, was a merchant in that same town for many years, but is now living in retirement

at the age of eighty-seven years. He was active in public affairs, and represented his town in the State legislature, besides holding various local offices. He supported the principles of the Republican party. George Hubbard chose for his wife Miss Lois Hall, who died July 3, 1863, daughter of a Congregational minister at Guildhall.

Horace Edgar Hubbard was born in Guildhall, Vt., April 20, 1854. Until he was sixteen years old he attended the public schools there and received a good common school education. After he completed his studies he became a clerk in a general store in this place, conducted by his brother, Thomas H. Hubbard. Later on he bought out his brother and managed the business for himself some twelve years.

In 1886 Mr. Hubbard determined to try his fortunes in the West, and going to Minneapolis, he dealt in shoes for three years, and then in 1889 went to Superior, where he saw a good chance to build up a flourishing business as the growth of the town should increase. His anticipations were more than realized, and he has met with most gratifying success. Mr. Hubbard is of a quiet, retiring disposition, and gives little attention to politics, whether local or national. His chief diversion is found in occasional visits to the hunting and fishing resorts that are so easily accessible from Superior. The family is connected with the Congregational church.

Before leaving Vermont Mr. Hubbard married, in 1878, Miss Edith A. Rickards, who, at the time of her marriage, was living in Guildhall, but was born in Georgetown, Mass. While Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard prefer a comparatively quiet life, they have many warm friends, and are everywhere highly appreciated.

MICHAEL GORDON was born at Wallaceburg, Ontario, May 10, 1845, son of Michael and Sarah (Marsh) Gordon, both of whom died during his early childhood.

Michael Gordon, the father, was of English descent, his father having been an officer in the British army. William Marsh, the father of Mrs. Sarah Gordon, also of English descent and a farmer by occupation, attained the age of ninety years. His wife, Sarah Montgomery, of Scotch descent, attained the remarkable age of one hundred and four years.

Michael Gordon, the youngest of the family of nine children, was brought up on a farm. At the age of sixteen he went to Saginaw, Mich., and secured employment, first working in the logging camps on the rivers, driving logs, and in the sawmills and later estimating timber, selecting and locating timber lands and looking after logging operations. This occupation he followed into the timber forests of other states, namely Wisconsin, Minnesota and Washington.

In 1880 Mr. Gordon was married to Frances E. Pulver, daughter of John S. and Sarah J. Pulver, of Brookings county, S. D. Mrs. Gordon was born at Otsego, Wis. To Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have come two daughters, Ella Frances, born in Brookings county, S. D., and Ivie Mae, born at Shell Lake, Wis. In 1883 Mr. Gordon moved his family from South Dakota to Shell Lake, Wisconsin.

GUST NATER, farmer and carrier of the United States mail on Rural Free Delivery Route No. 1, of Bruce, Rusk Co., Wis., is a pioneer in Wisconsin, as he settled at Island Lake, in Gates county, in 1872. He was born on the shore of Lake Constance, Switzerland, July 20, 1846, son of John Jacob and Catherine (Shoope) Nater, both natives of Switzerland, of Arbon, in Canton Thurgau, on Lake Constance. John Jacob Nater was a dry goods merchant and did a large business, accumulating a large property. He and his wife died in their native land. Six of their twelve sons grew to manhood, and one son, John, is carrying on his father's business; another, Dr. Henry, is a prominent physician at Streator, Ill., and his son, Louis, is a prominent citizen of Streator and cashier of the Streator National Bank.

Gust Nater passed his early life in the town of Kessweil, and in the public schools (common and high) he obtained his education, remaining in his native land until he was fifteen years of age. His brother, Dr. J. H., then lived at Fort Wayne, Ind., and our subject crossed the Atlantic to join him. He can well recall his first impressions. He at once entered the public schools of America. In April, 1863, he volunteered for service in the Civil war, entering Company M, 10th Ohio Vol. Cav., which was part of Gen. Kilpatrick's command in Gen. Sherman's army, and was sent south to Nashville, Tenn., participating in the battles there and at Franklin. Although still a mere youth he showed nerve which many seasoned soldiers did not possess. Subsequently he joined his regiment in North Carolina, at a point on Sherman's return north from Savannah, and was in active service during the rest of the war. He took part in a number of the closing engagements, as may be noted by the movements of his regiment. It moved from Prairie Landing, on the Savannah river, to Hilton Head, thence to Wilmington, N. C., thence to Raleigh, and in this marching and counter-marching suppressed much of the marauding depredations of unorganized Confederate troops.

During this part of his service Mr. Nater met with a serious accident at Lexington, N. C., from a premature explosion of bombs, when some fifteen soldiers were injured, his eyes being affected. This accident had been planned by the enemy, and it fortunately did not injure as many as the bushwhackers had hoped. Mr. Nater's injury, however, sent him to the field hospital, but he finally recovered. From this point he went to Richmond, and then to Baltimore, and was finally discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, in September, 1865.

Mr. Nater then went to Aurora, Ill., where he found a welcome at the home of his brother, with whom he remained two years, when he went to Chicago. There he became steward of the "Kirby House," a position he was acceptably filling at the time of the great fire, in October, 1871. Mr. Nater was an eye-witness of that great conflagration, in which a number of his help at the "Kirby House," which was in the path of the flames, met death. After this fire interrupted his business in Chicago he accepted the management of the White Fox restaurant at Eau Claire, Wis., a noted place at that time, where he continued one year, and while there he was married to Miss Louise Hillmer, a native of London, England.

In 1872 Mr. Nater bought 160 acres of land at Island Lake, in what is now Rusk county, then Chippewa. The first permanent citizen in this region, he encountered many Indians, and saw many hardships incident to pioneer life. After erecting a log cabin in which he comfortably settled his family, he became cook to the different logging concerns in the region, and during this period he was also manager of supplies for Mr. Rich, of Milwaukee, a heavy contractor of the Wisconsin Central railway from Worcester to Ashland. In addition to his other duties he kept books for different companies. Later he retired to his farm, which he finally sold, purchasing land near Lake Amico, which is now widely known as a resort, Mr. Nater erecting the "Maple House," and keeping a fine hotel in addition to farming. He owns 480 acres of land, much of it under cultivation, with good improvements.

Politically Mr. Nater is a Republican, and he always takes an active part in public affairs. He has represented his town, Big Bend, on the school board for a number of years, and for six years was secretary of the schools, when it was the system of the township for the secretary to hire all the teachers. Mr. Nater contracted for and built a number of the first schoolhouses in the township, and much of the advancement in educational matters in this locality is due to his care and good judgment. Fraternally he is a member of Colburn Post, G. A. R., of Bruce; of Pinery Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F., of Chippewa Falls; and the Encampment at Chippewa Falls.

It was in 1903 that Mr. Nater first became interested in being a candidate as car-

rier on the rural mail route, drawing up the petition for a route himself, and presenting it to Hon. John J. Jenkins, the member of Congress. After nearly a year of labor this locality was given a route, and he was appointed carrier after taking the competitive examination required, his marks being 94 per cent. His first delivery was made on March 1, 1904, and since then his services have been continued with unfailing regularity and to the entire satisfaction of the public he serves. Few men are better known or more highly esteemed in this community than Mr. Nater. He finds friends on every side, while there are few who do not admire his business ability.

Mr. and Mrs. Nater had a family of eleven children born to them, seven still surviving: Albertina, Leda, Georgie, Clyde, Clarence, Herman and Victor. William died in February, 1904, and the others died in childhood. The loss of this son, at the age of twenty-six, was a severe blow to the family.

Mr. Nater is an artistic penman, and his taste and skill have frequently been called into use. Formerly his services were in constant requisition in making out payrolls and doing other writing for the various corporations. Although immersed in business, he has given himself a little recreation. In 1869 he made a most enjoyable trip to his native land and visited the friends of his early days for some seven months. We are not authentically informed, but we venture to affirm, however, that he was glad to return to America and see again the results of his labor of so many years, and to meet the welcome of his new friends in the new world.

ORVILLE L. BOYNTON, for a few years one of the influential residents of Washburn, Bayfield county, and the manager of the Edward Hines Lumber Company, although still a young man, was prominently connected with the lumbering interests of this section.

R. H. Boynton, father of Orville L., is a native of New York. He joined the tide of migration toward the West in 1840, and located in Wisconsin, for a time practicing law in Oshkosh, but he became more and more interested in lumbering, which offered so attractive a field at that time. Always influential in local and county affairs, he was mayor of Pittsville for some years, and was long chairman of the county board; he belonged to the Republican party. Mr. Boynton married Sarah E. Pickett, who was born near Ashtabula, Ohio, a daughter of Joseph Pickett, deceased, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton now reside at Pittsville. Mr. Boynton has retired from business, being over eighty-five years of age. The family is of English descent and came to America in the seventeenth century.

Orville L. Boynton was born Sept. 10, 1866, while the family was living at Oshkosh, where he received his education, graduating from the high school and also taking a course at Daggett's Business College. He became interested with his father in lumbering and was engaged with various firms. One year he was bookkeeper with the Wisconsin Lumber Company at Hansen, Wis., and later was the manager of the Wood Manufacturing Company, a concern in which the elder Mr. Boynton had an interest. There he remained five years, next accepting an offer to become superintendent of a sawmill for W. H. Knox, of Duluth. At the end of his first year the firm sold to Alger, Smith & Co., and Mr. Boynton remained with the new firm for a year. In 1899 he took a position with the Edward Hines Lumber Company as superintendent of its interests at the Keystone Mill, at Ashland, where he remained two years; and then, when the company purchased the mill of A. A. Bigelow & Co., he became the manager in Washburn, in 1902. The mill and railroad operations combined employ 650 men, the railroad being utilized in summer for transporting the logs, etc. During the season of 1902 the mill cut 50,000,000 feet of lumber, and furnished sufficient logs to other mills to make a total of 95,000,000 feet. On Jan. 1, 1905, Mr. Boynton severed his connection with the Edward Hines

Lumber Company, having bought an interest in the Elk Lumber and Manufacturing Company, of Fernie, B. C., to which place he has moved, and he now has charge as general manager of the company.

Mr. Boynton has also done considerable work in filling logging contracts. He spent one season on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad near Dexterville, Wis., and two on the Brule river, in Douglas county.

In 1892 Mr. Boynton was married to Nina, daughter of C. W. Briggs, of Grand Rapids, Wis., formerly of Oxford, where Mrs. Boynton was born. There are two children in the family: Vern and Norma.

ROBERT STEWART. In 1894 the South Superior Improvement Company was succeeded by the South Superior Land Company, and since 1897 its general manager has been Robert Stewart, previously an agent for the company.

Mr. Stewart was born in Richland county, Wis., in 1855. He was one of four children and was given a good education in the public schools. For a number of terms he taught school himself. Leaving his native county he went first to Barron county and engaged in business at Chetek. During this time he platted the addition now known as North Chetek. He then went to South Superior. For the greater part of his life he has been dealing in real estate, and has had a wide experience in that business. He was one of the first business men to take up his residence in South Superior, whither he went in 1890, and where he has since remained, assuming charge of the South Superior Land Company interests in 1896.

Mr. Stewart's wife belongs to a pioneer Wisconsin family. She was formerly Miss Mary Howard, a native of Sextonville, Richland county. Mr. Stewart is recognized as one of the bright, progressive and public-spirited citizens of Superior. He is a supporter of the Republican party, but is not active in political circles. He belongs both to the I. O. O. F. and the Foresters.

BERNARD MOLITOR, one of the pioneers of Taylor county, who for many years carried on an extensive trading business with the Indians, is a native of Luxemburg, but has lived in America since he was thirteen years old, playing a prominent part in the development of the region in which the greater part of his life has been passed. He was born in State of Luxemburg, Aug. 10, 1839, son of Mathias and Margaret (Brandenburg) Molitor.

The paternal grandfather, Mathias Molitor, was a farmer and shoemaker who never left his native land, but died there at the advanced age of 104 years. The maternal grandfather, Bernard Brandenburg, came to this country in 1852, and settled in Sheboygan county, Wis. In his own country he had been a soldier, and served five years in Napoleon Bonaparte's cavalry. At the battle of Menel he was attacked by six Russian Cossacks and received twenty-four saber cuts in the right arm before his life was saved by the timely arrival of a Russian officer. A brother, John Brandenburg, who was also in Napoleon's army, was captured at Waterloo and was forced to enter the British naval service, and he was brought to America.

Mathias Molitor and his wife came to the New World at the same time as Bernard Brandenburg. He bought a farm in the woods of Sheboygan county, Wis., cleared it, and passed the rest of his life on this homestead. He lived to be seventy-two years old, and his wife passed away at the age of seventy-nine. Both were natives of Mensdorf, Luxemburg. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, namely: Peter, who died at Winslow, Arizona; Bernard; William, who was the first settler of the town of Molitor, Taylor county, in 1878, and is at present a resident of Chicago; Mary, wife of Nicholas Scherf, of Washington county, Wis.; Elizabeth, of Platteville, Wis.; Mary Jane, who married Mike Schmith, of Kansas; Mary, Mrs. William Reynold, of Port Washington, Wis.; and Mathias, of Dunn county, Wisconsin.

Bernard Molitor was thirteen years old when he came to this country with his parents and settled in Wisconsin. In that frontier country there were no schools for him to attend, but he acquired a good command of English by studying alone. He stayed with the family for some time and helped clear the farm, but in a few years went to Michigan and worked in the lumber region there. He spent several years in that work, until he had saved $1,000, with which he bought a farm in Fayette county, Ill. He lived on the place from 1867 to 1878, but as the climate proved uncongenial to both himself and family, he sold out in the latter year and returned to Sheboygan county, Wis. Five years later Mr. Molitor removed to Taylor county, and has since then been identified with the development of that section. He took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, in what is now the town of Hammel. A previous settler, who had abandoned the claim, had built a small log cabin, and Mr. Molitor determined to make it into a suitable home for his family, at least for the time being. At Medford he bought lumber for $10, but getting it drawn to his claim proved to be the most expensive part of the business, as that cost him $12. The family rode out on the same load, and before night fell Mr. Molitor had a floor and roof added to the frame of the cabin, affording a good shelter at the very beginning. By the next year a larger log house was built, and it was the family home until 1895, when a commodious frame house was erected. So simple was the life on the homestead in those early days, that Mrs. Molitor lived there three years before going as far even as Medford, the nearest town.

In addition to his farming Mr. Molitor carried on a trading post for some years; most of his customers, of course, were Indians, who became at times quite threatening, but on the whole treated the family in a friendly way. For many years the Molitor homestead was the stopping place for all of the lumbermen and traders, and many of these early customers still visit the locality occasionally. Mr. Molitor, by his hospitable and friendly treatment, made friends of all his customers, and he was never cheated of a dollar by any of those who traded with him. Both in his farming and trading he prospered by reason of his industry and ability, and gradually acquired considerable property. At one time Mr. Molitor owned 320 acres of land, but a part of it has since been given to his son.

In 1868 Mr. Molitor was married to Catherine Winkel, born in Sheboygan county, the daughter of John and Catherine Winkel. The father was born in Wurmelding, Luxemburg, and the mother in Mensdorf, Luxemburg. They came to Wisconsin in 1846, and after living many years in Sheboygan, Wis., removed to Kansas, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Molitor have six children still living, namely: John B., a farmer in the town of Hammel; Annie C., Mrs. Mike Yost, of Medford; William D., of Hammel; Margaret, who married Peter Zenner, of Hammel; Eva; and Mary Theresa. All the children have been well educated. There are seventeen grandchildren.

Mr. Molitor is a man given to thinking for himself, and as such is necessarily interested in public affairs. Being one of the earliest settlers he has naturally had considerable influence in the locality, and has been chosen to fill a number of the local offices, among which may be mentioned that of chairman of the town of Grover, which included the present township of Hammel, and that of treasurer. The former office he held two years, and served as treasurer four years, fulfilling the duties of both positions with the utmost satisfaction, while as a man and neighbor he commands the respect and esteem of all.

THOMAS MENZIES MILLER, M. D., is one of the successful and prominent practitioners of Medford, and the senior physician in length of service in Taylor county. With unusual professional advantages during his sojourn abroad, he is an able physician and it would be difficult to find one whose devotion to his chosen call-

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ing is more enthusiastic or one who more thoroughly keeps up with the wonderful advances that have lately been made in his profession.

Dr. Miller is of Scotch lineage on both sides, and his father, James Miller, belonged to a Highland family. His mother, whose maiden name was Isabel Brownlie, was born in Perthshire. James Miller came to America when he was only twelve years of age, accompanying several older brothers. In due time he acquired a farm in the town of Otonabee, Canada, in which locality the brothers had settled, and passed his life there. A Liberal in politics, he served some years as chairman of County Peterborough. He lived to the age of fifty-five and his wife died when she was only forty-seven years old. One of Mrs. Miller's brothers, Claude Brownlie, also came to this country and lived to an advanced age in Vermont.

Thomas M. Miller was born in Peterborough, Canada, Sept. 18, 1850. After he had completed his preparatory studies, he entered Trinity Medical College in Toronto and was graduated in 1877. He went at once to Europe for further study and worked in the Edinburgh Royal College of Physicians, from which he received a diploma. He also studied in London and Dublin, and was given another diploma from the Rotunda Hospital in the latter city.

Dr. Miller returned to Canada in 1879 and began practicing at Keene, Ont., but after three years there decided to cross the line into the United States, and in 1882 located in Taylor county. For three years he was at Chelsea and then removed to Medford, where he has since resided and where he has worked up a large clientele. His office is in his residence, which is most pleasantly and conveniently situated.

Dr. Miller has various interests outside of his practice. He was one of the incorporators of the Medford Pea Canning Company, and is still a stockholder and director. He also gives some attention to agriculture and stock breeding, and has a farm of forty-five acres adjacent to the city which is all under cultivation. A part of this place the Doctor has fitted up as a fair ground and trotting course, and the annual Taylor County Fair is held there.

In 1882 Dr. Miller was married to Elizabeth Fulton, daughter of Archie Fulton, of Peterborough, Ont., who has made an admirable helpmeet to her husband.

J. A. ANDERSON. In every community can be found men whose enterprise and energy have made them particularly conspicuous in its affairs, and whose public spirit and business sagacity have brought them popularity as well as commercial success. This is the case with J. A. Anderson, the founder and owner of the town site of Dallas, Wis., who came to that neighborhood when it was almost a wilderness, locating with his wife, on the last day of February, 1877, on a homestead claim which he purchased of Ole Knutson, who had entered it a few years previously. There, through the energies of Mr. Anderson, has arisen the present prospering town of Dallas.

Mr. Anderson was born Feb. 2, 1848, in Norway, eldest of the six children of Isaac and Carrie (Jenson) Anderson, also natives of Norway. He accompanied his parents when they came to America in 1858. They settled in Milwaukee, where they lived two years, and then moved to Eau Claire, where they were the first Norwegians to locate. Isaac Anderson was a carpenter and builder, and followed that work all his life, his death occurring in 1878. His widow still resides at Eau Claire.

J. A. Anderson attended school at Eau Claire and lived at home until his marriage, in 1873, to Miss Clara Bue. Six children were born to this union, the four survivors being Oscar, Carl, Mathew and Julius, the three latter still residing at home. Oscar was married, in 1903, to Elnora Kinney, and has charge of all his father's interests at Colfax.

At the time of his marriage Mr. Anderson erected a home at Eau Claire, where he lived until coming to Barron county, as

noted above. Upon his newly acquired land he erected a small frame building 16x20 feet in dimensions, in which he and his wife settled down to pioneer living. He immediately began making the plans which he was finally able to carry out, but at first every movement was hampered. The nearest sawmill was ten miles distant, over execrable roads, and his base of all supplies was far away. His first effort, after completing his house, was the building of a dam on the Big Pine Creek, and during the summer of 1878, he built here a gristmill, a small stone structure, which was operated in the old way until 1886, when he introduced burrs and rollers, this being the first mill so equipped in Barron county. During 1880, Mr. Anderson constructed a sawmill with steam power and operated it for sixteen years, selling out then to E. Erickson, who still owns the property.

The building of these mills made the settlement grow in importance, and the neighborhood became more thickly settled by pioneers who wished to remain permanently in that section of the county. In 1900 the building of the railroad opened up a new era in the development of the hamlet. The securing of a railway outlet for the town had been agitated for over a period of seven years, and three different surveys had been made in 1893, and a portion of the proposed line, that between Cameron and Rice Lake, had been constructed. Owing to financial embarrassment the enterprise was delayed, and eventually it passed into the hands of George Fuller, of St. Paul, who associated with him George Hass, of Chicago.

In 1899 Mr. Fuller negotiated with the "Soo" Company to undertake the construction of the road above mentioned. The old survey was abandoned and a new line was run from Barron to Dallas by way of Dallas. Construction soon followed, and trains were being operated by September, 1899, and it is considered that this line is one of the best paying ones in Northern Wisconsin. To obtain this road was a work of no small preparation, many difficulties arising which required all the tact and diplomacy, and all the money, that could be contributed by the public-spirited citizens.

Foremost among the leaders in this matter was J. A. Anderson, who labored unceasingly for this end for seven years, giving his time, contributing funds to meet expenses, giving the right of way, and donating depot and surrounding grounds. Mr. Anderson still owns the town site. The place was platted in 1891. He owns also residence holdings in Dallas, a large hotel building, a gristmill, planing mill, two store buildings, the water rights along 300 acres of fine land, and, at Colfax, in connection with his son Oscar, is also a large investor. There he owns the electric light system and water rights, and in 1895 he constructed a flouring mill and dam. The first mill was destroyed by fire in 1902, but in the following years it was followed by a substantial three-story stone structure.

In 1893, Mr. Anderson, associated with N. M. Rockman and G. Johnson, established the Normania Savings Bank, with a capital of $3,000, this being the first Scandinavian bank in this part of the State. For three years Mr. Anderson served as its first president and then sold his interest to Mr. Rockman, and the bank is still in operation. In 1902, the Dallas Bank, a private financial institution, was organized, with a capital of $3,000, paid up, with George Voeland, of Colfax, president; J. A. Anderson, vice-president; and E. Engh, cashier. In 1903 this bank was reorganized under the State banking laws, and with a paid up capital of $5,000. The present officers are J. A. Anderson, president; H. Halvorsen, vice-president, and E. Engh, cashier.

In an article of limited space, it is impossible to give Mr. Anderson anything like the credit his enterprise deserves. Some of the results may be enumerated, but the drawbacks with which he was obliged to contend, and the obstacles he had to overcome, can only be appreciated by those who have assumed like burdens. In 1900 he put in a telephone exchange in the village, and in 1901 he constructed a long distance line

between Dallas and Colfax, the two towns being thirty miles apart. These lines have connection with outside lines throughout the whole Northwest. In 1902 he also put in a telephone exchange at Colfax, and he is the owner and operator of the whole system.

Both Mr. Anderson and wife are members of the Lutheran church. The first Norwegian church services ever held in Eau Claire were in his father's home, and he largely assisted his father in the construction of the first church edifice ever built at Eau Claire. Although Mr. Anderson has taken some interest in politics, this has not been a leading feature in his very useful life. He has supported the principles of the Republican party on all occasions, but with no desire for personal advancement. Locally he has been as prominent in educational movements as in commercial enterprises, believing thoroughly in the superior benefits of an intelligent community. He has served on school boards and has shown much personal interest in the matter. At the present time he is president of the village of Dallas. During his long and busy life Mr. Anderson has accomplished wonders, but the end is not yet, for he is full of plans for the future, which, when carried to fruition, will redound to his own credit, as well as to the benefit of those who have found here homes and fortune through his courage and enterprise.

ROBERT B. PATTON, a well-known citizen of West Superior, has for a number of years past filled a responsible position with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company. He is a descendant of a Scotch family.

William Patton, grandfather of Robert B., came from Scotland and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., about 1770. Although a newcomer William Patton soon espoused the cause of the Colonies, and the day after the battle of Bunker Hill, he enlisted and served through the war. He was one of those under Washington at Valley Forge, and during that terrible winter he lost two toes by freezing. He also served through the war of 1812, receiving a slight wound in one of the engagements. Soon after the close of the Revolution, Mr. Patton moved to a farm in Greene county, Pa., and there lived to the ripe old age of ninety-eight years. He was also a Baptist minister, held regular services for many years, and officiated at many weddings and funerals. His wife, to whom he was married in Virginia, reached the age of eighty-four years.

Richard Patton, son of William, was born in 1809. In 1852 he drove a team from Pennsylvania to Woodford county, Ill., where he lived for many years on a farm in Green township. He died in Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30, 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Patton married Lydia A. Bowlsby, a daughter of Robert Bowlsby, a farmer and stockman who died in Virginia. His wife was a Miss Rockefeller. Mrs. Lydia A. Patton was born near Uniontown, Va., a short distance from the Pennsylvania line, and lived to be nearly seventy-two. Her death occurred at Kearney, Neb., Jan. 4, 1886.

Robert B. Patton was born in Woodford county, Ill., Sept. 4, 1854, son of Richard and Lydia A. Patton. He acquired his early education in the district schools and later spent two years at the State Normal School at Normal, Ill. At the age of twenty years he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad, and for two years was the conductor of a stock train running between Wapello, Ill., and Chicago. For a number of years following he was in charge of a lumber and coal business at Rensselaer, Ind., and for two years of the time was a partner in the firm. Two years more were spent on a farm at Kearney, Neb., where he gave his chief attention to feeding and shipping cattle. From 1886 to 1892 he dealt in groceries at Omaha, and spent one more year in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company. In 1893 he came to West Superior in the interests of that corporation and has ever since had charge of its business at Superior and Duluth. An average of 250 men are employed on the docks of this concern in the two cit-

ies, and an immense quantity of coal is handled.

Mr. Patton was married Nov. 30, 1886, to Lola Moss, of Rensselaer, Ind., and to their union have come two sons, Kenneth Moss and Maurice Vernon. Mrs. Patton is a member of the O. E. S. and Mr. Patton belongs to the K. P. He was formerly a Democrat, but of late years has usually supported the Republican party. The family are actively connected with the Congregational church.

Mrs. Lola (Moss) Patton is a daughter of Dr. Gordon A. and Lydia A. (Greenfield) Moss. Dr. Moss was born in New Richmond, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1822, a son of Levi and Lydia (Applegate) Moss. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish, the name being formerly spelled Maughs. Dr. Moss studied medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced first at Terre Haute, and then for thirty-one years at Rensselaer, Ind., where he died, Oct. 25, 1879. He served during the Civil war as assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant in the 87th Ind. V. I. On Feb. 3, 1863, he resigned, but was soon after appointed surgeon with rank of major in the 151st Ind. V. I., and was mustered out at the close of the war. Dr. Moss was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth J. Saylor, who died leaving no surviving children. The doctor was one of the most influential citizens of Rensselaer and enjoyed the friendship and esteem of an unusually large circle of acquaintances. He had been a Mason since 1843, and a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1862.

On the maternal side Mrs. Patton is a lineal descendant of John and Mary (Doe) Parker, who came to America in the early Colonial days. John Parker was born at Bingley, Yorkshire, England, on the family estate, known as "Ravensoyd," and he was known to be in Philadelphia as early as 1690. He was a furrier, and books are preserved showing his transactions with the Indians on the Susquehanna in 1690. He was a Quaker in his religious belief.

Abram Parker, son of John, married Eleanor Richardson and kept the "Anvil Tavern" at Parkersville, Pa. He died on a farm near there about 1752. His daughter, Keziah, married Peter Wickersham, the son of William Wickersham, the second husband of Mrs. Eleanor Parker. Mrs. Keziah Wickersham lived at "Chadsford" at the time of the battle of Brandywine, when a cannon ball struck the house. She was a relative of the Chad family, for whom the place was named.

Lydia W. Wickersham, daughter of Keziah, married Aaron Greene, and they were the parents of Mary Greene, grandmother of Mrs. Patton. Mary Greene married Aaron Greenfield, and to them, in Muskingum county, Ohio, was born Lydia A., wife of Dr. Gordon A. Moss, and mother of Mrs. Robert B. Patton.

Mrs. Patton was one of seven children, three of whom died in childhood. Those who survive are: William E., a banker and stock broker in Detroit; Lola, Mrs. Patton, a graduate of the Rensselaer high school, who studied music in the Detroit Conservatory of Music and taught both vocal and instrumental music for a while; George V., an attorney in Frankfort, Ind.; and Nellie S., the wife of W. T. McCoy, teacher of Latin at the John Marshall high school, Chicago.

GUSTAF ALFRED ALENIUS, secretary of the Superior Cash Grocery Company, dealers in groceries and provisions at Superior, is one of the successful young business men, whose progress and development during the last decade have been simultaneous with that of the city. He was born in the parish of Kinne Klefva, Westergothland, Sweden, Sept. 9, 1867, son of Johannes and Christine Margerita Alenius, natives of the same locality. The mother is now deceased, but Johannes Alenius, at the age of sixty-five years, still resides there upon his farm. He is a man of influence and he has filled some local offices. He comes of a family which has been conspicuous in the same parish for a number of generations, a number of its members having been ministers of the Lutheran church, and others engaged in professional voca-

tions. Swan Alenius, a brother of Johannes, is professor in the Elementar Laroverk at Boras.

Gustaf A. Alenius received a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-one years, with a view to improving his condition in life, came to America. He spent the next few years in the iron mines at Hurley, Wis., but, not finding that occupation congenial to his tastes, in 1891 he cated in Superior. The next year he secured employment in a grocery store and continued with one employer the greater part of five years. He made the most of his opportunities and during an interval of this period took a course at Augustana Business College, Rock Island, Ill., thereby becoming more familiar with the best commercial methods as well as with the English language. In 1897 he became a partner with a Mr. Wickstrom in the purchase of a stock of groceries at Allouez, and the firm of Alenius & Wickstrom carried on business at that place for the next three years. After disposing of his interest in that concern, Mr. Alenius entered into partnership with N. Christenson, and under the firm name of Alenius & Christenson, located at the corner of Weeks avenue and Fifth street, where they carried a fresh and complete stock of everything in their line, while the affable manners and strict integrity of the proprietors won the confidence and good will of their business contemporaries as well as of a host of customers. In July, 1904, this firm and three others, Andrew Ekstrom, Gronquist & Erickson, and John Anderson, incorporated into one company, and now under the name of Superior Cash Grocery Company, are doing business at Nos. 430-432 Hughitt avenue, 1002 North Fifth street and 1302 North Fifth street, Superior. Of the new company Mr. Alenius was elected secretary and holds that office at the present time.

Mr. Alenius was married, in 1899, to Anna Maria, daughter of Carl Johan Gunderson, of Smoland, Sweden. Their two children are named, respectively, Alphild Margarita and Eskil Milburn Johannes. They attend the Lutheran church and enjoy excellent social connections. Mr. Alenius is affiliated with the United Order of Foresters and with the Modern Woodmen of America. Since becoming a citizen of the United States he has given his support to the Republican party, and is in every sense a useful and public-spirited citizen.

J. MADISON STILSON, M. D., one of the leading physicians at Weyerhauser, Rusk Co., Wis., was born in 1873, in New York, son of Madison and Anna J. (Church) Stilson, the former of Massachusetts and the latter of Vermont, both descendants of old Colonial families.

Dr. Stilson received his preliminary education in the public schools of Treadwell, Delaware Co., N. Y., and at the age of fourteen years he entered the military school known as the Hudson River Military Institute at Claverack, N. Y., where he remained two and a half years, taking a scientific course. From there he went to Chamberlain Institute at Randolph, N. Y., where he completed his course in science. At the age of fifteen years he began the study of medicine under Dr. T. J. Greene, a graduate of the McGill Medical College, at Montreal, Canada, who was his preceptor during his vacations while taking his scientific and literary courses. In the fall of 1892 he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Md., where he took two years of the regular course, and in 1894 he entered the Baltimore University School of Medicine, where he remained until the following year when he was graduated. From his first entrance into the medical college he did dispensary work and interne work in the hospitals.

After a vacation which extended through the ensuing summer, Dr. Stilson established himself in the practice of medicine at Godfrey, Ill., where he remained three years, two years of which he was physician to Monticello Seminary. In 1898 he sold his practice there and went to Chicago to take a post graduate course in the West Side Hospital, after completing which he opened

an office on the West side and entered into practice, remaining in the Windy City a year and a half, during this time being affiliated with several hospitals.

Dr. Stilson then came to Wisconsin, and after looking over this section of the State in search of a desirable location, selected Weyerhauser, and here he has been located ever since, building up a practice which is second to none in the county. He holds the position of railway surgeon to the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, and is examining surgeon for a number of insurance companies. In 1902 he was elected coroner of Rusk (then Gates) county as the candidate of the Republican party. His professional equipment is of a high order and his literary attainment is of the best. He possesses a calm, dispassionate temperament, is conservative and studious, and is well up in modern medical thought. In marked degree he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people. The Doctor has many pleasant fraternal connections; is a Mason; a member of the K. of P. at Weyerhauser; is finance keeper of K. O. T. M., Tent No. 75; of the A. O. C.; and of the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also examining physician for the Royal Neighbors.

In 1903 Dr. Stilson was married to Miss Ellen Lineburg, of Weyerhauser.

STEPHEN S. HOAR, a well known citizen of Shell Lake, was born in Albert County, New Brunswick, Oct. 27, 1848. His parents were George and Isabella (Stiles) Hoar, both natives of Albert County.

In 1763 there came from Devonshire, England, three brothers, James, John and Ebenezer Hoar, who settled in Massachusetts. They traced their lineage back to Herman Hoar, an officer of Richard Coeur de Lion, who was knighted for gallant service at the battle of Essex. A hotel in London has been kept by successive generations of the Hoar family for five hundred years, each proprietor bearing the name of John Hoar.

Stephen S. Hoar is descended from Eben Hoar, who was a Loyalist and went to Nova Scotia from New England about the beginning of the Revolution. His grandson, James L. Hoar, was the father of George Hoar, both of whom were lumbermen. George Hoar came to Shell Lake about 1892, and died there July 4, 1894, in his seventy-fifth year. He had been an earnest and active member of the M. E. Church. His wife, Isabella (Stiles) Hoar, died in 1867, when forty-eight years of age. Her father, Stephen Stiles, was born in Canada, whither his parents had come from the North of Ireland; he was a sea captain, and lived to be sixty-seven years old, dying in Albert County, New Brunswick. Our subject's brother Frank commanded the "Lizzie R," which went down during the great gale of August, 1873, on Georgia Shoals, near New York, none of the crew ever being heard from.

On reaching his majority Stephen S. Hoar engaged in lumbering and shipbuilding at Alma, New Brunswick, where he also carried on a general store. For a number of years he was successful, but owing to the loss, in the Bay of Fundy, of a vessel and cargo which he owned, and to other disasters, he lost his property. In July, 1886, he came to Shell Lake and entered the employ of the Shell Lake Lumber Co., spending five years in the store of that firm, meantime opening a livery stable, which he still carries on. He has built two stables in the village, and his present barn, built in 1892, is a commodious building with a stone basement. He keeps from twenty to twenty-five horses, and has an excellent custom. For a number of years he has also dealt in ice, and now supplies the whole village. All of his business is conducted honorably and with judgment, and he is highly respected by his friends and associates.

Mr. Hoar married (first) June 4, 1873, Susan Wright, daughter of Robert and Susan Wright, of Albert County, New Brunswick. She was a member of the Methodist Church, and died in 1884, at the age of thirty-one, leaving four children, viz.: Frank, now an attorney at Shell Lake, a graduate of Wisconsin University; Albert, in business with his father; Belle, Mrs. W.

B. Kinzie, of Shell Lake; and Blair, editor and proprietor of the Shell Lake *Watchman*. In February, 1885, Mr. Hoar married (second) Marilla Strong, who was born in Albert County, daughter of David Strong. She died at Shell Lake in 1889, leaving two sons, Harry and David, both at school. Mr. Hoar married (third) in January, 1893, Martha Devereaux, daughter of Walter Devereaux, of St. John, New Brunswick, and to this marriage were born five children: Milton, Stephen, Walter, John and Robert, the last named dying when two and a half years old. Mrs. Martha (Devereaux) Hoar is a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hoar is a member of the I. O. F. In politics a Republican, he has been for two years a member of the town board, and since 1899 deputy sheriff of Washburn county.

JOSHUA G. THOMPSON, now living in retirement after a long and useful life at Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis., was born in Somerset county, Maine, son of Christopher Thompson, of Solon, Maine, and his wife, Ann Gray, of the same place. The family were among the early settlers of Maine, where the father was a farmer and lumberman, being one of the first to get out lumber, and spending his life there. Under President Buchanan he was deputy collector of United States Customs, and retained that office for four years. He took a great deal of interest in politics; was town clerk for twenty-five years on the Whig ticket, and also took an interest in military affairs, being colonel of a cavalry regiment, and well-known throughout the State. In religious matters he was a Universalist. His death took place in 1893, while his wife died in 1898. The following family was born to them: Climena, deceased; Warren, deceased; Joel, deceased; Joshua; Albert, deceased; Christopher, living in Togus, Me.; Lyman G., in market, Boston, Mass.; Irene, married to Westley Patterson, and living in Amery, Polk Co., Wis.; Elvira, of Madison, Me.; Ann, living at Madison, Me.; Abial, an insurance agent, of Lewiston, Me.; Moses, deceased.

Until he was twenty-one years of age Joshua G. Thompson worked upon the farm and only attended school for three months in the year; school was held in the primitive log houses of that day. After he had attained his majority he worked in the lumber woods of Maine until 1851, when he and some neighbors started for California. They first went to New York City and took a steamer to Panama, where they remained a week, and then went on to San Francisco. Mr. Thompson worked in the mines for over two years, meeting with such success that he returned in the spring of 1853, and remained in Maine until 1855, when his adventurous spirit brought him West to Washington county, Minn. There he worked for a time at lumbering, then returned for his family. In the spring of 1858, he returned with his family and settled in St. Croix county, Wisconsin.

In February, 1849, Mr. Thompson married Marian Thompson, of Emden, Me., by whom he had the following children: Ella, of Salt Lake City, married C. W. Miller, and has two children, Gordon and Edna; Elwin, of Hudson, Wis.; Fred, of Hudson, Wis., deceased; Climena, who married Henry Jones, of Castleton, N. D., and has seven children, Florence, Frank, Oscar, Grace, Mattie, Marian and Sterling; Ida M., at home; I. George, of Hudson, Wis.; Schuyler, a farmer of Oregon; Etta, who died in August, 1903, wife of Jacob Lowell, of Fargo, N. D. All these children were liberally educated and generously given advantages their parents never secured.

In 1855 Mr. Thompson and wife came to St. Croix county and purchased forty acres of prairie land upon which he erected a house and stables and began to make a home in the wilderness, ably assisted by his noble wife. From time to time he added to his possessions until he owned 480 acres, all of which was improved, and upon which he made his home until 1900, when he moved to Hudson City, Wis., and for the past three years has been retired, living surrounded by the comforts procured by ample means. On his great property Mr. Thompson carried on

general farming, believing that it brought the most profitable results. In addition to other interests Mr. Thompson has several excellent residences in Hudson which bring him in a handsome rental.

Ever since he cast his first vote, Mr. Thompson has been a Democrat, and he has always taken a very active part in public affairs. Many years ago he was elected town clerk, and after he had held that position a long time he was made chairman of the town board; he was also honored by election to the county board for two terms, and many times served as a member of the school board, its clerk and also its treasurer. In religious matters, Mr. Thompson is a member of the Universalist church, following in the footsteps of his father, while Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist church.

Although he is eighty-four years of age, Mr. Thompson is one of the most active and intelligent men in the county, always interested in local affairs, and able to give sound, reliable advice upon important questions. Having begun his life career in a very humble way by hard work he has steadily forged forward and is now one of the most highly respected men of his community.

HERMAN ROETHIG, proprietor of the *Ashland County Herold*, of Glidden, Ashland Co., Wis., is one of the enterprising young men of northern Wisconsin, who have made a success of printing and newspaper publishing. Mr. Roethig was born in Silesia, Germany, in 1871, son of Carl, Sr., and Johanna Roethig, natives of that Province. His parents emigrated to America in 1883, and settled on a farm near Glidden; they now reside in Oregon.

Until he was eleven years of age Herman Roethig remained in the Fatherland, and his earlier education was obtained in the schools of Brunswick, Germany, to which place they had later moved, supplemented by three years in the public schools of Glidden, after coming to the United States. From early boyhood he desired to become a printer, and when about fourteen had the opportunity to enter the office of the *Pioneer* in Glidden, beginning at the lowest round of the ladder as printer's devil. With true German pluck and persistency he went at his duties, and by the end of two and one-half years he had so far mastered the secrets of the trade as to be a pretty good printer. He then found an opening in Ashland, where for a short time he was compositor and pressman on the Ashland *Times*, was then connected with the Ashland *News*, and latter accepted a situation in the job room of the Ashland *Press*, learning much of artistic job printing while with that paper. His next position was on the Ashland *Herold*, a German paper, where he familiarized himself with German composition. In 1891 Mr. Roethig returned to Glidden, spending a few years on his father's farm, and filling a clerical position in one of the general stores of Glidden. After this he opened a job printing office in Glidden, which he carried on successfully until 1896, when he went to Butternut, and was for several months compositor and pressman on the *Eagle*, then returning to Glidden and continuing his job printing until 1897, when he established his own paper, the *Berichterstatter*, the first issue of which appeared April 10, 1897. This was a German paper of eight six-column pages, issued every Saturday. In 1903 he purchased the Ashland *Herold*, a German weekly published then in Ashland, Wis., the county seat of that county, whereupon he then published both papers, one at Glidden and one at Ashland for several months; then he moved his newly purchased establishment from Ashland to his home town, and on Nov. 1, 1903, Mr. Roethig consolidated the two papers into one of 12 six-column pages weekly and called same the *Ashland County Herold*, which is published Thursdays of each week. By so doing he placed the subscriptions of both papers into one bulk, and thereby largely increased the same.

Mr. Roethig is an able editor, alert in gathering news, and expert in presenting it attractively to his many appreciative read-

ers. In politics the paper is independent. The printing office is well equipped with all the essentials for doing first-class and artistic job work, and turns out as good work as many much more pretentious establishments.

In 1896 Mr. Roethig and Helena Ripplinger were united in marriage. They have two children, Irene and Elmer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roethig are faithful members of the Roman Catholic church.

ELMER H. ARNOLD. Among the younger business men of Superior none is more favorably known than Elmer H. Arnold, the enterprising and progressive head of the firm of Arnold & Schimmel, metal workers, who have been located in West Superior since 1890.

The Arnold family is of English descent, and has lived in this country for several generations. Job Arnold, grandfather of Elmer H., was a merchant in New York, removed to Ashland, Ill., and thence, in 1854, to Hastings, Minn. From that time on he devoted most of his attention to the ministry of the Methodist church, his circuit covering several counties. His death, which occurred near Hastings, at the age of seventy, was caused by a sunstroke. He left five sons, two sons by his first marriage, now living in Tacoma, Wash., and the following children by his second: Matthew H.; Dr. E. Y., for two years a physician at West Duluth, now practicing in Minneapolis; Isaac W., an attorney at Minneapolis, who served in the Civil war; and two daughters, Kesiah Webster, now deceased, and Mary, now Mrs. R. L. Freeman, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Matthew H. Arnold, father of Elmer H., was born in Harmony, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., learned the trade of a tinsmith in Hastings, and carried on that business for many years in Minneapolis, later following the same line at Taylors Falls, Minn., and also dealing in hardware. In 1881 he removed to Stillwater, but afterward returned to Minneapolis, where he had a position as foreman of a factory. In 1885 he engaged in a hardware business at St. Croix Falls, Wis., and remained there until his death, seven years later. He was always a strong Republican, and in any locality he resided he was a man of much influence. At Taylors Falls he was marshal and at various times filled other local offices most efficiently. Cut off in the prime of life, when only fifty, he was a man whose place was hard to fill. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had passed all the chairs in the Blue Lodge. During the Civil war he served in Hatch's Battalion, Company H, 7th Minnesota Cavalry; suffering from fever he was discharged for disability. His first wife, Mrs. Augusta (Marshall) Arnold, was born in Illinois, of Mohawk-Dutch descent, and died in 1872, at Minneapolis, aged twenty-six, leaving three children, one of whom is deceased: Letta A. is now Mrs. H. C. Manders, of Osakis, Minn., while the surviving son is Elmer H., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Arnold married for his second wife Eliza J. Smith, by whom he had four children, none of whom are living.

Elmer H. Arnold was born in Minneapolis Oct. 5, 1866. He attended the public schools of Taylors Falls and Stillwater, and enjoyed the further advantage of one year in the high school in Minneapolis. From an early age he was employed about tin shops, and was so engaged in various cities in Minnesota and Wisconsin. From Dec. 1, 1887, to 1890, he was thus employed in Duluth, and then located in West Superior. In 1892 the firm of Arnold & Farrell was formed, but in about two years Mr. Farrell sold his interest and the firm has been Arnold & Schimmel ever since. They are tin and sheet metal workers and make a specialty of boat work. They do most of the business in that line at the Head of the Lakes, including all required by the Superior shipyards, and employ fifteen men. Their place of business on Banks avenue was built in 1895 and affords most commodious quarters.

Mr. Arnold was married in 1892 to Miss Anna M. Krueger, who was born at Mauch Chunk, Pa., daughter of Carl and Elizabeth Krueger. To this union five children have

been born: Marshall M., Loran W., Drucilla Fay, Clair Marie and Elmer K.

Mr. Arnold belongs to many of the more important fraternal organizations, being a member of Superior Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and has been a delegate several times to the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin; of Whaleback Camp, No. 779, M. W. A.; of North Star Lodge, No. 112, A. O. U. W.; and of Custer Camp, No. 46, Sons of Veterans, in which he has filled all the chairs, and served on the staff of the Minnesota Division. He has always been a Republican, and in 1902 served as inspector of elections for Precinct E in the Fifth ward.

PROF. WALTER C. CROCKER, for ten years the efficient superintendent of schools in Washburn county, and now postmaster at Spooner, has been a resident of Spooner since 1891. He was born in Augusta, Eau Claire Co., Wis., Oct. 23, 1869, son of David and Aldula (Stone) Crocker.

David Crocker was a native of New York State, but when a boy went to Galena, Ill., where he spent some years of his young manhood as a merchant. In 1849 he moved to Madison, Wis., going from there to Augusta in 1860. In Augusta he built and operated the first flouring mill in the locality, carrying on that business for twenty-five years. About 1888 he moved to Trempealeau county, where he operated a flouring mill for a few years, and then came as a pioneer to Shell Lake, Washburn county. He put up one of the first buildings in Shell Lake, but soon moved to Spooner, which was then, in 1893, a small hamlet, and there he established a drug business which he carried on until his death. David Crocker was an ardent Republican, taking an active interest in politics. He volunteered for service in the Civil war, but was rejected on account of physical disability. He was an honored member of the K. of P. and of the Temple of Honor. He was the father of ten children, as follows: Lewis F., Frank R., Frederick C. (deceased), Mary L., Oscar A., George E., Walter C., Bertha H., Anah C. and Jessie I. David Crocker died at the age of seventy-seven, April 16, 1898, his wife, who was sixty-seven years old, dying the evening of the same day; both were buried in one grave.

Walter C. Crocker received his early education in the public schools of Augusta and Shell Lake, and when he was eighteen he entered the normal school at Valparaiso, Ind. There he completed the teacher's course, and also the scientific and commercial courses, graduating in 1891. He then returned to Wisconsin and began teaching, very soon becoming principal of the Spooner school, and retaining that position until 1894. In that year he was elected county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket and was reelected to that office every succeeding year, resigning in 1904, in February of which year he was appointed postmaster at Spooner. The efficiency and the high standard maintained by the Washburn county schools, which rank second to none in the State, are most largely due to the earnest and faithful work of Prof. Crocker. When he took charge there were about thirty schools in the county; through his efforts that number has been doubled, and the standard greatly raised. Prof. Crocker served as town clerk ten years, the town of Spooner at that time embracing more than one-third of the territory included in Washburn county. He has always been an active Republican, influential with his party, and has been a delegate to county and congressional conventions. In addition to his other interests Prof. Crocker acts as agent for the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia and New York Underwriters, and is engaged in a general real estate business.

In 1892 Prof. Crocker married Alice R. Mead, daughter of H. M. Mead, and they have a family of five children, as follows: Sylvan Mead, Ruth, Alta, Claire and Kenneth. Prof. Crocker is a member of Spooner Lodge, No. 260, Blue Lodge degree, A. F. & A. M.; of the Eastern Star; of the K. P., Shaw Lodge, No. 62, and the M. W. A.

He is a communicant of the Episcopal church.

WESLEY SCOTT WITHERS, editor of the Taylor County *Star-News,* and one of the practical journalists of northern Wisconsin, has passed his whole life in the State where he was born, in Belleville, Dane county, Jan. 30, 1876, son of Bramwell and Mary (Oliver) Withers.

The first of the Withers family to land in America was John Withers, grandfather of Wesley Scott, who came from England to Canada when only a lad of ten. He was a gunsmith and molder by trade, and, after following that occupation for a while in Canada, came to the United States with his wife and children and lived for the rest of his eighty years at various points in Wisconsin. He married Elizabeth Scott. Their son Bramwell was a boy when his parents brought him to Wisconsin, and he was reared and educated at Moscow, Hillsboro, and other places where the family lived. He became a blacksmith and machinist and carried on shops at Argyle, Monticello and Belleville, Wis., and is now residing in Evansville, Wis. Mrs. Mary O. Withers was born at Belleville, Wis., daughter of William Oliver, a pioneer farmer of Dane county, who was a native of Scotland and came to America in boyhood. Mrs. Withers's death occurred in Monroe, Wis., in the spring of 1887.

Wesley S. Withers attended school first in Green county, and afterward completed his high school course at Monticello, graduating when nineteen years old. From the time he was fourteen he had worked more or less in a printing office, and had become familiar with much of the work of such concerns. After graduating he was employed in the office of the Madison Democrat Company, State printers, for a period of two years, and in 1899 went to Superior. There he was engaged as foreman in the office of the *Daily Telegram,* and acquired the practical experience in the management of a newspaper that has made his present work successful. He bought his interest in the *Star-News* in the fall of 1902, and since then the paper has been under his personal management. His ability and experience promise a prosperous future of ever increasing usefulness and influence.

Mr. Withers was married Jan. 30, 1901, to Harriet Nicholas, the daughter of Rev. R. W. Nicholas, of Brodhead, Wis. Mr. Withers is a member of the M. W. A., and being of a genial, social disposition is popular with his friends there, as well as with his business associates.

HENRY H. SCOBIE, the oldest engineer as regards length of service on the East End of the Northern Pacific system, has an enviable record in that service, and is one of the most trusted employes on the road. Few people who ride upon a train realize the responsibility which rests with the man at the throttle, or appreciate to what an extent their safety depends upon his skill and watchfulness.

Mr. Scobie was born June 20, 1851, at Tullycootrie, Scotland, son of John and Mary (Dawson) Scobie, natives of the same locality, who first came to the United States in 1848. They soon returned to Scotland, but made the journey across the Atlantic again in 1854, spending ninety days on the ocean. John Scobie was a machinist by trade, serving his apprenticeship with Blackwell & Son, in Glasgow, and while in his native country was employed around weaving machinery. In 1855 he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company, working first in the shops at Detroit, later at Marshall and Michigan City, Ind. In 1859 he went to New Orleans, where his death occurred in July, 1860. His wife survived until 1882, dying in Michigan City, Ind., at the age of fifty-eight years. Her father, John Dawson, died at that place when over eighty years old, and her mother, Mrs. Janet Dawson, lived to be over ninety. Several of their sons engaged in business in Michigan City. Three, Edward, William and Thomas, served in the Union army during the Civil war, with the 9th Indiana and 73d Indiana

Volunteers. John Dawson followed his trade of weaver in Scotland.

Henry H. Scobie attended the common schools during his boyhood, but his educational advantages were none too liberal, for he began work at the tender age of ten years, in a stave factory at Michigan City. When the factory closed for lack of help he entered the employ of the Michigan Central Railway Company, in the boiler shop, and when only fifteen years old he became fireman of a locomotive. In January, 1871, when not quite twenty, he became an engineer, and he was thus engaged on the road for some time, being with the Michigan Central for fourteen years in all. At the time of the great Chicago fire, in October, 1871, he fired a relief train into Chicago from Michigan City.

In June, 1878, Mr. Scobie entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, at Brainerd, Minn., running an engine between that point and Fargo, N. D. In April, 1879, on the completion of the line to St. Paul, he pulled the first freight train into that city, and from 1879 until 1882 his run was between Brainerd and St. Paul. From March, 1882, until 1891, he ran a passenger engine between Brainerd and Fargo, and he has since had a passenger run between Duluth and Brainerd. Mr. Scobie has had two collisions, for neither of which he was in any way responsible, and he has never had an accident due to any negligency on his part. He has been intrusted with many specials, and had the honor of running the "Golden Spike" special between St. Paul and Fargo at the time of the celebration of the completion of the Northern Pacific road. When Mr. Scobie settled in Brainerd he built a comfortable home there, and his residence was at that place until he was transferred to his present run, in 1891, since when he has lived at Duluth. Here, in 1892, he built himself a home in the pleasant suburb of Oneota, and he is one of the respected residents of his neighborhood.

Mr. Scobie was married, in 1873, to Delia Miller, of Michigan City, Ind., who died in Brainerd in 1883, leaving two children: Mamie, who died in 1892, at the age of eighteen years, and Henry, now of Spokane Falls, Wash., who is a locomotive engineer. Mrs. Scobie was a member of the Lutheran church. In 1884 Mr. Scobie was married, at Fargo, N. D., to Miss Anna Green, and by this union there are also two children, Frank and Alma. Mrs. Scobie and the children are members of the Catholic church.

Fraternally Mr. Scobie affiliates with the A. F. & A. M.; the B. of L. E., and the I. O. O. F., having joined the latter order in 1873.

FRANK N. McINTYRE, while still a young man, is regarded as one of the able business men of his section. While his interests are many and varied, he is most closely associated in the public mind with the hotel business, and it is there, perhaps, that his skill and judgment have most plainly manifested themselves. By birth he is a Canadian, born at Mabou, Cape Breton Island, March 10, 1866, a son of Donald and Mary (McPhee) McIntyre, natives of the same locality.

The paternal grandfather, John McIntyre, came from Inverness, Scotland, about 1820, and settled on wild land at Mabou, where he improved a fine farm and lived out his days quietly. His wife, Anna McLellan, survived him a number of years, living to be ninety-three. Neil McPhee, the maternal grandfather, was also a farmer, who came from Moore, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island during his childhood, lived there with his parents for a while and then removed to Cape Breton, where he spent most of his life on a farm.

Donald McIntyre spent his life on the family homestead, which he had inherited at Mabou, and was one of the most successful farmers in that region. He took much interest in all questions of public polity, generally holding Conservative opinions, and was elected to several of the local offices. He died in his seventy-second year, April 3, 1897. His wife survived him less than

a year and died Feb. 13, 1898, at the age of sixty-nine. Their family consisted of six children, who all lived to maturity, viz.: Mary, Mrs. Michael Kennedy, of Strathlorne, Cape Breton; Matilda, wife of Angus Kennedy, of the same place; Angus, of Wheaton, Ill.; John, who is living on the McIntyre farm at Mabou; Julia, Mrs. John Beaton, who died at Mabou in 1893, aged thirty-four years; and Frank N.

Frank N. McIntyre remained at home and attended the public schools till he was nineteen, and then went to Chicago to enter an Institute of Telegraphy. After six months of assiduous work he secured a position in Silver City, N. M., on the line of the Deming, Silver City and Pacific Railroad. He spent fifteen months there, but at the end of that time returned to Chicago and worked two years as time keeper at the Union Stock Yards. In 1888 he left Chicago, and going to Hayward, Wis., was employed there as scaler and time keeper for a lumbering firm. For five years Mr. McIntyre was thus employed, and then decided to start out for himself in a new line. He built a hotel, the "Lavelle House," and devoted his energies to its management for over a year. His next enterprise was dealing in gentlemen's furnishing goods, a business he successfully pursued for three years. In 1900 Mr. McIntyre located at Lake Nebagamon, bought the "Nebagamon House" and built up a constantly increasing patronage, which proves indubitably the good management and the popularity of the house. As a recreation Mr. McIntyre finds his chief pleasure in horticulture and raising live stock. While his operations in these lines have not been extensive, they have demonstrated the practicability of such occupations in that locality.

In 1893 Mr. McIntyre was married to Louisa Lavelle, who was born in Eau Claire, Wis., the daughter of Patrick and Norah (Culbert) Lavelle. Her father was a a native of Canada, who spent most of his life in Wisconsin, in the lumbering business, and died at Lake Nebagamon in 1901, aged sixty-nine years. Mrs. McIntyre has borne her husband five children: Marie, Norah, Marguerite, Francis and Helena. The family are connected with the Catholic church, which Mr. McIntyre helped to organize and was one of the first trustees.

Mr. McIntyre is a public-spirited man, always ready to encourage any project for the material or moral advancement of the community. A Democrat in his principles, in 1904 he was elected justice of the peace at Lake Nebagamon, and in the same year was elected clerk of the board of education. During his residence in Hayward he served for four years as county judge.

DAVID J. LALONDE, a well-known shoe dealer and chiropodist, of Ashland, was brought up in the shoe business from boyhood, his father before him being a successful shoemaker and dealer.

F. LaLonde, father of David J., was a French Canadian. He was a shoemaker by trade, and came to Michigan in the early sixties. His first wife was Matilda Bouchard, also a Canadian, who died soon after the birth of her son, Gregory F., who is now a shoe dealer in Detroit, Mich. Mr. LaLonde married (second) his first wife's sister, Marie, who bore him the following children: David J., of this sketch; Eugene, deceased; Vincent, deceased; Cecile M.; Charles, deceased; Thomas, gunner's mate on the battleship "New York"; Johan and Emily. Mrs. Marie (Bouchard) LaLonde died when she was forty years old, and Mr. LaLonde married (third) his present wife, Emily Sequin. They reside in Detroit, where Mr. LaLonde carries on a shoe store.

David J. LaLonde was born in Alpena, Mich., March 3, 1873. He attended the public schools of his native town until he was fifteen, when he went to work for his father with the shoe firm of Fontain & LaLonde. He remained with this firm eight years, and then came to Ashland, where he secured employment with M. C. Boswick, remaining in this place four years. He then became buyer for the shoe firm of Stevenson, Dopp, Watson & Co., but after a year decided to go into business for himself. He

opened a shoe store at No. 105 East Second street and made a success of it from the start, having now one of the best shoe establishments in Ashland. Since June, 1904, he has been located at the corner of Second street and Ellis avenue.

On June 26, 1901, Mr. LaLonde married Lottie V. LaFontine, daughter of Ralph and Clarise (Berdick) LaFontine, both of New York State. Mr. and Mrs. LaFontine live at present in Scofield, Wis., where Mr. LaFontine is a millwright. Of their four children three are living, Mrs. LaLonde being the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. LaLonde are devout members of the Catholic church. They have one child, Lucille C. Mr. LaLonde is independent in politics. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus, No. 669, of Hurley, and with the Elks, No. 558, of Ashland.

G. W. HEAVERIN, proprietor of the "Heaverin House," and one of the early settlers of Apollonia, is a gentleman well known throughout Rusk county, he having taken a prominent part in the development of this community. His birth occurred in Anderson county, Ky., Oct. 14, 1845. When he was four and one-half years of age, in 1850, his parents, William N. and Mary (Cox) Heaverin, moved to Vernon county, Wis., and they were the thirteenth family to settle in that locality. The father took up a homestead in its primitive state, repeating the pioneer history of all who seek homes in unbroken country. His later life was spent upon this farm, where he died in 1862. For many years he was a justice of the peace and township assessor. His widow survives and lives on the homestead, a venerable lady of eighty-five years.

Until he was eighteen, G. W. Heaverin was given the advantages of a common school education, but at that time, in 1864, he enlisted in Company I, 42d Wis. V. I. This regiment was in service until the close of the war, in charge of the transport station at Cairo, Ill., from which base the regiment operated in the detached service throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Heaverin received his honorable discharge with the rank of corporal. His brother, James H., enlisted in 1861 in response to the first call for men, in the 8th Wis. V. I., and saw active service for a year in the Army of the Tennessee; he was a sergeant at the time of his death at Corinth in 1862. Two other brothers, Benjamin F. and William, now reside in Vernon county. One sister, Mrs. Hattie Wyant, of Minneapolis, completes the family of which our subject is a member.

After returning home, Mr. Heaverin resided in Vernon county until 1870, when he entered the employ of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, and thus continued until 1881, when he removed to Chippewa Falls, to enter the employ of the Chippewa Lumber & Boom Company, as salesman. This relation continued until 1891, when he was offered a better position with the Viroqua Sheeting Lath Company, and until March, 1892, he acted as one of their traveling salesmen, in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota. At that time he brought his family to Apollonia, then a new town, with the purpose of filling the position of superintendent of the Weyerhauser Lumber Company's yard and retained the same four years, when he began business on his own account. Realizing the need of a hotel in the new town he erected the hotel building, a roomy structure, with accommodations for thirty people. Since Mr. Heaverin entered the hotel business, he engaged extensively in contracting and building, and has put up a number of the important buildings in the town, including the new school, Odd Fellows' Hall, etc.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Heaverin is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 259; the Encampment; the Royal Purple; Eureka Tent of the Maccabees, No. 76; and James Coburn Post, G. A. R., at Bruce, of which he is a charter member. Frequently Mr. Heaverin has been chosen to represent his home lodges as a delegate at conclaves. He also takes a deep interest in temperance work, and in fact in anything and every-

thing he deems will sustain the moral tone of the community or advance its best interests.

Mr. Heaverin was married in Vernon county, Wis., in 1868, to Miss Mary Giles, and the children born to them are Sarah E., Frederick, May and Charlotte Cecil. Mr. Heaverin is of fine personal presence and possesses a genial, courteous manner. He is an entertaining talker, and is frequently called upon whenever a speaker is required. Mr. Heaverin does not aim to be an orator, but as soon as he begins to talk, his audience is interested, and in a few minutes, he, to use a popular term, has it with him. As a presiding officer at various meetings he has few superiors, and he understands how to maintain the dignity of the position.

His hotel has a good patronage and enjoys a wide-spread reputation for the excellence of its accommodations and table, and it is recognized as being as good a place as can be found on the entire "Soo" road. In connection with the hotel he conducts a livery, which is replete with turnouts and a good stock of horses.

PARTELOW MILES, one of the successful pioneers of Northern Wisconsin was born at St. Mary's, now Gibson, New Brunswick, April 20, 1848, the son of James A. and Sophia (Harding) Miles.

The paternal grandfather was born in Connecticut, of English descent; a Loyalist in sentiment, at the close of the Revolution he decided to leave his home rather than remain under the new government, and hence removed to New Brunswick, where he was one of the pioneers in the vicinity of Frederickton. He left a large family, many of whom still live in that region. One son, Thomas O., was a member of the legislature of New Brunswick for a number of years. James A., the father of Partelow, was a prominent farmer and lumberman, and even more active in political and military affairs, his official rank being that of captain of a company of militia. His death occurred in 1866, in his seventy-ninth year, while his wife, a native of County York, New Brunswick, passed away a few years later, at the age of seventy-four. The maternal grandfather was John Harding, a capitalist and a man of rugged health, who attained the age of ninety-two years, and whose death even then was accidental, caused by a fall.

Partelow Miles was educated in a private school and also took a course in civil engineering. When he was seventeen he went to Portland, Maine, and learned the trade of a ship carpenter, which he followed for five years in various ports along the Atlantic. In 1870 he went to Stillwater, Minn., and in the fall of that year located at Amick, now Gordon, in Douglas county, Wis. For several years he was in the employ of the St. Croix Dam Company and was occupied in getting out timber and building dams, for the purpose of controlling the stream and getting timber to Stillwater. Later he was engaged in logging and filled many contracts on the St. Croix river. Still another interest of Mr. Miles was a homestead claim which he took up, where he was extensively engaged in stock raising and in growing the feed for the stock. He was also for some time a timber cruiser, locating timber lands for different parties. This work he has continued in to a considerable extent, and has been engaged to estimate timber lands all over Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. So much of an expert in that line has he become, that in 1901 he was sent to Oregon and Idaho, where he spent a month in locating timber claims. He also deals in copper lands on the Minong Range.

Soon after going to Gordon Mr. Miles was married. His wife was a Miss Agnes Gordon, daughter of Antoine and Sarah Gordon. The former had settled there in 1856, and the village took its name from him. Mr. Gordon was a half-breed Frenchman, born near Lake Superior, who engaged in the fur trade and kept a stopping place for the lumbermen of northern Wisconsin on the line of the first mail route between St. Paul and Bayfield. His daughter, Agnes, was born at La Pointe, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Miles were married Feb. 14,

1871, and are the parents of five children, as follows: Philip D., who married Cora Huff, has three children and resides in Gordon, Wis.; Vivian, Hester, Annie and Florence. For some years the family lived a most isolated life, as they were located in the northern part of Washburn county, about eight miles from the village of Gordon, which lies in a rather sparsely settled region, and their nearest neighbors among white people were several miles away. Since October, 1900, their home has been in the city of Superior.

In their church connections both Mr. and Mrs. Miles are faithful to their early training; the latter is a member of the Catholic church, while Mr. Miles attends the Methodist. Socially he is a member of Spooner Lodge, No. 260, A. F. & A. M. In his political principles he has always been a stanch Republican, and amid all his other duties has found time to take some active part in local matters. For a number of years he was a member of the board of supervisors for Washburn county, and in a variety of ways has proved himself a valuable citizen.

JAMES G. ADAMS, the veteran educator and popular principal of the Hayward public schools, was born in Webster, Vernon Co., Wis., June 13, 1855. His parents, Simeon and Aby F. (Doan) Adams, were natives respectively of Perry and Morgan counties, Ohio, and came to Wisconsin in 1854, traveling the entire distance of over 700 miles in a covered wagon.

The Adams homestead claim was 160 acres of heavily wooded land in a sparsely settled region, the nearest railway station being Sparta, thirty miles distant. Simeon Adams was well educated for the times, and was a successful country school teacher, teaching many winter terms while living in Ohio, and one term after settling in Wisconsin. His Wisconsin school was conducted in the Salem Methodist church building, on his own land, and was the first school in the neighborhood. Among his pupils in Ohio was the late Jeremiah M. Rusk, afterward Governor of Wisconsin. While in Wisconsin he taught Thomas J. Snodgras, who became a popular and influential minister of the Methodist Church, filling some of the most important appointments in the Conferences with which he was connected. In the spring of 1873 the Adams family moved to Newton, Vernon county, and in 1876 Mr. Adams decided to retire from business and moved to Viroqua, Vernon county, and then to Winterset, Iowa. The following year he settled on a farm near Dexter, Dallas Co., Iowa, where he died in 1884; his wife passed away in 1879. Of his four sisters and six brothers, only two of the latter survive: Josiah, born in Ohio; and Mordecai, who lives near Bloomingdale, Wis. Simeon and Aby F. (Doan) Adams were the parents of the following children: James G. mentioned below; Lucy E., Mrs. E. F. Cook, of Van Meter, Iowa; Lydia B., Mrs. A. G. French, of Winterset, Iowa; and Julia, living in Monroe, Iowa.

In his sixth year James G. Adams began attending school, his first teacher being Jeremiah Conway, and the school house a log cabin on his father's farm. Here during short winter terms he received the elementary education in the three "Rs" which constituted primary education in those days. Later he attended the village schools in Bloomingdale for two summer terms. While living in Newton he was fortunate enough, in the fall of 1873, to be able to attend a private school for teachers, conducted by D. M. Fullmer, and the following winter he was a pupil in the upper department of the village schools, then under the direction of Hartwell Allen, ex-county superintendent of schools. This schooling was supplemented by part of a term in the Viroqua high school. Up to this time the winters had been devoted to study, and the summers to work on the farm and in the mill. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Adams attended a private school for teachers under the direction of Hartwell Allen, and the same winter began his chosen life work as a teacher, in the town of Jefferson, Vernon county. The first venture was

JAMES G. ADAMS

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successful, and the next spring he further qualified himself for his profession by doing preparatory work in the Platteville State Normal School. Some unavoidable deficiencies in his high school training prevented his completing the whole course and graduating with his class in 1879, but while teaching the following year, he made up the two studies in which he was conditioned, and received his diploma. There being no class to graduate in 1880, he was obliged to wait for his formal graduation until 1881, but his diploma bears the date of the actual completion of the course, June 24, 1880, countersigned by the State Superintendent, July 11, 1881.

Mr. Adams did not wait for his diploma to do good work in his profession. From 1879 to 1881 he was principal of the graded schools of Argyle, Lafayette county; from 1881 to 1883 principal of Colby village schools; from 1883 to 1884, principal of Marshfield city schools. At the close of the latter term he went to Dexter, Iowa, to settle up his father's estate, and returning to Wisconsin in 1885, he became principal of the Bloomer High school, where he remained two years. From 1887 to 1889 he was principal of the high school in Merrill, after which he spent three years at Jefferson, and two years at Waterloo, Jefferson county, as high school principal. While a resident of Jefferson county he attended the summer school at the State University for two years. In September, 1894, he became principal of the Hayward high school, where he remained till the spring of 1903. While in Hayward Mr. Adams was untiring in his efforts for the betterment of the Sawyer county schools, and his work met with much success, the standard attained by these schools at present comparing favorably with that of the best in the State. In the spring of 1903 he decided to retire permanently from educational work, and became owner and publisher of the *Spooner Register,* Spooner, Wis., its circulation increasing under his management. In March, 1904, Mr. W. C. Crocker, superintendent of schools, of Washburn county, became postmaster at Spooner and resigned his former position. Upon petition signed by half the voters of Washburn county, State Superintendent C. P. Cary appointed Mr. Adams to the office to fill out the remainder of the term, which expired July 1, 1905.

A "History of Education in Sawyer County, Wisconsin," written by Mr. Adams, and issued in 1902, is a book of over 300 pages, written with great care and elaboration of detail, in a clear and well chosen literary style. Mr. Adams's long educational career has been marked by steady adherence to the highest ethical standards and lofty ideals, with which he has endeavored to imbue the young minds under his care quite as much as with the more technical book knowledge of the schools. He is in hearty sympathy with the most approved, modern, educational methods, and has been successful in inspiring his pupils not only with intellectual ambitions, but with the desire to become useful citizens and noble men and women.

On Aug. 28, 1888, Mr. Adams was married to Della S. White, an accomplished young lady of Omro, Wis., and they have two interesting children: Nerva J., born Oct. 20, 1889; and Grace A., born June 22, 1891. Mr. Adams is past grand in Jefferson Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F., and was the first W. M. of Keystone Lodge, No. 263, F. & A. M., of Hayward, serving two years, from the organization of the lodge until December, 1896; he is also a member of Progress Camp, No. 4156, Modern Woodmen of America. A Methodist in religious belief, and a Republican in politics, Mr. Adams is firmly convinced that neither a religious sect nor political party should have a controlling influence in the management of our public schools.

TRUMAN G. JEFFERS, one of the most esteemed of Medford's early residents, who still makes his home there, was born in Waterville, Oneida Co., N. Y., July 22, 1833, son of George and Belinda (Cadwell) Jeffers.

On both sides Mr. Jeffers comes of dis-

tinguished New England ancestry. Members of the Jeffers family came from England about 1740, and settled in Litchfield county, Conn. Lieut. Thomas Jeffers, grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the war of 1812. A shoemaker by trade, he removed from Connecticut to Waterville, N. Y., before the war, and followed his calling there. He died at the age of seventy. The maternal ancestors, the Cadwells, were among the Puritans who went to Holland, and afterward came to Massachusetts with Gov. Winthrop.

George Jeffers was born in Waterville in 1801. He removed from his birthplace to Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1835, and lived on a farm there for twenty years, when he went West, bought a farm in Waupaca county, Wis., improved and cultivated it, and made his home on it, till his death at the age of seventy. He always took part in local affairs, was supervisor of the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, and of Farmington, in Waupaca county. Mrs. Jeffers, who was born in 1806, survived her husband thirty years. She was a devout member of the Methodist church. Her father was Phineas Cadwell, a veteran of the Revolution, who removed from Connecticut to New York State, and later to Wisconsin, where he died in Union Grove, Racine county, when within ten days of his 100th birthday. For the last forty years of his life he was blind. In his extreme old age his hair turned black again and a new set of teeth grew. George and Belinda Jeffers had fourteen children, of whom the following four are living: Eliza, Mrs. William Penny, of Sheridan, Wis.; Julius M., of Logan, Iowa, who served three years in Company G, 21st Wis. V. I.; Albert, of Sheridan, Wis., who served four years and eight months in Company B, 14th Wis. V. I.; and Truman G.

Truman G. Jeffers was educated in New York State and remained there until he was twenty-four, as he did not follow his father to Wisconsin till two years after the latter's removal thither. The son also settled in Waupaca county for the first few years, but soon bought a farm in Portage county and lived on it until 1874, the year he went to Medford. In that city he began as a dealer in real estate, and although he has been much in public life, he still does considerable business in that line. Mr. Jeffers compiled the first set of abstracts of the county, which he afterward sold. His present residence he built in 1877, and planted the trees which now form a beautiful grove around it.

In 1858 Mr. Jeffers was married to Adaline Severance, born in New Hampshire, daughter of John G. Severance, of Lanark, Portage county, who settled in Wisconsin in 1852. Mrs. Jeffers is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Mr. Jeffers cast his first vote in 1856, for James Buchanan, though he is a Republican in principle, and from the formation of the party a stanch adherent in national matters. He has always been independent where local issues were concerned. He has served two terms as clerk of court, two terms as register of deeds, has been a justice of the peace for the past five years, deputy clerk of the court for the last ten years, and nine years in all as city clerk. On the early history of Taylor county Mr. Jeffers is probably the best informed man in the county. When the Medford Lodge of the Masonic fraternity was formed Mr. Jeffers was one of the charter members. He also belongs to the Chapter of Wausau.

JOHN A. ISAACSON is one of the early settlers of South Superior, where he has resided since the spring of 1890. He was postmaster during Cleveland's second term, and previous to that had engaged for some time in contracting and building. He is now a member of the police force of the city.

Mr. Isaacson was born in 1861, in Lewiston, Columbia Co., Wis., his father being Andrew Isaacson, a native of Sweden and an early settler in Columbia county, now living retired in Hazel Run, Minn. Mr. Isaacson's mother was a native of Norway, and he was the eldest of seven children,

six sons and a daughter, John A., Henry, Charles J., August A., Edward, Matthew and Susan, all residents of Minnesota except John A. and Charles J., the latter living in Rio, Wisconsin.

John A. Isaacson was brought up on a farm in Columbia county, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. He lived for some time at Rio, where he married Leona E. Allen, also a native of Columbia county. To this union have been born four children, Ross, Myrtle, Allen and Grace. Mr. Isaacson is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is treasurer of the Greenwood Cemetery Association and is esteemed as a worthy and progressive citizen. Mrs. Isaacson is a daughter of Seth and Maria Allen, the former one of the early settlers in Columbia county, where he located in 1845; he and his wife are now living in retirement in Rio. Mrs. Allen's maiden name was Maria Brown, and she was the first white child born in Lima, Ohio. She was the mother of twelve children, of whom five are now living.

WILLIAM EDWIN HIBBARD, one of the wideawake and energetic citizens of Medford, Taylor county, may truly be called a representative self-made man, for his success is the result of his own unaided efforts.

Hibbard is one of the many corruptions of the name De Hubert, borne by an officer under William the Conqueror, whose posterity includes the Hibbards, Hubbards, Hulberts, and others of similar names. The first to come to America was Robert Hibbard, a brick maker by trade, who landed on these shores in Colonial days. Descendants from him were among those who fought in the Revolution, and one of them attained the rank of captain.

John Hibbard, grandfather of William E., in early life went to Canada, where he engaged in lumbering and also operated a sawmill in Montreal. His son, Richardson by name, was also a woodsman. The latter was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., in 1826, before the family went to Canada, but was brought up in that country and lived there for many years. In November, 1875, he went to Taylor county and located a homestead, in the present town of Little Black. From that time on his chief occupation was farming, though he still did some logging. His death occurred in 1896. Mrs. Richardson Hibbard, who is still living at Medford, was Miss Dilima Therrien, and was born in the County of Berthier, Quebec, in 1828. Her parents were Louis and Rosa Therrien, of French descent, the former a Canadian farmer who lived to be ninety-two years old. Mrs. Hibbard bore her husband eight children, as follows: Susan, Mrs. E. England, of Little Black; George, of Portland, Ore.; Sidney, of Westboro, Wis.; John, of Marquette county, Wis.; Capitola, Mrs. E. Fountain, of Little Black; Mary, Mrs. F. Williams, of Rhinelander, Wis.; William E.; and Edward, of Portland, Oregon.

William E. Hibbard was born in the County of Berthier, Quebec, April 24, 1865. In 1879 he joined his father in Taylor county, Wis., where for the first time in his life he attended school. He was able to go only a few years then, but by steadily persevering in studying by himself, he has succeeded in acquiring a good practical education. He soon went to work in the woods and continued logging for some time. Five years were spent in the employ of one lumber company in Ashland county, and he also filled some logging contracts and worked in sawmills for several summers. His next engagement was with the Westboro Lumber Company, as timber buyer, and he negotiated some extensive purchases during the four years he worked for the company.

In July, 1893, Mr. Hibbard was married to Miss Nora Manney, of Medford, who was born in Waupaca county, daughter of Barney W. and Mary Manney. Mr. Manney was a veteran of the Civil war, and a farmer, and went to Taylor county

in 1879, dying at Medford in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard are the parents of three children, Vernon, Myrtle and Orvilla. Mr. Hibbard is a strong Republican, and in the fall of 1902 was elected clerk of the circuit court, a position which he fills with the utmost ability. He is an enthusiastic Mason, belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter, and is past master of the Medford Lodge. The family attend the Methodist church, and in church and social circles alike they are highly esteemed.

OLE THORESON, a prosperous farmer of Grantsburg, Burnett Co., Wis., was born in Norway, Nov. 19, 1828, a son of Thore Ingebrigtson, of Aasen, Tromsö Amt, and Hannah Olson, also of Norway. Thore Ingebrigtson was a farmer, and came with his sons and daughters to America, locating in Burnett county, Wis., where they took up 160 acres of land, and where botn he and his wife died. They were consistent members of the Lutheran church and very worthy, good people. The father assisted in building the first church of his faith in Burnett county, and always helped to build roads, or in any way hasten the advance of civilization. He and his good wife reared seven children: Karen, wife of E. J. Tollofson, a farmer in Burnett county; Ole; Swen, a farmer in Burnett county, Wis.; Jorgine, wife to Oliver Olsen, mayor of Grantsburg; Iver, a farmer in Burnett county, Wis.; Ole A. Joresen, ex-judge and a farmer at Crookston, Minn.; Ingeborg, wife to A. Higdem, of Seattle, Wash. Two others died in infancy.

Ole Thoreson was educated in his native land and remained with his parents until he was thirty years of age, assisting on the farm. He also did considerable work as a lumberman, both in Norway and Wisconsin. When the family came to America in 1862, they took the trip on a sailing vessel, and seven weary weeks were consumed on the voyage. Finally they landed in Quebec, and from there came via St. Croix Falls to Burnett county, Wis., their destination. Ole Thoreson took up 160 acres of land in the woods, and in this great solitude he erected a log shanty in which he lived until he built his more pretentious residence later on. When he took up his home in this wilderness bears, deer and other wild animals were the nearest neighbors, and often replenished the family larder. Now all this is changed. The dense woods have been cleared, and eighty acres are placed in a fine state of cultivation, upon which Mr. Thoreson raises wheat, oats, hay, corn and potatoes, although he devotes the greater portion of his energies to his fine dairy. Mr. Thoreson has been very successful and owes his prosperity to his thrifty habits, untiring labor and good management.

In Norway in 1856 Mr. Thoreson married Anne Anderson, and the following children were born to them: Hannah, who married Jacob Hege and lives in Burnett county; Tollof, at home; Henry, at home; Caroline, who married L. Olson of Grantsburg. All of these children were educated at Grantsburg. Although a stanch Republican, Mr. Thoreson has never aspired to political honors. He, like his parents, is a member of the Lutheran church, and he is popular in it, as he is throughout the county, where he is well and widely known.

ALEXANDER R. HAMILTON, chairman of the town of Lake, is a farmer by occupation and was one of the first settlers in the northern end of Price county, where he took up his present homestead in 1883.

Andrew Hamilton, father of Alexander R., came from his native Scotland to America in 1848 or 1849, accompanied by his wife, Margaret (Scoular) Hamilton. They settled in Dodge county, Wis., on a farm, and made it their permanent home. Mr. Hamilton also ran an iron furnace at Iron Ridge and lost his life in an explosion there. His widow survived many years, passing away at Attalla, Alabama.

Alexander R. Hamilton was born in Dodge county, Wis., Oct. 13, 1850, and there, on the home farm, grew to manhood,

receiving his education in the public schools. He remained in that region until after his marriage, but in October, 1883, with his wife and one child, he moved into Price county, where he took up 120 acres of unbroken forest, in which wild animals still roved at will. He put up a log cabin and began work on his land, which today is one of the best improved farms in Price county, though some forty acres of the original homestead still remain undeveloped. He has acquired other tracts and owns 440 acres in all. A comfortable farm residence has succeeded the original dwelling, and he has ample barns for his crops and herds. For some years he has been engaged in the breeding of short horns, and but lately has turned his attention to Guernsey cattle. To some extent he has been interested in dairying.

Mr. Hamilton was married in 1877 to Etta Judd, daughter of Reuben and Rebecca Judd, of Mayville, Dodge county, by whom he has two children still living, Arthur and Guy. Mrs. Etta Judd died in 1887, and in 1888 Mr. Hamilton married her sister, Eda. Reuben Judd went to California with an oxteam in 1848, the trip taking several months. He was there engaged in mining for five years, during which time his family heard nothing of him. After his return to Wisconsin his wife died and he went back to California, where he died.

Among the farmers of the county Mr. Hamilton ranks as one of the most progressive. Practical in all his methods and ideas, he has been uniformly successful in his undertakings, while his sterling qualities of mind and heart have won him the confidence and respect of his fellow townsmen. A Republican in politics, he has served the town of Lake four terms as supervisor and two terms as chairman of the town board.

JONATHAN FRANCIS LUNT, late a well known business man of West Superior, was born in Penobscot county, Maine. Aug. 17, 1850, and came of a family quite remarkable for their longevity.

The grandfather on the paternal side belonged to an old New England family and passed his life in Maine, where he died at the age of ninety-five. His son, Nathaniel Lunt, was born in Maine and spent most of his active life there engaged in the lumber business. He lived to the age of eighty-five. His wife, Sarah (Grieg) Lunt, was a native of New Hampshire, of Scotch descent. She passed away when eighty-two years old. To Nathaniel Lunt and his wife were born eight sons, as follows: Daniel, who died in Maine; George, an extensive lumberman of Orono, Maine; James, who died in San Francisco, Cal., where he was in the commission business; John, in the lumber business, who died in Oshkosh, Wis.; Jonathan F. and David, twins, the latter a mining expert in Colorado and elsewhere, whose death occurred in South Dakota; Alfred D., a lumberman, well known throughout Wisconsin, and a man universally held in the highest esteem, who died at Milwaukee; Richard M., a retired lumberman of Appleton, Wisconsin.

Jonathan F. Lunt attended East Corinth College for several years, but when a young man of only twenty he left Maine and went West. He settled at Grand Rapids, where he remained for fifteen years, dealing in lumber and other merchandise. In 1885 he moved to North Dakota, bought three hundred acres of land at Grand Forks and raised wheat for several years. He sold out there in 1891 and settled in West Superior, where he remained, dealing in real estate, mortgage loans, and handling more or less timber and timber lands. He also dealt somewhat in city property in Seattle.

Mr. Lunt was married to Beda Ann Addison, who was born in Greene county, N. Y. Their married life continued only a few years, as Mrs. Lunt's death occurred Sept. 20, 1876; she was buried at Chippewa Falls, Wis. Mrs. Lunt was a member of the Episcopal church. Two children were born of this union, a son, who died in childhood, and Nora B., who was educated at Chippewa Falls, at Kenosha, Wis., and

at a young ladies' seminary in Philadelphia, where she was graduated. She is now the wife of Raleigh Chism, an extensive manufacturer of and dealer in lumber in Seattle, Wash., by whom she has one son.

Mr. Lunt was a lifelong Republican, and wherever he lived took an active part in the municipal life of the city. Although he never solicited a vote for any office he was elected to the school board of Grand Rapids and served as clerk of the board for six years. For three years he was mayor of the city and gave an especially efficient administration. During six years of his residence in Grand Rapids he was the lumber inspector of the State in the district around the Chippewa, Black and St. Croix rivers. In all his relations, his duties were most satisfactorily performed and his honorable business methods and his integrity of character were unquestioned.

THORSTEN OLSEN, one of the leading business men of Burnett county, Wis., is a highly esteemed resident of the village of Grantsburg. Mr. Olsen is a native of Norway, born Sept. 29, 1841, son of Ole Clemeson and Turi Thorsenson, natives of the same place.

The father was a blacksmith by trade and both he and his wife spent their entire lives in their native country, where she died aged eighty-six, and he in his seventy-eighth year. They were members of the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen had seven children: Birgit, Mary, Jörön, Ronang, Clemet, Thorsten and Birgit.

Thorsten Olsen was educated in the schools of his native country, and he lived at home until 1867. In early life he learned the shoemaking trade, at which he worked on coming to America in 1867, at Chicago, Ill., where he remained one year. He then went to Winona, Minn., where he worked for two years for Brown & Schmidt, shoe manufacturers, then going to St. Peter, where he also spent two years. Mr. Olsen went from St. Peter to St. Paul, being employed by Johnson & Mason for two years, and leaving their employ to engage with Forpaugh & Tarbox, with whom he remained five years. At this time his health gave away, and for two years was unable to do any work, but in the spring of 1879 he located in Grantsburg, Wis., making his way by team, as there were no railroads at that time. At the time of Mr. Olsen's location in Grantsburg there were but eleven houses in the now thriving village of about 700 inhabitants. The second year of his residence there he started a drug store and sold patent medicines. His business grew rapidly, and he put in a much larger stock. Mr. Olsen soon took up the study of pharmacy, having a doctor to assist him, and on Jan. 20, 1886, passed the State board of examiners. He returned to Grantsburg and enlarged his business and continued in the drug business until 1900, when he sold out to N. Unseth, of Grantsburg. From 1900 to the present time Mr. Olsen has devoted his time to his grocery and flour business, and in the latter year took up a homestead in Marshland, Burnett county, a tract of 120 acres.

In 1869, at Winona, Minn., Mr. Olsen was married to Miss Martha Jensen Engelstad, who was born in Norway, April 28, 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Olsen have had seven children: Tillie, married Andrew Peterson, of Grantsburg; George married Tensie Anderson and is living in Grantsburg, where he carries on bookkeeping and clerking; Nora is teaching music at home; Olof is clerking and bookkeeping at Grantsburg; Louise is a teacher in the schools and of music at Grantsburg; Inga is at home, attending high school; and Thomas is also at high school. Mr. Olsen has been village councilman and has been a member of the school board, the board of control and the Fair Association. He has always taken a great interest in township events, and votes with the Republican party. He is a consistent member of the Lutheran church. He is the owner of a good deal of real estate, residence and farm lands, aggregating 840 acres. He is also engaged in dealing in real estate at Grantsburg. Mr. Olsen has been local weather observer for eleven years.

COL. CHARLES HINMAN GRAVES needs no introduction to the citizens of Duluth. As a highly successful business man, as an official whose name is connected with honorable administration in the affairs of both city and State, and as one whose family and social standing is above reproach, he is entitled to his position as one of the most influential residents of the city, and his appointment in 1905 as United States minister to Norway and Sweden was looked upon as a deserved honor for a capable and patriotic citizen.

Col. Graves was born Aug. 14, 1839, in Springfield, Mass., son of Rev. Hiram A. and Mary (Hinman) Graves, the former of whom was editor of the *Watchman and Reflector,* a religious publication at Boston, where he died at the age of thirty-four years. His ancestors came from England in Colonial times, and members of the family were active in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Mary (Hinman) Graves came of a prominent family of New Haven, Connecticut.

Charles Hinman Graves received his literary education in the public schools of Boston and an academy at Litchfield, Conn., and in the Island of Jamaica, where he lived for a time with his father. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company I, 40th N. Y. V. I., though the company was formed at West Cambridge, Mass., and he served until the close of the war, rising gradually to the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers. He was in the Army of the Potomac throughout the conflict, and took part in most of the battles in which that army was engaged, at Gettysburg receiving a wound which kept him in the hospital for three months. In 1865, after the end of the Civil war, he was appointed a first lieutenant in the regular army, was subsequently promoted to captain, and received the rank of colonel by brevet. He continued with the army until 1869, when he resigned his commission and located at Duluth, Minn. Here he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, in which he has ever since been actively interested. In this connection he has erected a number of substantial buildings in the city. In 1880 he helped to organize the Duluth Telephone Company, of which he has been president since 1900. He was the first man in Duluth to engage in the commercial shipment of wheat, in 1871, in which year he bought and shipped two million bushels, brought from southern Minnesota. His interest in the grain business lasted some years, during which he served as president of the Lake Superior Elevator Company, which built most of the grain elevators in Duluth.

With these numerous business cares, Col. Graves found time almost from the beginning of his residence in Duluth for active participation in public affairs, in which he has been conspicuous. From 1873 to 1876 (both inclusive), two terms, he was a member of the State Senate, and during that time took an active part in its deliberations. In 1873 he secured the passage of a bill by which the State assumed the responsibility of the controversy between Duluth and Superior, relative to harbor improvements at the Head of the Lakes. In 1875 he was a member of an investigating committee of the Senate which looked into the affairs of the State treasury, exposing grave irregularities in the conduct of that office, and drafted a bill which laid down rules for the same, the plan then adopted being still followed. In conjunction with Senator (now Judge) Buckham, of Faribault, he drafted a bill establishing the first railroad commission of Minnesota, which was the first organization of its kind in the West. In 1881-82 Col. Graves was mayor or Duluth, and in 1889 he was representative from his district in the State Legislature, during this term serving as Speaker of the House. In 1894 he was honored with appointment to the board of the State Capitol Commission and is still a member of same, this body having charge of the erection of the State capitol at St. Paul. He is now in Stockholm rendering efficient service to his country in his present high and honorable office. The Colonel has been a

Republican from youth, and has all his life been active in the councils of the party. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason.

In 1873 Col. Graves was married to Mrs. E. Grace Stevens, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Major General Totten, chief engineer of the United States army, and died at Duluth, Oct. 25, 1902. She was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal church, to which the colonel also belongs, and he is a vestryman in same.

JOHN M. HURLESS, county treasurer of Rusk county, Wis., is well fitted by experience and training for the responsible office which he is so acceptably filling, and he also possesses social qualities calculated to win and retain him many friends. His birth took place in Richland county, Wis., July 23, 1857, and he is a son of J. M. and C. Hurless, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Tennessee. The parents came to Richland county in 1854, and were among those who laid the foundations of its future greatness. Richland county has remained their permanent home and there they now reside. Earlier in life the father was a farmer, but he is now living retired. Seven children were born to these parents, all of whom are living and prosperous.

John M. Hurless was reared upon the farm and educated in the public schools, as are so many of America's children. Before attaining his majority he opened a general mercantile establishment in West Lima, Wis., and there continued to carry on his business for a number of years. At the same time he dealt in live stock and was successful in his enterprises.

In March, 1899, he removed to Rusk, then Chippewa county, settling on a farm near Island Lake, where he enjoyed the distinction of being one of the first settlers of that locality. There he built a home and lived in it until the fall of 1901, when he removed to Ladysmith to fill the office of county treasurer to which he had been appointed the previous spring by Gov. Robert LaFollette. When his term expired he came before the people and was returned to the office, there being no opposition to him, and in November, 1904, was again reelected by a large majority. This office Mr. Hurless has filled in a manner which reflects credit upon himself and his constituents. He has managed the weighty affairs as he would his private concerns in a thrifty, far-sighted and honorable manner. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and needless to say, wields considerable power in his party. He is a man of excellent business ability, is conservative in his actions, and possesses sound common sense, which he exercises both as a private citizen and a public official.

Mr. Hurless was married in Iowa county to Miss Emma Stumbaugh, of Richland county, by whom he has had four children: Odus, assistant to his father in the treasurer's office; Claude, Bessie and Jewel.

SAMUEL T. MERRITT, one of the responsible men of Hudson, St. Croix Co., Wis., was born in Putnam county, N. Y., April 17, 1830, a son of Nathan and Eliza (Townsend) Merritt, both natives of Putnam county, N. Y.

Elisha and Deziah (Fuller) Merritt, parents of Nathan Merritt, were of Westchester county, N. Y., and married in Putnam county, where they engaged in farming and died. In the Baptist church Elisha Merritt was a leading light, and he supported it liberally.

Nathan Merritt was reared in Putnam county, where he married Eliza Townsend, and also engaged in farming and also bought and sold considerable stock. He died in the county of his birth, a man widely respected. While a stanch Republican, he did not take an active part in politics, aside from holding several of the lesser offices of the township. Nathan Merritt and wife had children as follows: Samuel T.; and Henry Clay, living in Kewaunee, Ill., where he is engaged in the cold storage business.

Samuel T. Merritt was educated in the

common schools of his native place and seminaries of adjoining counties. At the beginning of his business career he taught school in Westchester county, N. Y., and also in New Jersey for several years, and then taught near Cleveland, Ohio, until 1855. In that year he went to visit relatives at his old home and was married, in 1857, to Elizabeth Hill, of Plainfield, N. J., daughter of Rev. Daniel T. Hill, a Baptist minister. This lady died in June, 1897, the mother of four children: Charles, a farmer in Wakefield, Neb.; Everard, a farmer in Wakefield, Neb.; and Ida E. and Marion I., both at home.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Merritt came to St. Paul, where they spent the winter of 1857, and in the spring they went to Washington county, Minn., where he owned 100 acres of land. This was partly improved, and they made it their home until 1862, when they sold the property and located at Hudson, Wis., where Mr. Merritt bought his present home on the corner of Orange and Seventh streets. In the meanwhile the elder Mr. Merritt died, and our subject went to New York State to attend to settling up the estate. This took him two years, and upon his return he resided at Lakeland, Minn., renting his home at Hudson for five years. While living at Lakeland he owned the "Pioneer Hotel," one of the leading hostelries of that place.

After his return to Hudson Mr. Merritt engaged in buying and shipping wheat and enjoys the distinction of being the first to ship wheat down the river to La Crosse, which he did by barge, with the boat "Viola," which was built in Hudson. He has also been extensively engaged in real estate operations in Dixon and Wayne counties, Neb., and now owns a fine farm of 320 acres in that State. In addition to other interests, Mr. Merritt owns three buildings on Second street, Hudson, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of this thriving city. Such men as Mr. Merritt do much to build up any community. Their business enterprise and acumen are such as to make them able to grasp commercial opportunities, and as their concerns grow in volume, new life is attracted toward the center of activity, and the locality as well as the undertaking gains greater prosperity.

In the ranks of the Republican party Mr. Merritt has always been an influential man, although his efforts have been directed toward the advancement of his party and the securing of good government, rather than his own personal preferment. Early in life Mr. Merritt joined the Baptist church, of which his wife was a consistent member, and he is very prominent and highly honored among its leading lights, while he can always be counted upon for generous donations.

Like many other representative Americans, Mr. Merritt started out in life poor in pocket but rich in the possession of health, courage and ability. His success has not come to him by any royal road, but through careful, plodding work, good investments and excellent management, while the general esteem in which he is held has been honestly won by honorable methods and a pleasing personality.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT first came to Duluth in 1872, when it was merely a hamlet in the wilderness, and has ever since resided in that region, growing up with the country and prospering as it has prospered. He was born in the town of Woodville, Penobscot county, Maine, July 20, 1843. Luther M. and Caroline (Smith) Scott, his parents, were both natives of Maine, the latter a daughter of Capt. Smith, who was a sea captain. They came to the West after their son was permanently located there, settling in Fond du Lac, Minn., about twenty years ago, and there Mr. Scott died in August, 1899, while his widow is still living there, aged eighty-five years.

William W. Scott was reared in Maine and received a good common school education. On July 19, 1862, he enlisted, becoming a private in Company A, 18th Maine Vol. Inf., whence in December, 1862, he was transferred at Fort Sumner, Washington, D. C., to Company A, 1st Maine

Heavy Artillery and served from that time on with the Army of the Potomac. He saw very active service and took part in over forty battles, among which were Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomy, Deep Bottom, Weldon railroad, Boydton Ford, Cold Harbor, Sailor's Creek, Vaughn Road, Appomattox and numerous engagements around Petersburg. One of these last was the famous charge of the First Maine Heavy Artillery on June 18, 1864, when, out of the regiment of one thousand men, seven hundred fell in seven minutes. Two of those who went down in this fearful destruction were his brothers, John B., who was killed outright, and Henry H., who was severely wounded, but recovered. In another engagement, that of Hatcher's Run, Oct. 27, 1864, Mr. Scott captured a Rebel regimental flag from the 26th North Carolina, a daring and meritorious action. Three hundred Rebels had just been taken prisoners, and one of them made a desperate attempt to escape with the flag, which Mr. Scott fortunately frustrated. A number of battles followed, and Mr. Scott was under fire nearly all of the time for a year. On April 2, 1865, he passed through Petersburg, pursuing the Rebels to Amelia Court House, Va., where there was a small engagement. Four days later, while charging on Lee's wagon train, he was wounded in the left arm, which he was finally obliged to have amputated. He displayed tremendous nerve, for after being wounded he fired one more shot and then walked two miles to reach a doctor. He was in a tent hospital at Berksville Junction for four days and was then sent to City Point Hospital, where he had the gratification of meeting President Lincoln, who sat down on his cot and talked to him for some little time. He was next sent to Jarvis Hospital, in Baltimore, and then was finally discharged June 12, 1865, as corporal. Samuel E. Burnham, captain of Company A, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, says: "William W. Scott, late corporal of Company A, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, was one of the best and bravest soldiers in the Union army in that great struggle—the war of the Rebellion, 1861-1865—and he can rest assured that his gallantry deserves and ought to receive the applause of the government and all loyal people, the highest honor of a true American soldier."

After this arduous military experience Mr. Scott remained at home for a year, and in 1867 went to Minnesota, where he was engaged in the lumber business, first at Elk river and then at Monticello. He went next to Sauk Rapids, where he learned telegraphy, working on a commercial line at Little Falls one summer, and at Crow Wing for four years. On May 18, 1874, he accepted a telegrapher's position with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railway Company, which afterward became the St. Paul & Duluth, and for three years was their night operator at Rice's Point. Transferred to Fond du Lac, he was there thirteen years as station agent and operator, and then in 1889 took a similar position in West Duluth, where he remained four years in that double capacity, and for five years more as operator alone. Since then he has worked for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, which succeeded the St. Paul & Duluth, and is one of their oldest employes.

On Christmas day, 1873, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Angelia Glass, daughter of E. B. Glass, a pioneer of Duluth. Their children were named as follows: William W., Jr., Adelbert Leon, Lillian Ada, Myrtle, Lulu and Olive. Adelbert and Lulu are deceased, and three others died in infancy.

Mr. Scott is a Republican in sentiment, and during his residence at West Duluth when it was a separate municipality, he represented his ward in the town council for 1891 and 1892. Subsequently during Henry Trulsen's first administration as mayor he was appointed on the secret service two years.

Mr. Scott naturally belongs to the G. A. R., holding membership in Willis A.

Gorman Post, No. 23. The family is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

HELGE JOHNSON is one of the most progressive of the Scandinavian-American citizens of Superior, Douglas county. Mr. Johnson was born in Byske, Sweden, Aug. 16, 1869, a son of M. A. and Christine W. Johnson, both natives of Sweden. For many generations the Johnsons have been prosperous sea-faring people. M. A. Johnson was born in Skanor, Sweden, was a captain in the merchant marine for twenty years, and part owner of the vessel he commanded, and died in 1886, at the age of forty-seven. His father was also a sea captain and was lost at sea. Two sons of M. A. Johnson follow their father's occupation. Mrs. Christine W. Johnson died in 1884, aged forty-two years. Her father, whose name was Ostrom, was superintendent of a glass factory at Byske.

Helge Johnson's boyhood was passed in his native place, where his educational advantages were good. When he was seventeen he went to sea for a year and then came to the United States and settled at Bayfield, Wis. Dec. 9, 1890, Mr. Johnson enlisted at Fort Snelling in Company D, 3d U. S. I. and was with the army five years, most of the time stationed at Fort Snelling. During the great railroad strike of 1894 he was sent to Montana and to other places along the line of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads, for the protection of the company's property, and suffered much from exposure. He also assisted in suppressing the Indian uprising at the Leech Lake Agency, in Minnesota, in 1894. After coming to Superior, in December, 1895, Mr. Johnson completed a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College, of Buffalo, by correspondence. While in the army he had occupied his spare hours with study, making himself familiar with English and other branches. For two years he was a dealer in cigars and confectionery at West Superior. He then became a clerk in the office of register of deeds; he spent two years in the city treasurer's office, and in 1899 was employed for a time as a weigher in the United States mail service. Since January, 1901, Mr. Johnson has been deputy register of deeds for Douglas county.

Mr. Johnson married, May 20, 1901, Carrie Anderson, a daughter of Nils Anderson of Star Prairie, St. Croix Co., Wisconsin.

Since becoming a citizen of the United States, Mr. Johnson has voted the Republican ticket. For the last four years he has been a member of Superior Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F., and of the K. P. Mr. Johnson's varied experience has given him a wide range of general information, and his readiness with his pen makes him a valuable public officer.

WILLIAM J. EGBERT, officially known as the "Indian Farmer," of the Bad River Indian Reservation, located at Odanah, Wis., was born in New York City, Sept. 29, 1836, son of William and Sarah E. (Ketchum) Egbert, the former of whom was born Feb. 4, 1804, at Utica, N. Y., and the latter, born in New York City, died in 1841. The second wife of William Egbert was Elizabeth Ann Lloyd, who was born Aug. 15, 1803, in New York State.

William Egbert spent his younger years at New York City as a cotton broker, at one time having as many as twenty-five men in his employ. He thus continued until 1845, when he removed to Southport, Wis., now Kenosha, where he bought a farm of eighty acres and there lived until May, 1856, when he sold his property and came to St. Croix county, locating in the town of Hammond, purchasing 400 acres of wild land, prairie and timber. With great courage, and amid numerous hardships, he cleared up a homestead; later he sold 160 acres of this property, and then purchased another 160 acres. Upon this place he lived, engaged in farming until about 1890, when in the fall of that year he came to Hudson, where he died April 1, 1893; his widow died there April 10, 1901. During his long career in St. Croix county he became well known as a

farmer, stock raiser and dairyman. He also took a deep interest in town affairs and voted and worked for the Republican ticket. For many years he was a preacher in the Methodist church, and was a member of the West Wisconsin Conference. Several charges were committed to his care and he was well known as a successful revivalist, his eloquence being most convincing, and he brought many members into the church.

William Egbert and Sarah E. Ketchum had three children: William J., and two who died in infancy. By his second marriage to Elizabeth Ann Lloyd, Mr. Egbert had four children: Sarah E., married Jesse S. Hamilton, and died in 1891; Maria L., married J. B. Jones and they live at Eau Claire; Susan Jane, married Alexander Russell and died in December, 1870; Theodore Eugene is in the commission business at Seattle, Wash.; he married Lestina E. Collins.

William J. Egbert, the subject proper of this biography, attended the public school and remained with his father until he was twenty years of age, after which he worked for himself, among the farmers, until his enlistment.

On April 21, 1861, with many other brave young men, Mr. Egbert enlisted in Company I, 12th Ill. V. I., at Princeton, Ill., for three months, and was sent to Springfield, Ill. Shortly after the company was sent to St. Louis, Mo., and kept there for about a month, thence being sent to Cairo, Ill., where they were mustered out. Returning to Hudson, the young soldier remained with his parents for a short time to recover from the effects of unusual exposure, and on Aug. 11, 1862, reenlisted in Company A, 30th Wis. V. I., as a private, at Hammond, Wis. From there the company was sent to Camp Randall, Madison, and Mr. Egbert was put on guard duty within the State until the spring of 1864, when he was sent to Fort Rice, N. Dak., and while there assisted in building the fort. The company remained there until Oct. 12, 1864, and then went to Bowling Green, Ky., where he was stricken down with fever and placed in the United States hospital at Quincy, Ill. So ill did he become that he was kept there from October, 1864, until June 30, 1865, although he managed to discharge the duties of chief clerk in the office of the surgeon general's office. Finally, on June 30, 1865, he was honorably discharged and returned once more to his home.

On Aug. 17, 1862, William J. Egbert married Miss Huldah Elizabeth Patterson, who was born at St. John's Island, a daughter of Sylvanus and Caroline M. (Cooper) Patterson. Mr. and Mrs. Egbert became the parents of four children, namely: (1) Gertrude Emeline, married Wilbur Darrell, and became the mother of three children,—Harry Egbert, Little (deceased Dec. 24, 1902, aged eighteen years) and Charles (who is with his mother); she is now in England and is an opera singer of note; (2) Winnifred Maude, married J. L. Armstrong, of Stratford, Ont., conductor on the Great Northern railroad, and they have one daughter, Meta Blanche; (3) Paul S., of Minneapolis, is collector for the Toledo Scale Company; (4) Percy K. is a barber of Portland, Oregon.

Until 1855 Mr. Patterson, the father of Mrs. Egbert, lived in Canada, his native land, but at that time he came to Kenosha county, Wis. After a time there spent in farming, he moved to St. Croix county, in 1857, and locating at Hammond, worked at his trade of blacksmithing for many years, meeting with success, being an excellent workman. Later he acquired a farm three miles north of the village. The death of Mr. Patterson occurred in 1889, while his wife died in August, 1863. Mrs. Patterson was an active member of the Methodist church, in which she took a deep interest. Mr. Patterson was a Republican, but would never consent to run for any office. Six children were born to this worthy couple: Almond H., a farmer of North Dakota, was in the Union army; Melvin H., who lives at Elmwood, Wis., was also a Union soldier; Sarah, deceased, married James Ross; Sophia, married S. A. De Mille and they live at Minneapolis; Lucinda I., married Alexander Ross, and died in 1899.

Returning from the scene of battle Mr. Egbert settled down at Hammond, and there remained until 1897, working at his trade of carpenter, at which he is very expert, and then moved to Hudson, where he remained actively engaged in conducting a large real estate business, handling large properties, until he became sub-agent of the Bad River Indian Reservation, at Odanah, Wis. He was elected clerk of the circuit court of St. Croix county in 1896 and served six years. For nine years he was village clerk, and clerk and police justice at Hammond; was assessor while residing in that village, and was the leader of the Republican party in that locality. From the time he cast his first vote for President Lincoln until today he has always been a stanch supporter of Republican principles.

Since 1884 he has been an honored member of the G. A. R., when he joined Sidney A. Bean Post, No. 182, of Hammond, Wis. Mr. Egbert is a Mason, having joined Blue Lodge, No. 192, at Baldwin, but later demitted to Blue Lodge, No. 56, at Hudson, Wis.; he is also a member of St. Croix Chapter, No. 44, R. A. M., of Hudson, of which he is High Priest; and of the Eastern Star, No. 81, of Hudson. Mrs. Egbert is a member of E. A. Clapp Relief Corps, No. 57, Hudson, and also of the Eastern Star, No. 81, Hudson.

Mr. Egbert has always been an active man, ambitious and public-spirited. By hard work, good management and thrift, he became one of the leading men of Hudson, and he was an important factor in the business life of that community.

H. J. WHITE, farmer, is one of the best known of the pioneer settlers of Barron county, Wis., still surviving. He was born in 1837, in Oneida county, N. Y., a son of John and Maria (Staples) White, of County Kent, England, who emigrated to America in 1827. They settled at Deerfield, Oneida Co., N. Y., where the family lived thirteen years, and then, after a residence of five years in the town of Vernon, same county, removed to Canada, where the wife and mother died.

H. J. White was reared on a farm and received but limited education in the public schools of that day. In 1860, accompanied by his brother Isaac, he came to Oshkosh, Wis., later removing to Calumet county. In 1864 he and his brother enlisted in Company K, 1st Wis. Vol. Cav. and both saw active service in the military department of the Mississippi and participated in the numerous skirmishes which occurred in raiding expeditions. Both were honorably discharged in July, 1865.

After their discharge the brothers returned to Chilton, Calumet Co., Wis., where they engaged in the pearl ash business. In 1873 our subject came to Barron county, where he took up a homestead in what is now Sumner township, being one of the very early settlers. Here he erected a cabin and in the spring following was joined by his family. Here he engaged in teaching school in connection with farming, and in the fall of 1875 he was elected as a non-partisan candidate to the superintendency of the public schools, his opponent being Alvah Dewey, a cousin of Admiral Dewey, then the editor of a newspaper at Rice Lake. So efficiently did Mr. White discharge the duties of this office that he was reelected twice, serving six years in all. During his incumbency of the office of superintendent he was very zealous in the advocacy of the plan of district purchase of text books, and when he retired had the satisfaction of seeing nearly every district in the county working under that system. His predecessors in the office were Oliver De Mers, Albert Finley and Rev. Wellington Bird. When Mr. White assumed charge of the schools there were only twenty-seven in the county and there were eighty at the close of his term of office. Subsequently Mr. White was elected chairman of Sumner township and served several terms, during a part of which time he was chairman of the county board; during this incumbency he was chairman of the committee which accomplished the erection of the county poor

house. For his interest in this work, which he brought to completeness, he received much praise from the State Board of Charities and Reform. For a number of years he has been a justice of the peace in Sumner township and is the present incumbent of the clerk's office. He has always been one of the public-spirited, enterprising men of this section, fully alive to its needs and perfectly capable of filling almost any office in the gift of his fellow citizens.

Mr. White married Alvira Oram, of Calumet county, Wis., and they had six children, as follows: Alice (Mrs. Nuesse); George, Effie, Everett, Flora (Mrs. Malone, of Superior), and Sidney (deceased).

GEORGE BRAUN, local land agent for the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, with headquarters at Rib Lake, Taylor county, a prominent business man and an expert on land values throughout Wisconsin, was born March 15, 1849, at Sheboygan, Wis., where his boyhood was spent and where he was educated, chiefly in a private school. He is a son of Jacob and Mary Anna (Haas) Braun, who were born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to Sheboygan county as pioneers in 1847. The father died in 1861 but the mother survived until 1880. They had twelve children, ten of whom still are living, as follows: Charles S., of Bigstone, S. D.; Louis, of Calumet, Mich.; Martin, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Philip, of Buffalo; George, of Calvary, Wis.; Joseph, of Hollandtown, Wis.; Susan and Margaret, of Wisconsin, both widows; Mrs. Magdalen Juckem, of Sheboygan; Mrs. Katherine Mast, of Buffalo; Mrs. Lizzie Doll, of Buffalo; and an infant named Peter, the last two being the members of the family who have passed away.

After attaining his majority, George Braun became an employe of the C. B. Henschel Co., manufacturers of fanning mills, and later as traveling representative he visited all parts of the country, continuing this business association for ten years. Mr. Braun then became interested in handling horses, his dealings in this line being of an extensive character and his sales being principally made in the Lake Superior regions. During this period he settled at Calvary, Fond du Lac county, where he has retained his home ever since, has taken an active interest in village matters and is a representative citizen of the neighborhood. About the time he went to Calvary Mr. Braun became actively interested in lands and secured appointment as land agent of the Rib Lake district by the Wisconsin Central Railway. He has served in this capacity ever since, and probably is the best informed man in this part of the State concerning this rich mineral and agricultural section. During his six years of work in the locality, he has noted a great increase of desirable settlers, the majority being Germans, who successfully engage in grain farming. The locality is especially adapted to the grains, grass and fruits, particularly fine apples being produced. Some of the most desirable tracts of 160 acres have been sold for as much $6,000. The settlers who come are quiet, industrious people, who desire to found homes, and thus take an interest in building up and developing the section. They could have no better adviser than is found in Mr. Braun.

Mr. Braun married Maggie Beau, of Calvary, and they have eight children living: George F., village clerk at Rib Lake, and associated with his father in business; Joseph, Otto, Leo, William, Nora, Lottie and Alma. Frank and John are deceased. The family belongs to the Catholic church. Fraternally Mr. Braun is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin.

To attract to this part of the State, people who will become good citizens in every sense of the word, has been Mr. Braun's object, and, as noted, he has succeeded in a most satisfactory manner. The class which has undertaken the development of this part of the State, which nature has so kindly favored, are mainly thrifty, progressive, industrious men, who have come with a patrimony from their native land, and thus in no way resemble the great body which in time inevitably become a care to a

commonwealth. Much is due Mr. Braun's discretion and excellent management, as well as to his devotion to the interests of the great corporation he represents.

JOHN CHARLES BERTRAND, whose life from infancy has been passed in Superior, Douglas county, and who since attaining his majority has been active in both commercial and civic affairs, is a native of Aurora, Ill., born Oct. 6, 1856.

On the paternal side Mr. Bertrand descends from Achille G. Bertrand, a native of Canada, whose ancestors came from France and settled near Montreal. The father of Achille was a merchant, who conducted a general store near that city and died at the age of sixty years. His wife was born in Boston, Massachusetts.

When a young man, Achille G. Bertrand came to the United States and located at Aurora, Ill., where for a number of years he conducted a shoe store and custom shop. In June, 1857, he took passage on the ill-fated Lady Elgin, bound from Chicago for Superior, bringing with him a stock of shoes. It may be mentioned that in 1859 the Lady Elgin was wrecked off Evanston, and that of her several hundred passengers only a few were saved. Arriving in Superior, Mr. Bertrand established himself in the shoe business, which he continued for a number of years, with a fair measure of success. He attained to some local prominence, and for some years was town treasurer. In political principles he was a "war Democrat." He took up a claim of two acres in "Uppertown," now Central Park, and by purchase acquired other land. His log house occupied a site on Bay street, between H and G avenues, and this primitive home was succeeded a few years later by a frame house, which is still standing there.

Mr. Bertrand was united in marriage with Miss Marie Landry, a native of Canada, though their nuptials were celebrated in Aurora. She was of French descent, her parents having settled in Aurora when she was but thirteen years of age. The demise of both father and mother occurred there, the former at about the age of sixty, and the latter at over eighty. Achille G. Bertrand and his wife became the parents of seven children: Achille H., a well known business man of Superior; John G., of this sketch; George Emil, a prominent architect of Minneapolis, who has designed some of the finest buildings of that city; Isabella M., now Mrs. Edgar Defauld, of Seattle, Wash.; Marie Antoinette, wife of Dr. A. G. Fee, of Superior; Philip A., of Peoria, Ill.; and Florence Agnes, who died in Superior at the age of twenty years. Achille G. Bertrand died in 1887 at the age of fifty-nine years. His wife died in 1888 at the age of fifty-six years. Both were consistent and devoted members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Bertrand took an active part in the organization of the first church of that denomination in Superior.

John C. Bertrand's boyhood was spent in Superior, and he received his education in the public schools. At the age of seventeen he became employed in a sawmill, and by diligent attendance upon his duties in time became head sawyer of the Kimball mill. In 1880 he entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad in a position that had to do with the selection and purchase of the material used by the company. He was successively located at Superior, Brainerd, St. Paul and Red Lake Falls. After ten years of arduous service for the Northern Pacific, he returned to Superior to assume charge of the properties of the Empire Building Company and the Vermont Investment Company, which corporations have large holdings in Superior, and with whose interests he has since been identified. He also conducts a general real estate and fire insurance business.

Although Mr. Bertrand's life has been a busy one, he has accepted from time to time official positions. He was elected city assessor in 1889, has served six years in the city council, and at the present time is a member of that body, representing the second ward. During his incumbency he has been an advocate of reform. He has also been a member of the board of review, and is poor commis-

sioner of Douglas county, by appointment of the county board of supervisors. Mr. Bertrand's official services to the city and county have resulted in considerable saving to the taxpayers. He is independent in politics and gives unqualified support to whatever men and measures he deems worthy.

Mr. Bertrand was united in marriage to Miss Hattie May Coburn, a daughter of Richard G. and Charlotte (McManus) Coburn, who were among the worthy pioneers of Superior. Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand have two sons, John Coburn and Richard Achille. The family is connected with the Episcopal church, and Mr. Bertrand is identified with the Independent Order of Foresters.

GUY M. BURNHAM, editor of the *Ashland Press,* and one of the most capable and progressive journalists in Northern Wisconsin, is a scion of one of those old New England families whose posterity and influence may be found in almost every part of the United States. His first ancestor on this continent was Deacon John Burnham, who came from England on the good ship "Angel Gabriel," being a fellow passenger with Richard Mather, one of the progenitors of the famous magistrate, Cotton Mather. The vessel was wrecked off the coast of Maine, but most of the passengers were saved. Deacon John Burnham settled at Essex, Mass., where he became a useful and influential citizen. He served in the Pequot war, and a number of his descendants participated in the Revolution and other Colonial wars. Members of the Burnham family intermarried with the Choate and Andrews families, and their posterity became scattered throughout New England, and later branches of the family located at different points in the Mississippi Valley and other portions of the West. Most of the inhabitants of the village of Essex still trace their lineage to Deacon John Burnham.

Guy M. Burnham was born at Aurora, Ill., March 21, 1860, son of Julius C. and Julia A. (Baird) Burnham, the latter now a resident of Laporte City, Iowa. Julius C. Burnham was a native of Vermont, and a grandson of Josiah Burnham, one of the Revolutionary veterans. Julius C. Burnham removed to Illinois at an early age, and became a wholesale dealer in boots and shoes at Aurora. In 1849 he made an overland trip to California, and spent several years in that State, bringing home some specimens of gold which are still in the possession of his son, Guy M. His later life was passed at Laporte City, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1885, when he was aged sixty years.

At the age of eighteen years Guy M. Burnham went to Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he attended the State Normal School. He taught at intervals in that State and in Minnesota, and graduated at the State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa, in 1883, with the degree of B. S. In 1889 he went to Chicago and taught short hand in a business college, also doing more or less short hand work for the *Inter Ocean* and other newspapers. Since 1891 he has been connected with the *Ashland Press,* having had the chief editorial management of that journal for several years past. The paper was established as a weekly by Sam S. Fifield, in 1872. In 1887 the *Daily Press* was established by Joe M. Chappel, now editor of the *National Magazine,* published at Boston. From the start the *Press* has been one of the most popular and influential newspapers in the Upper Lake region and its reputation is well sustained under its present management. Mr. Burnham has also contributed a number of articles to the *National Magazine,* including a very interesting paper on the "Montana Feud," published in 1900. He has always exerted a marked influence in public affairs, and has been chairman of the Republican County Committee since 1897. For about the same period he has served as deputy United States collector of customs for the port of Ashland.

In 1886 Guy M. Burnham was married to Luella George of Iowa Falls, Iowa. They have one child, Luellin Guy, born August 26, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. Burnham are connected

GUY M. BURNHAM

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with the Methodist Church, and with the Vaughn Choral Club, an organization of considerable local renown, of which Mr. Burnham has been director for a number of years past. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic Order, in which he is worshipful master; the Knights of Pythias; and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

DELANO SMITH. It is but natural that this enterprising and successful man should be a leader in all that conduces to the progress and prosperity of Superior, for not only has he had the advantage of close association with his father in gigantic business enterprises of New York City, but he is gifted with the great natural abilities that have made his ancestors for centuries prominent in the country's development.

Melville C. and Orsena S. (Fowler) Smith, his parents, represent families that have been conspicuous in New England and the "Empire State" from their earliest settlement. On the paternal side his descent is traced directly from Philip de la Noye, who was born in 1602 in Leyden, Holland, of French Huguenot parents. As he grew up he became strongly influenced by the teachings of the Pilgrims at Leyden and joined the Colonists who came to Plymouth, Mass., on the ship "Fortune" in 1621. A few years later he became one of the original settlers of Duxbury. His son, Lieut. Jonathan de la Noye, acquired his title by distinguished service in King Philip's war, and was one of the original proprietors of Dartmouth, now Fairhaven. Their descendants, among whom are many who have been conspicuous in civil and military affairs, have quite generally contracted the name to Delano.

Melville C. Smith was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., and died in New York City, Jan. 12, 1898, aged sixty-five years. He served as a member of the State Senate and filled many responsible positions in business and in public life. His most notable work, however, was in connection with the Underground Railroad in New York. This idea originated with him, and to its promotion he devoted the best years of his life, but unfortunately he did not live to enjoy its final fruition, as his death occurred a short time before the franchise was granted. Beginning in 1865, he succeeded in interesting many prominent men in the city, including President C. A. Arthur, Levi P. Morton, C. M. Bliss and Seth Low, and at last, in 1888, had a company organized, of which he was general manager and financier, with a pledged capital of $25,000,000. A visit of Mr. Smith in 1853 to Minneapolis, then a village of 500 people, resulted in arousing his interest in that place, and he invested largely in real estate, some of which is still owned by his family. In 1856 he became interested in the original town site of Superior, though he never saw the place till 1890. His brother, Delano T. Smith, a resident of Minnesota, was an early member of the legislature of that State, and also filled important positions under the United States government.

The wife of Melville C. Smith is still living in Brooklyn. She was born in Philadelphia, the daughter of Prof. O. S. Fowler, the famous founder of the science of phrenology and publisher of the *Phrenological Journal* and other publications. Her mother, Eliza (Brevort) Fowler, was a descendant of the famous Brevort family of New Amsterdam.

Delano Smith, the only child of Melville C. and Orsena S. Smith, was born in New York City, Feb. 27, 1861. He was graduated from Cornell University, class of '83, with the degree of B. S. His law studies were pursued at the Harvard Law School and in Marshalltown, Iowa. For ten years he was associated with his father in promoting the Arcade Railroad in New York City, the charter for which included a scheme for the use of pneumatic tubes. Since 1896 he has resided in Superior, giving his chief attention to improving the property which he inherited from his father. This includes one tract of several acres near the very heart of the city. One of his subdivisions is known as Melville Place. He has lent himself heartily to the promotion of various enterprises calculated to upbuild and advance the best interests of the city, and is vice-presi-

dent of the "One Hundred Thousand Club," and president of the Commercial Club. He is on the board of trade of Superior and is president of the Peerless Mining Co., which is developing some rich silver mines near Austin, Nev. In politics he is a Republican in principle, but has never been a seeker of official honors.

Mr. Smith's wife, to whom he was married Oct. 13, 1886, was Miss May A. Stone, daughter of Charles W. and Alice E. (Williams) Stone. Mrs. Smith was born in Marshalltown, Iowa. She is a graduate of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and has given much time to the study of music, being considered one of the finest soprano singers at the Head of the Lakes. For several years she was engaged as chorister of Pilgrim Congregational church, West Superior, with which both she and her husband are connected. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Florence Adelaide, and two sons, Clayton and Wilton. The family take a prominent part in the social life of the city. Mr. Smith is a fraternity man, belonging to Cornell Chapter, Alpha Delta Phi.

JOHN GAMPER, one of the progressive men of Taylor county, Wis., residing on a farm in the town of Browning, was born in Chur, Switzerland, Feb. 11, 1860, a son of William Gamper and his wife, Notina (Dannuser) Gamper, the latter of whom is still living and makes her home in Switzerland. William Gamper was engaged in the mercantile business at Chur for a time and his wife conducted a hospital there for some years. John Dannuser, father of Mrs. Notina Gamper, was a farmer.

John Gamper received his education in the excellent school of his native village and in Zurich University, where he pursued a classical course. In 1883 he came to the United States, and after spending a short time in Chicago, went to Sauk county, Wis., and worked on a farm. Finding this occupation congenial to his taste, in the fall he went to Medford, Wis., and purchased a piece of land which he improved according to his ability. He has also given a great deal of time to a real estate business and to abstracting. His excellent education and his active interest in public affairs soon made him a potent factor in matters of general interest. He served as school clerk and also as town clerk. In 1892 he became clerk of the court and served two terms. He held a position under the sheriff for two years, and was then elected register of deeds, an office he held two terms. In the spring of 1904 Mr. Gamper was made chairman of the town of Browning. His political faith is that of the Democratic party, but he is not strictly partisan in local affairs.

On May 2, 1888, Mr. Gamper was married to Louise Lindow, who has borne him six children, Alma, Clara, Lena, Ida, Alvina and Minna. Mr. Gamper enjoys the respect and esteem of the best people of Taylor county, and his family are popular socially.

C. S. NELSON, a successful merchant and banker of Spooner, Washburn county, is a native of Denmark, where he was born Nov. 8, 1863, and where he passed the first few years of his life. He came to America in 1871 with his parents, S. C. and Anna Nelson, who settled with their eight children on land bought by Mr. Nelson, and on which he still lives, near St. Croix Falls.

C. S. Nelson remained on the farm until he was fourteen years of age, his only schooling consisting of two short winter terms. At fourteen he began working for himself, doing whatever work he could find. In 1888 or 1889 he came to Spooner and opened a meat market, which he carried on for several years, and then went into a general merchandise business, carrying a large stock of goods. He now occupies a double store and keeps the two floors well stocked with seasonable goods, also doing a general banking business, having established a bank in the spring of 1901. In politics he is a Republican. He served several years as treasurer of the town of Spooner, as chairman of the town one year, and was elected chairman of the county board in the spring

of 1902. Mr. Nelson is one of the successful men of the county, one who from small beginnings has built up a trade scarcely second to any in the locality. He has two children, namely: Clara Luella and Harry Raymond.

MARK HESSEY, a successful and exemplary citizen of Iron River, Bayfield Co., Wis., was born in Toronto, Ontario, March 14, 1858, son of Robert and Margaret (Parsons) Hessey. His paternal grandparents, James and Ann Hessey, came from Hull, England, in 1846, and settled on a farm near Toronto, where the balance of their lives was spent.

Robert Hessey was about ten years old when the family emigrated to America. About fifteen years later he came to Wisconsin, and, after living for a time in Oshkosh, in 1869 settled at Manawa, Waupaca county. For some years he was engaged in logging to a considerable extent, but now gives his chief attention to the management of his farm. He has led a quiet, industrious and useful life and has never been engaged in any legal controversy. He and his wife are identified with the Baptist church. Of their twelve children Mark and one daughter are the only survivors. They were bereft of most of the others during an epidemic of black diphtheria, though all the family had previously enjoyed excellent health.

Mark Hessey attended the public schools of Manawa, and from early life has been engaged in logging and timber cruising. In 1891 he came to Bayfield county, and in company with W. H. Hatton bought a tract of pine timber on the site of the present village of Iron River, which they at once began to cut and manufacture into lumber. As the village began to grow about this time, he soon began to make investments in real estate and to improve his property. He was interested in the construction of one of the most substantial brick blocks in the town and in a number of other buildings. Mr. Hessey met with a severe loss in the fire of July, 1892, which destroyed most of the town, but he was not discouraged and continued to make improvements as fast as his means would permit. He platted Hessey's addition to the village and erected a number of buildings thereon, as well as his own modern residence. Besides his investments in Iron River and vicinity Mr. Hessey now owns a valuable tract of timber land in the State of Washington. He has always done considerable logging and lumbering, but now devotes most of his time to cruising and estimating timber, his experience in this line, together with his well known integrity and familiarity with the lands in the locality, causing his judgment to be frequently sought concerning the values thereof. A successful employer of labor for many years, he deplores the irresponsibility of the average laborer of the present day, which he attributes chiefly to the wide prevalence of drinking habits among the woodsmen. He has always been an advocate of temperance, and in this and other respects sets an example worthy the emulation of his employes and others with whom he comes in contact. He believes that with the opportunities afforded in this country, there is no good reason why every able-bodied man should not become the owner of a home.

While a Republican in principle Mr. Hessey has never been a seeker of political favors. He has been a delegate to several county conventions and served four years as assessor of the town of Iron River. All public charges accepted by him have been discharged with the same promptness and rectitude which he displays in his private business, and he enjoys the confidence and good will of his associates.

In 1893 Mr. Hessey was married to Miss Alice L. Favell, daughter of James T. Favell, of Royalton, Wis. Mrs. Hessey is a talented woman and heartily co-operates with her husband in trying to promote and cultivate the best instincts of the community.

JOHN J. VOEMASTEK. Rib Lake, Taylor Co., Wis., with its intelligent population of 12,000, and located in a rich mineral and agricultural section, has become well known over the State through the columns of its leading newspaper, the *Rib Lake Her-*

ald, which is ably managed and edited by John J. Voemastek, a prominent newspaper man and influential citizen.

Mr. Voemastek was born March 25, 1877, at Vienna, Austria, a son of Joseph and Anna (Eremias) Voemastek, whom he accompanied to America in 1886. He had enjoyed three years of schooling in the public schools of that country, and then became a student at Shawano, Wis., where his father located for a short time. Later, when the family removed to Bessemer, Mich., he concluded his education there, at the age of eighteen years, leaving the high school two months before graduation. He then entered the office of the Bessemer *Herald,* where he continued for two years, mastering the details of the printing business sufficiently to enter into a partnership with F. B. Hand in establishing a newspaper at Rib Lake.

From the very beginning the business has prospered and Mr. Voemastek has entire charge of the editorial department. The first issue of the *Herald* was on Dec. 10, 1897, a quarto in size, of six columns. The prospectus promised that the journal should be devoted to the interests of Rib Lake first and that its political complexion should be Republican in national affairs, but independent in local matters. This promise has been so well fulfilled that the paper has grown yearly in strength and influence and has been the means of bringing many industries and much capital to the city. Probably no office in this part of the State is better equipped with modern machinery.

Since locating at Rib Lake Mr. Voemastek has been very prominent in all movements for the development of this section and he has been called upon to serve in a number of public capacities. For two years he was a justice of the peace, and in 1902 was chosen to fill a vacancy as town clerk. When the village was incorporated he was made one of the trustees, serving for a period of two years. As a stanch member of the Republican party he exerts a wide influence with his able and convincing pen, and in 1902 he was elected a delegate to the State gubernatorial convention.

On Jan. 6, 1900, Mr. Voemastek was married to Miss Emma Marsh, a resident of Colby, Wis. Fraternally he is associated with Lake View Lodge, No. 227, I. O. O. F.; Peerless Tent, No. 36, K. O. T. M.; and Rib Lake Camp, No. 890, Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Voemastek belongs to that enterprising class of men who never cease to be students, their manifold acquirements but making stronger their zest for still greater knowledge. Had he not devoted his life to journalism, it is possible that he would have succeeded admirably as an electrical engineer. To satisfy a natural leaning in this direction he took a special course in electrical engineering with the Scranton School of Correspondence. He was an apt pupil, and as opportunities offer he pursues his experiments on lines of his own invention. Brilliant, persevering, intellectual, he has a bright future ahead in his chosen profession, while his pleasing personality and affable manner bring to him a wide circle of warm friends to make happy his private life.

B. N. PADDOCK, president of the Board of Public Works in Superior, has been a resident of the city since 1890, and has been closely identified with its growth and development.

Mr. Paddock has passed by far the greater part of his life in Wisconsin, as his father settled in Baraboo when the son was only about three years old. The father, George Paddock, was a native of the State of New York, but in early manhood went West, locating first in Milwaukee, Wis., then in Lake county, Ill., and finally in Baraboo, Sauk county, Wisconsin.

B. N. Paddock was born while the family was living in Lake county, Ill., but was reared on a farm at Baraboo. He received his education in the public schools of the latter place, and very early in life began learning the chair-making and furniture business. For many years he was the superintendent of the Baraboo Manufacturing Company, but when the plant owned by that company was destroyed by fire, Mr. Paddock went to

St. Paul, Minn., and engaged there in the wholesale seed business with F. N. Lang. Later he retired from this concern and made a business trip to Alaska. On his return from that country he located in Superior and was engaged in the real estate business for some time. Succeeding that he was connected with the Webster Manufacturing Company at South Superior for five years and later with the Duplex Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Paddock was married in 1874 to Miss Catherine Hoskins, of Baraboo. To this union have been born four children, three sons and a daughter: Eva, Earl, Benjamin and Sherman. The family home is one of the most delightful in the city and is located in a pleasant part of South Superior. In his political affiliations Mr. Paddock was at first a Republican, but the trend of events in later years has brought him into the ranks of the Democratic party. In 1900 he was made president of the Board of Public Works, a position which he has filled most efficiently. He was one of the incorporators and vice-president of the South Superior Building and Loan Association, and in various ways has proved himself a most progressive and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Paddock is prominent in fraternal circles and is a member of the orders of the Red Men and the Foresters.

WILLIAM R. NORTON, one of the veterans of the Civil war and an industrious and prosperous citizen of West Superior, Douglas county, was born in Stanstead, District of St. Francis, Canada East, July 9, 1849, his parents being Elon and Sarah (Corey) Norton, the former a native of New Haven, Vermont.

The Nortons are of English descent. Issachar Norton, father of Elon, fought in the Revolutionary war. He was a blacksmith by trade and became the owner of a farm near Barnston. Elon Norton learned the trade of millwright and bridge builder and followed that business in Canada. He migrated to Lawrence, Mass., from there went, about 1855, to Royalton, Waupaca Co., Wis., and in 1888 moved to Mitchell, S. D., where he died Jan. 7, 1881, at the age of eighty-one. He was a strong advocate of Republican principles and filled several local offices. He was a member of the Universalist church. Mrs. Sarah (Corey) Norton lived nearly eight years after her husband's death, and died when eighty-two years old. Her native place was Lisbon, N. H., where her father, John Corey, was a shoemaker; he was of English descent, and his wife, whose maiden name was Daley, came of Welsh lineage. Elon and Sarah Norton were the parents of the following children: (1) Issachar died in St. Paul, Minn.; (2) Solon lives near Mitchell, S. D.; (3) Mary Lorna is Mrs. George H. Burnham, of Andover, Mass.; (4) Sarah A. lives with her brother at Superior; (5) Candace C. is Mrs. John Burton, of New Haven, Conn.; (6) Lewis P. served in Company A, 2d W. V. I., till the close of the war, during which time he was twice wounded, and he died soon after in Louisiana; (7) Alice L. is Mrs. Henry Gardinier, of Sioux Falls, S. D.; (8) John N. served in Company B, 44th W. V. I., and he now lives in Thorp, Wis.; (9) William R. is the subject of this biography; (10) Ella V. is Mrs. John Owen, of Coldwater, Missouri.

William R. Norton spent most of his boyhood on a farm in the woods of Waupaca county, Wis. He had very little schooling and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. In March, 1865, he enlisted in the 6th W. V. I., Company D, and served about six months, marching over a large part of Virginia. After the war Mr. Norton engaged in lumbering, and in 1878 took up a homestead claim about five miles from the town site of Mitchell, S. D. The town was started about two years later and many of the first buildings were erected by Mr. Norton. Later he lived in Sioux Falls and in St. Paul, Minn., and since 1892 has been a resident of West Superior. His business is that of contractor, builder and mover, and he employs from two to ten hands.

Mr. Norton's sister, Sarah A., also took up a claim in Dakota, on which she lived for several years. She is now with her brother,

neither having married, and their home is one of quiet taste and refinement. Mr. Norton is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R., No. 170, Department of Wisconsin. He has always been a Republican in politics, but is not an office seeker. He is noted for his industrious habits and his integrity of character.

JOHN BRANDT, a retired contractor and builder, is one of the successful Scandinavian-American residents of Duluth. He was born in Sweden, Dec. 18, 1842, son of Andrew and Hannah (Johnson) Brandt. Andrew Brandt spent thirty-three years of his life in the Swedish army, and after leaving the service settled down to farming. His wife died in 1846, but he lived until 1888, dying in his eighty-sixth year. Only two of their six children are now living, John being the next to the youngest.

John Brandt was educated in Sweden and there learned the trade of carpenter. He came to the United States in 1869, his first stopping place being Chicago, whence he came in the same summer to Duluth, arriving there July 7. For a few years he worked at his trade and then began taking building contracts. In 1875 he returned to Sweden, where for five years he and his brother were engaged in building and contracting. Coming back to the United States in 1880, he settled in Minneapolis, doing contracting there until 1891, when he came again to Duluth and continued in the same business until 1896, the year in which he retired from active life. Among the larger buildings erected by Mr. Brandt are the St. Louis County Poor House and the German Lutheran church.

On Nov. 17, 1877, Mr. Brandt married Jennie Ohman, daughter of Nels and Christiana Ohman, both natives of Sweden. Nels Ohman, whose business was that of wagon making, died in his native country in 1888, at the age of seventy-six. His wife lived to be over ninety, and died in 1902. Of their five children three are living, Mrs. Brandt being next to the oldest. To Mr. and Mrs. Brandt have been born the following children: Nels and Hjalmer, both deceased; Hjalmer, a student in the University of Idaho; and Olga, deceased. Mrs. Brandt has business capacity as well as her husband, and is a successful milliner in Duluth. They attend the Unitarian church, and Mr. Brandt is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Club of Duluth and Superior, and fraternally is connected with the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, No. 79, of Duluth, and St. John's Chapter, of Minneapolis.

ARCHIBALD McKAY. Among the many able lawyers of whom Superior can boast, Archibald McKay, ex-city attorney, is prominent. Born in Goderich, Ontario, Nov. 22, 1862, he belongs to an old Scotch family which came from the Highlands to Nova Scotia in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

David McKay, son of the first immigrant and grandfather of Archibald, moved from Nova Scotia to Goderich and spent the balance of his life there on a farm. His son, William McKay, was a building contractor in Ontario until about 1880, when he pushed westward to Castleton, N. D., there to follow the same business. He owns a farm there, and now, a man of three score years and ten, is living in comfort and retirement. His wife, Mary (Dickson) McKay, many years deceased, was a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, but not long after her birth was brought to Ontario by her parents. Her father, Archibald Dickson, was a pioneer of West Ontario, and his son James, a farmer, becoming prominent in the growing community, took an active part in public affairs. He was a member of the Canadian Parliament and was a confidential friend of Sir John MacDonald during the period of the formation of the confederation of Canadian provinces. He was offered the position of Postmaster General of Canada, but declined it.

William and Mary McKay had two sons, David, a resident of Duluth; and Archibald. The latter studied in the Toronto Law School and was called to the Bar in 1884.

but to fulfill the requirements of the law was obliged to work another year in a law office. After this preliminary year, which was spent at Winnipeg, he practiced for six years at Emerson. During his residence in that place he served as both city and county attorney and was elected mayor of the city. In 1890 he removed to Superior, then just opening up, and has since that time practiced there. Mr. McKay is a stanch Republican and sometimes delivers public addresses on the issues of the day. In 1900 he was elected city attorney, and while in that office much of his time was engaged in conducting the defense in the suits brought against the city for collection of special bonded indebtedness. Mr. McKay is a member of the B. P. O. E. and of the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM B. KINNE, secretary and treasurer of the Shell Lake Mercantile Company, was born at Point Wolfe, New Brunswick, March 22, 1874, his parents being John and Mary (Duhan) Kinne, natives of the same locality. Grandfather James Kinne was probably of Scotch or Irish lineage.

John Kinne, a millwright and filer by trade, was for some years foreman of a sawmill at Point Wolfe. In 1881 he came to Shell Lake, where he was employed on construction work on one of the mills, after its completion becoming head filer. He died in August, 1890, at the age of sixty-six. His wife died in 1897, when fifty-one years old. Her parents were born in New Brunswick, of Irish descent. John and Mary (Duhan) Kinne had the following children: L. J., now railway claim agent at Seattle, Wash.; Laura, who died at the age of fourteen; William B.; and Bedford, of Spokane. John Kinne had first married a Miss Cleveland, by whom he had three children: Rainsford, captain of a vessel of the White Star Line plying between New York City and Antwerp; Florence, Mrs. George L. Cott, of Shell Lake; and Margarita (deceased), the first wife of George L. Cott.

William B. Kinne came with his parents to Shell Lake and there attended the public school, completing the course when he was eighteen. In 1896 he entered the employ of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, working in their store three years, and then becoming cashier and paymaster of the firm, a position he held until the company ceased to exist, in January, 1904, and which occupied most of his time and attention during that period. In March, 1902, he became one of the incorporators of the Shell Lake Mercantile Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, and now devotes his chief attention to its interests. He has served his town for one year as secretary of the local school board.

In March, 1896, Mr. Kinne married Isabelle Hoar, a native of New Brunswick, daughter of Stephen S. Hoar, of Shell Lake. Two children have come to this union, Harold and Helen. The family enjoys the best social advantages of the town.

BENNETT BARRON JACKSON, B. A., superintendent of schools in Superior, Douglas county, was born in Belleville, Dane Co., Wis., Nov. 6, 1867. He is a son of George and Julia (Barron) Jackson, the former a native of Norway, who came to this country in 1840 when a mere lad. The Jackson family located on a farm in the town of Primrose, Dane county, and the father died soon after.

George Jackson, father of Bennett Barron, grew up on the Primrose farm. He became a member of Company I, 43d W. V. I., which he helped to recruit and of which he was commissioned captain, and he served about eighteen months in the Civil war under Gen. Thomas. After this he traveled many years in the interests of a hardware and agricultural implement house. His home is now in Chicago. Mrs. Julia (Barron) Jackson was born near Troy, N. Y. She comes of an English family, one branch of which settled in Virginia, and another in Massachusetts in Colonial days. Mrs. Jackson is descended through her father, Moses Barron, from the Massachusetts branch of the family. Her mother was a Miss Harrington. Mr. and Mrs. Moses Barron settled at Waukesha, Wis., about 1855, and there Mr. Barron pursued his calling of car-

penter. His son, Henry D. Barron, was a member of the State Legislature for many years, and became a circuit judge in northern Wisconsin; Barron county was named in his honor.

Bennett Barron Jackson received his early education in Boscobel, Wis., whence he went to Beloit College, graduating in the Ancient Classical course with the class of 1890. He began teaching in the Beloit high school; was subsequently in the Hillside Home School, in Iowa county, Wis.; was principal of city schools four years at Bayfield, Wis.; spent another four years as superintendent of schools at Ashland; was principal of the school at Hudson, Wis., for a year; and since 1900 has been superintendent of schools of Superior. A manual training department with ample apparatus, has been added to the schools under Mr. Jackson's supervision, and he has in every way maintained the high standard always characteristic of the schools of Superior. Mr. Jackson is a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association, and active in various local educational societies. Fraternally he is a Mason.

PATRICK DWYER, supervisor of the First ward of Hudson, Wis., and one of the most prominent men politically in St. Croix county, was born March 17, 1832, in County Tipperary, Ireland, son of Michael and Johanna (Ryan) Dwyer, natives, respectively, of Counties Tipperary and Limerick, Ireland. They were farmers and lived and died in Ireland, devout members of the Catholic Church. Four children were born to the marriage of these parents: Patrick; Johanna, who lives at Syracuse, N. Y.; Mary, unmarried, who lives with Patrick; John.

Patrick Dwyer was educated in the public schools of his native land, and lived at home until he was twenty-three years of age, when he started to join relatives and friends in America. For fifty-two days he was on the ocean, and landed in New York City, from whence the ambitious young Irish lad went to Syracuse, N. Y. and worked for three years as a laborer. At that time he found a favorable opening at Independence, Ky., and made it his home for a time, when he removed to Cumminsville, Ohio, and thence after a short period, to Davenport, Iowa. His next removal was to Winona, Wis., but shortly thereafter, he took up 160 acres, and bought 160 acres more of wild land in Watseka county, Minn., and in addition to placing his land under cultivation, he worked for the government among the Winnebago Indians for about two years, helping to build mills, houses and doing teaming.

In the fall of 1860, Mr. Dwyer came to Hudson, Wis., and worked at farming, in the pinery, and later for Samuel Worth in his warehouse, continuing the latter connection for a year, when he began buying wheat. This he continued for some time, when he and H. and L. Bartlett started a general store, and operated it for two years, the Messrs. Bartlett leaving the firm at the end of that time and Mr. Dwyer engaging in partnership with R. A. Dore, and later with Richard Joyce, and he continued in this line some time.

Mr. Dwyer purchased 200 acres of land nine miles east of Hudson, in the town of Richmond, which he has developed into a fine farm, and has 160 acres of it in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Dwyer now rents this farm, and realizes a handsome income from his investment.

On July 31, 1863, Mr. Dwyer was married to Bridget Ryan, of County Limerick, Ireland. The children born to them are as follows: John Edward, born July 20, 1864, died 1865; Francis Michael, born Sept. 29, 1866, died in 1886; Francis William, born July 23, 1868, is a carpenter and printer, and lives at home; Charles Patrick, born Dec. 11, 1870, was in the Spanish-American war and served in Cuba, but is now at home; Dennis, born June 11, 1873, died in February, 1901; George James, born March 24, 1875, is a druggist at El Paso, Texas; Joseph R., born June 28, 1877, died Feb. 22, 1879; Mary Agnes, born April 10, 1885, is at St. Paul, Minnesota.

For many years Mr. Dwyer has been one of the most active Democrats of St. Croix county, and for fifteen years has represented the first ward of Hudson in the council. For two terms he was deputy sheriff, and has always been an able, conscientious public official, and is a general favorite throughout the county. He and his entire family are devout Catholics, and are connected with St. Patrick's Church of Hudson. Starting his life in a new country, poor and unknown, the success Mr. Dwyer has attained is very remarkable, and it is certainly due to perseverance, industry and true grit. He is a man who makes and retains friends easily, and is very popular.

PETER DANIELSON, postmaster at Medford, Taylor county, was born in Waupaca county, Wis., Nov. 20, 1863, son of Christian and Albertina (Bronson) Danielson, natives of Christiania, Norway.

Christian Danielson and his wife came to the United States in 1863, locating on a farm in Waupaca county, Wis. In 1874 he removed to Medford, and opened a general store, which he carried on about five years, and also engage in logging to a considerable extent. Soon after coming to Medford he took up a homestead adjacent to that village, in which he spent the last years of his life, dying in 1897, at the age of seventy-two. He was a stanch Republican in politics, and in religion was a member of the Scandinavian Lutheran Church. His wife died in 1876. The mother of Christian Danielson came to Wisconsin to live with her son, and died in Waupaca county at an advanced age. One of her sons, Christopher, served in the Civil war, and is now living in Waupaca county. Christian Danielson and his wife had five sons and two daughters, namely: Carl G., a farmer in Assiniboia, Canada; Peter; Oscar, an engineer and machinist of Medford; Mrs. C. A. Woodward, of Medford; Joseph, of North Dakota; John, a well driller of Medford; and Elizabeth, of Medford.

Peter Danielson attended the public schools at Medford until 1879, when he began to learn the printer's trade, in the office of the *Star News*, then in charge of Edgar T. Wheelock. In January, 1895, Mr. Danielson bought out his employer, and published the paper until November, 1901, when he sold out to J. H. Waggoner. Previously he had, in the fall of 1884, taken charge of the *Pioneer*, of Glidden, the first paper in that place, and published it successfully for about a year, when he sold out. In September, 1898, Mr. Danielson bought out the Medford *Sentinel*, and consolidated it with the *Star-News*. It was revived later as the *Sentinel-Republican* and then again consolidated with the *Star-News*.

Mr. Danielson was married, in 1894, to Nettie J. Hobbs, daughter of Mrs. E. A. Hobbs, of Medford. Mrs. Danielson was born in New York State. She is the mother of two children, Ina and Edgar.

Mr. Danielson has always been active in the local councils of the Republican party, and has served a number of years as chairman of the county committee. In July, 1902, he received the appointment of postmaster for Medford, and is now filling the duties of that office, for which he is well qualified. Fraternally he belongs to the M. W. A., the K. O. T. M., and the Equitable Fraternal Union. Mr. Danielson has been very successful as a journalist, and is well adapted for such work, as he has the ability to make his paper a good one, interesting and influential, while his energy and practical business methods insure him success on the financial side.

ALEXANDER ROGERS MILLS, one of the well known business men of West Superior, Douglas county, was born at Manchester, Jackson Co., Wis., Sept. 11, 1861, his parents being Hugh Brooks and Mary M. (Rogers) Mills.

Grandfather Thomas B. Mills, a native of New York State, came to Wisconsin in the early fifties; he engaged in farming and conducted a store at Manchester, where he lived until over seventy years of age. His son, Hugh Brooks Mills, a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., came to Wisconsin

in 1846 and until 1849 was engaged in lumbering on the Wolf river. He then located in Jackson county, building a sawmill in the town of Manchester, which he operated until it burned, several years later. Afterward he built a mill at Millston (that village being named for him), and carried it on until his death, which occurred in March, 1891, when he was over seventy-three years of age. Mr. Mills was also interested in the Jackson County Bank at Black River Falls, of which he was one of the incorporators, and for some years president; he was also a stockholder in the First National Bank of the same place; and interested himself to some extent in real estate and agriculture. In politics he was a Republican and was a member of the Assembly in 1876. Mrs. Mary M. (Rogers) Mills still lives at Black River Falls, aged sixty-four years. She was born in New York State, daughter of Dennis Rogers, who came to the United States from Ireland in early life, and settled later on a farm in LaCrosse county, Wis. He died at Sleepy Eye, Minn., when over eighty years old.

Alexander Rogers Mills graduated from the high school at Black River Falls, and in 1881 went to Ashland, where he took charge of the lumber yard of the Superior Lumber Co. Two years later he went to Lesueur, Minn., dealing in lumber there until 1885, when he moved to Platteville, Wis., and operated retail lumber yards there and at Belmont, Wis. Still later Mr. Mills opened a system of lumber yards in connection with Bradley Bros., of Milwaukee, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, between Manila and Sioux City, Iowa; he then went to Tomahawk, Wis., where Bradley Bros. built the first sawmill. Severing his connection with this firm in the spring of 1891, he organized the Mills & LeClaire Lumber Co., and has since done a wholesale business as a lumber dealer and manufacturer, with headquarters at West Superior. He has also operated mills at different points, and deals considerably in lumber and pine lands and is interested in other real estate and copper lands in northern Wisconsin.

In 1883 Mr. Mills married Ida K. Spafford, who was born in Janesville, Wis., daughter of John I. and Helen Spafford, of Chicago. To this union have been born four children: Spafford, Hugh R., Hellen M. and Donald. Mr. Mills is a Republican; he has served four years as a member of the city council, having been its president for two years. Fraternally he is a Mason, member of the local lodge and chapter, and of the local commandery, K. T.; he also belongs to the Elks and to the Woodmen of America.

GEORGE W. HARMON, a prominent real estate dealer of Spooner, Washburn County, is one of the oldest settlers in that locality. He is a son of Jonas W. and Susan (McDowell) Harmon, natives, respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. About 1872 Jonas W. Harmon settled in a portion of Chippewa county, Wis., now included in Sawyer county, where he followed the occupation of lumberman throughout his active life. He died Oct. 20, 1901, at the age of sixty-five. Mrs. Susan Harmon died near Beaver Dam, Wis., Oct. 20, 1865, at the age of twenty-five years, and Mr. Harmon married for his second wife Jennette Lathrop, who is living in Spooner with George W. Harmon.

George W. Harmon was born Feb. 22, 1861, in Dodge county, Wis., where he passed the first six years of his life. He then moved with his parents to Winnebago county, Wis., where he received his early education in the public school. Later he was a student for one term in the Eau Claire high school, the remainder of his education being obtained by study at home, and observation. As a boy he helped to build the first school house in Sawyer county. As a youth he was greatly interested in surveying, and for years was employed in locating lines, becoming an expert at this business, gaining a good technical knowledge of the subject, and being often called upon for a decision in the matter of disputed lines and boundaries. In the fall of 1894 he was appointed by Secretary Hoke Smith to a position in the United States Interior Department, as surveyor and examiner of lands, remaining

in that office five years. This work gave Mr. Harmon a wide experience and extensive knowledge of the nature of the soil and topography of the region from Eau Claire to the lakes—embracing the land districts of Eau Claire, Ashland and Warsaw. As a young man he had learned the trade of carpenter, and also served an apprenticeship at bridge-building, with Winston Brothers, at Minneapolis. Settling in Spooner in 1885, he occupied himself at carpentry for nine years, building more than half of the houses constructed in the town during that period. In the summer of 1899 he opened a real estate office in Spooner, and since then has given that business his undivided attention. He has probably sold more land, and located more settlers, is Washburn county than any other person, his wide knowledge of the county enabling him to do this successfully. Perhaps no other man could have succeeded in locating the regularly organized and incorporated colony which he settled at Sarona, Washburn county, selling them 3,200 acres of land. On June 15, 1901, Mr. Harmon was one of the organizers of the Spooner State Bank, and one of its original directors, as well as builder and owner of the bank building, a brick structure erected especially for that purpose. He has taken a great interest in building up Spooner, making the official survey and plat of the incorporated village in 1901. He also platted and mapped Washburn county in 1896, making revisions on these maps in 1902 and 1904. He owns considerable land in Washburn county, and is one of the stockholders in the Starks, Levis Land Co., of Madison, Wis., which at one time owned 21,000 acres in Washburn and Barron counties, and 16,000 acres in Bayfield county.

On Dec. 25, 1881, Mr. Harmon married Charlotte Thompson, daughter of John W. Thompson, of Eau Claire, and they have nine children, namely: Carl, Kate, Jonas, Alphonso, Matilda, Charlotte, George, Henry and Lacey. Fraternally Mr. Harmon is connected with Spooner Lodge, No. 260, A. F. & A. M.; Triumph Lodge, No. 152, I. O. O. F.; Spooner Lodge, No. 126, A. O. U. W.; and the M. W. A. In politics he is a Republican and probably exerts more influence in local affairs than any other citizen of Spooner. Though away from home at the time, he was elected the first assessor of the town, and has filled that office several terms. He has also served as county surveyor, but he is most distinguished by the active and disinterested efforts he has made to advance the interests and progress of the public schools of the village. For a number of years he has been a member of the school board, and has contributed freely of his time and substance toward securing the establishment of a free high school.

JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, the pioneer representative of the life insurance business at West Superior, Douglas county, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1843, his parents being John B. and Mary Elizabeth (Carey) Armstrong, natives respectively of Schenectady and Troy, New York.

The Armstrong clan flourished in Scotland in the fifth century, the name originating in the exploit of one of the early members of the family, who rescued a feudal lord from an accident and replaced him on his horse, for which service he was rewarded by a grant of land. Members of this family settled in Vermont in colonial days. John B. Armstrong, being left an orphan when a child, was bound out to a Quaker farmer of Schenectady, named Hollenbeck. At the age of sixteen he went to Albany and learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1849 settled in Kalamazoo, Mich., where for many years he kept a blacksmith's shop, and where he died at the age of eighty-six. From the organization of the Republican party he was one of its stanch adherents. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Carey) Armstrong, who was of Irish descent on her father's side, died in 1859. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were as follows: Israel; Charles; Judson L., known later as James L.; Gertrude Katherine; Mary Elizabeth; and Rosa, Mrs. Samuel Bloom, of Marcellus, Cass Co., Mich. By a former marriage Mr. Armstrong was the father of a son and a daugh-

ter, Benjamin and Ann Maria. Rosa and James L. are the only survivors of this family.

Judson L. Armstrong enlisted Sept. 16, 1861, in Company G, 11th M. V. I., and served in the State troops until December, 1861, when at White Pigeon, Mich., he was mustered into the United States service, being enrolled as James L. Armstrong; he was mustered out at Sturgis, Mich., Sept. 16, 1864. He was in the 3d division, 14th army corps, Army of the Tennessee, and served under Gens. Thomas, Rosecrans and Grant, taking part in the engagements of Bowling Green, Ky., Stone River and Chickamauga, where he received a wound in the right hand, while the Texas Rangers were trying to break the Union infantry line. He was also in a number of minor engagements. During the winter of 1861-62, while at Bardstown, Ky., his regiment suffered greatly from measles and small-pox; during their stay at Chattanooga there was an insufficiency of food and they lived for some time on parched corn. On the way home in 1864 the 11th Michigan and an Indiana regiment were obliged to change cars at Dayton, Ohio; as the citizens of this place, where there was much disloyalty, refused the troops provisions, the men, who had not been paid for thirteen months, proceeded to help themselves to food and tobacco. They also broke up a Democratic campaign meeting, which was being addressed by Senator Valandingham, and carried off a cannon used for campaign purposes, taking it to Sturgis, where it is still preserved as a trophy. The regiment was charged with rioting and was detained fifteen days at Sturgis, before being discharged and paid off, which was accomplished after some lively correspondence between the war department and the colonel commanding the regiment. The citizens of Sturgis showed the regiment great hospitality, and furnished them wagon transportation to their homes.

In August, 1870, Mr. Armstrong went to Eau Claire, Wis., and was employed as a teamster for logging camps and in other branches of the lumber business. Later he was engaged for several years in the fire insurance business at Chippewa Falls. Since 1886 he has lived in West Superior, having been among the sixteen families who spent the winter of 1886-87 at that place, and one of those who assisted in securing the town site. Mr. Armstrong, who since coming to West Superior has conducted a district agency for the Washington Life Insurance Co., of New York, is the oldest representative of that business in the place.

Mr. Armstrong married Dec. 16, 1884, Hannah McGuire, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and a daughter of James McGuire, a lumberman, who died at Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have one living child, Lillian. Mr. Armstrong is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R.

E. W. HILL, one of the highly esteemed citizens of northern Wisconsin, prominently identified with Rusk county interests, was born March 11, 1857, in Bond county, Ill., a son of D. W. and Rebecca (Donald) Hill.

The father of our subject was born in Kentucky and the mother in North Carolina, both families moving as early settlers into the State of Illinois, and settling in Bond county about 1830. D. W. Hill was a farmer there until 1872, when he moved to Pierce county, Wis., making it his permanent home and dying there on his farm in 1901. He served in the Civil War enlisting in 1863, in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and continued until the close of the war mostly in the far South, but at last was sent to Gen. Kearney's command in the Northwest to operate against the hostile Indians; there they remained until discharged in the fall of 1865. The mother of our subject died in Bond county at the age of thirty-three years. The Donald family came originally from Scotland, its founder being William Donald, great-grandfather of E. W. Hill, who settled in North Carolina. Capt. T. C. Donald, prominent in the Blackhawk War, was a brother to Mrs. Hill.

E. W. Hill was born on a farm in Bond county and obtained his preliminary educa-

tion in the common schools, graduating from the high school in his eighteenth year. At the age of nineteen he began teaching and continued three years in the public schools of Pierce and Pepin counties, Wis. After his marriage in 1881, he began clerking in a mercantile establishment in Maiden Rock, and remained there with two firms, for six years.

In 1888 Mr. Hill went to Rice Lake and with W. H. Wilson, established a general store which they conducted together one year, when Mr. Hill disposed of his interest, and came to the Weyerhauser Lumber Company, in 1889, accepting the position of auditor. He continued with this company until it was dissolved six years later, and then became manager of the company's store at Apollonia, in which he was previously interested. This business was continued until May, 1902, when, in partnership with C. L. Kellogg, he bought out the Apollonia Store Co., continuing the business under the title of the New Store Company, until its discontinuance in the summer of 1904. With Mr. Kellogg Mr. Hill is also interested in carrying on an extensive logging and lumbering business, principally in hard woods. They operate camps and mills in Hawkins and Huffman's Spur and during the logging season, employ seventy men. Mr. Hill is a man of good business ability and foresight; aside from his business projects, he has been engaged in other enterprises, in 1900 purchasing the weekly *Budget,* which was established by F. E. Monroe. After two years Mr. Hill sold the plant and good will, and later became interested in the *Review.*

Mr. Hill has always taken a public-spirited citizen's attitude and has faithfully promoted all the movements for the development of his section along legitimate lines. Politically he has also been active, and has frequently filled local offices and been a delegate to conventions of his party. With the exception of two years, he has been assistant postmaster at Apollonia ever since an office was established there.

Fraternally Mr. Hill is a Mason and is a member of Rice Lake Lodge, No. 234; Pekagma Chapter, No. 69; and Tancred Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 27. He also belongs to Apollonia Lodge, No. 259, I. O. O. F.; Royal Purple Encampment, No. 37, Ladysmith; and the Modern Woodmen of America, at Apollonia. He has had much to do with creating interest in these organizations, believing them to have their value in binding men together and inducing work on the same lines. The lodges are all in flourishing condition, remarkably so, considering their youth.

In 1881 Mr. Hill was married to Miss Ella Harrison, of Pierce county, and they have had five children born to them: Elmer, Roy, Guy, Joseph and Max, only the three first named surviving. Mr. Hill is a respected man in his locality, one who possesses just those qualities necessary to success. In addition he has the social attributes which make him personally popular and he numbers as friends the greater part of the community.

JOEL A. HICKERSON, a retired business man of Grantsburg, Wis., and founder of the Hickerson Roller Mills, is a well-known capitalist of the city, having large real estate holdings and being interested in various business concerns.

He was born in Putnam County, Ohio, April 2, 1835, son of Joseph Hickerson, a native of Maryland, and grandson of Samuel Hickerson, who died aged 102 years.

Lemuel Hickerson, of England, the great-grandfather of our subject, served in the Revolutionary War, after which he returned to England, where he died. Samuel Hickerson, the grandfather, went to the Eastern part of Ohio, and during the Blackhawk War moved to Putnam county. At this time there were only thirteen men in Putnam and Hancock counties, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years that could get together to train for the militia. Samuel Hickerson followed farming in Putnam county all his life and there died. He married Sophia ———, and she also died in Putnam county, the mother of these chil-

dren: Samuel, Joseph, Lemuel, Elkam, Sophia, Parthenia and Betsey.

Joseph Hickerson took up land in Putnam county, where the village of Gilboa now stands. There he cleared a farm, which he later sold, removing three miles west, where he purchased 160 acres of timber land. This land he also cleared, with the assistance of his boys, and made a fine home, part of which is still owned by a member of the Hickerson family. He was a steady, hard warking man, and made a success of his undertakings. To sell his wheat he was compelled to travel 140 miles to Sandusky, Ohio, receiving forty cents per bushel, taking part of the price in trade. He made the trip with horses and wagon. He was a justice of the peace and constable, and politically was a Democrat. Religiously he was a member of the M. E. Church. In 1853 the family came to Wisconsin, settling at River Falls, where Mr. Hickerson died in 1854, aged sixty-eight years, while his wife survived him until Jan. 9, 1891, when she died at the home of her son, Eli Hickerson. Mrs. Hickerson was born in Virginia, of Holland stock. She was ninety-nine years old at the time of her death, yet up to a short time prior to that event was in the best of health and in the full retention of her faculties. She and her husband had these children: Nimrock, who died in California, was a lumberman and carpenter, and went to California in 1870; Samuel, living near River Falls, is nearly ninety years of age; Eli is a farmer of Menton, Minn.; Scott lives in Putnam county, Ohio; John, who died in Findlay, Ohio, was a farmer; Martin is a farmer of Belmore, Ohio; Joel A. is our subject; Perry is in the livery business in Grantsburg; and Newton, of Grantsburg, is clerk of the Court of Burnett county.

Joel A. Hickerson received but limited schooling, attending but three months a year in the old log school house, which was fitted with puncheon seats. He lived at home until sixteen years of age, when he went to White county, Ind., working on a farm for one season. He then returned home, and in 1853 went West with his parents. They took eight horses and twenty head of cattle, driving all the way to River Falls, a long rough trip, which took two months. Mr. Hickerson's brother, Eli, had gone ahead to purchase the land upon which the family settled. Joel A. Hickerson worked in the woods for some time, and then took up a homestead in Burnett county, one and one-half miles southwest of Grantsburg, upon which he settled in 1861. In 1862, at Sunrise, Minn., he enlisted in Company C, 7th Minn. V. I., his enlistment being dated Sept. 16th.

Mr. Hickerson's regiment went at once to Fort Ripley, Minn., where his company was fitted with the old Harper's Ferry muskets and with but two rounds of cartridges each. They remained at Fort Ripley about one month, and then went to Mankato, Minn., where they spent the winter. In the spring of the following year, Mr. Hickerson's company was detailed to hang thirty-eight Indians, who had murdered several white men. Mr. Hickerson took active part in this work, placing the rope around six of the Indians' necks himself. He also helped to take some Indians to Davenport, Ia. On an Indian expedition with General Sibley, Mr. Hickerson participated in a running fight, in which fifty-two Indians were killed. The regiment then went to St. Louis, later to Vicksburg, Memphis and New Orleans, and participated in the battles of Lagrange and Holly Springs; Talahucha; Hurricane Creek; Tupelo, Miss.; Mobile Bay; and was in a skirmish at Fish river. They succeeded in capturing Spanish Fort, after thirteen days and nights, and then crossed over and attacked Fort Blakely, which was also captured. Thence they went west to Montgomery, and Selma, Ala., where the regiment spent the summer. They then went to Vicksburg, and came back by boat to St. Paul, Minn., marching to Fort Snelling, where Mr. Hickerson was discharged Sept. 19, 1865. Mr. Hickerson had numerous close calls, and was wounded a number of times. At Spanish Fort he was shot in the right shoulder, and cut across the same shoulder twice; was shot through the second

finger of the left hand at Tupelo, and was wounded by a bayonet thrust through the right foot at Holly Springs. His record while in the army is an excellent one, and is one which any man might be proud to have.

On returning from the war Mr. Hickerson returned to Burnett county, where the government had held his claim. He took up farm work, and erected a log house 16 x 24, one and one-half stories high, which he later sold to A. Skog. Up to that time they had no American flag in the county, and the women of the neighborhood made one to be raised July 4, 1866. On that day, while celebrating, Mr. Hickerson had a close call from being killed by a powder explosion. After selling the farm Mr. Hickerson started lumbering, and he and his brother, Nimrock, built the first sawmill in Burnett county: the mill was run by water-power, and had a circular saw. In this business the Hickerson Brothers continued for some time, also engaging in running logs to Stillwater, Minn. After selling the saw mill Mr. Hickerson purchased a plat of ground in Grantsburg, the present site of Larsen Brothers' place, and erected a store building, there being only one other store there, and that a small one, at that time. Mr. Hickerson continued in this business for about fifteen years. He was the builder of the Hickerson Rolling Mills, and still holds a one-fourth interest in them; is a stockholder in the First Bank of Grantsburg; an organizer and stockholder of the Grantsburg Starch Co.; owns stock and is one of the organizers of the Hamline Bank of Hamline, Minn.; and owns the Hickerson Store buildings and the Masonic Lodge hall up stairs. He built his present residence in Grantsburg in 1888.

Mr. Hickerson was married, in 1869, to May Anderson, of Norway, and to this marriage were born seven children, namely: Alice married A. M. Anderson, a general merchant of Grantsburg; Harry, clerk for Luther Jensen, married Ida Olson; Milton is a land owner of Spokane, Wash.; Isabelle married L. R. Roberts, assistant cashier of the Bank of Grantsburg; Raymond died aged five years; Roy is attending school and Blanche is also attending school. Mr. Hickerson is an honored comrade of W. S. Rosecrans Post, No. 49, G. A. R., of Grantsburg, Wis., of which post he is adjutant.

JOHN BERTRAM ARNOLD is a well known attorney and business man of West Superior, Douglas county. He was born in Stanley, County York, New Brunswick, May 22, 1866, son of Allen A. and Martha (McAloon) Arnold, natives respectively of Marysville and Stanley, New Brunswick.

Grandfather Amos A. Arnold and his wife, Mary Gilmore, were both born in Marysville. Amos A. Arnold became a wealthy lumberman on the Nashwaak river in New Brunswick, dying in County York, at the advanced age of ninety-eight. He recalled distinctly many family traditions, one of which claimed for the original Arnold direct descent from Henry IV. Grandmother Arnold's father, Joseph Gilmore, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, was a member of the 42d Highland regiment, the famous Black Watch; he came to America during the Revolutionary War and did service in Georgia, settling later in New Brunswick. John Arnold, father of Amos A., a captain in the British army, was also in active service in America during the Revolutionary war; his regiment was in the South, opposed to Gen. Greene, and reached Yorktown the day after the surrender of Cornwallis. Soon after the close of the war, John Arnold married in Philadelphia, Anna Burleigh, a native of Burleigh, N. C., and a little later settled in New Brunswick. His brothers, Edwin, Arthur and Egbert, all came to America and were soldiers in the British army.

Allen A. Arnold, son of Amos A., became a lumberman and a civil engineer. In 1868 he came to Wisconsin, where he built most of the lumber dams on the Wisconsin, Chippewa, St. Croix and Menominee rivers; he now lives in retirement at Albany, Ore., at the age of sixty years. Mrs. Martha (McAloon) Arnold died at Eau Claire, Wis.,

in 1877, when but thirty-three years of age, leaving three sons, John B., Ernest A. and Norville B., all members of the law and real estate firm of Arnold & Arnold, of West Superior. Mrs. Arnold was brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Her father, James McAloon, was a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and is still living (1904) at over 100 years of age, in Stanley, New Brunswick. The mother, Margaret (Elliott) McAloon, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, of Scotch-English-Irish descent, her parents being James and Martha (McShane) Elliott. James Elliott's mother was Martha Cromwell, great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell; on his father's side James Elliott is descended from John Elliott, who was executed on account of his opposition to Charles I, and whose descendants, being Catholics, were banished by Cromwell to the North of Ireland.

The early education of John Bertram Arnold was obtained in the public schools of Eau Claire and Merrill, Wis.; later he took a scientific course at the University of Mninesota, in Minneapolis, and studied law in the office of Stafford & Connor, at Chippewa Falls, Wis. In December, 1889, he was admitted to the bar and at once began practicing law in West Superior, where he had located in 1887. For the first two years he was clerk of the village police court, and since that time has been in general practice. The firm of Arnold & Arnold was among the originators of the copper prospecting in Douglas county in 1893, and one of the incorporators of the Superior & Boston Copper Mining Company, of the St. Croix Consolidated Copper Mining Co., and of the Chippewa and the Percival Copper Mining Companies. Since May 1, 1903, Mr. Arnold has been a member of the law firm of Davis & Arnold, at Duluth.

On Sept. 6, 1898, Mr. Arnold was married to Metta L. Jones, a native of Neenah, Wis., daughter of A. and Mary (Furman) Jones, of Campbell, Minn. Mrs. Arnold is a graduate of the Chippewa Falls high school. One child, John B., has come to this union. Mr. Arnold is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. P., and the I. O. F. He has always been an active Republican, a delegate to many local, State and Congressional conventions.

FRANK DESMOND, a prominent citizen of the village of South Range, Douglas county, is one of the oldest members of the county board of supervisors. He is a native of Maine, born in Springfield, March 23, 1853, a son of Timothy and Mary (Finn) Desmond.

Timothy Desmond was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States while a young man. After coming to Maine he settled on a farm, being also engaged to some extent in lumbering. In the fall of 1855 he went to Wright county, Minn., where he took up a preemption claim. This he gradually developed into a fine farm, and spent the balance of his life there, passing away when eighty-four years old. His widow, who survived him for a few years, died when seventy-five. She was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland. Both were members of the Catholic Church and helped to organize St. Timothy's Church in Wright county. Twelve children, seven of them sons, were born to Timothy and Mary Desmond, as follows: Timothy, Jr., of Maple Lake, Minn.; James (deceased) of Buffalo, Minn.; Daniel, of Minneapolis; William, (deceased), of the same city; Zachariah, who died in Wright county; George, of Minneapolis; Frank; Eliza, who married J. M. Baldwin, of Minneapolis; Lucy, now Mrs. William Knight, of Monticello, Minn.; Ellen, (deceased) wife of William Hawn, of Wright county; Margaret, (deceased) wife of A. E. Philbrook, of Superior; and Maria, married to D. E. Slipp, of Brainerd, Minn.

Frank Desmond spent the most of his boyhood in Wright county, where he attended the public schools, usually for three months in the year, helping his father on the farm for the rest of the time. When twenty-one years old he left home and secured employment on the river and in the

Frank Desmond

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lumber regions, remaining in Minnesota until 1882, when he located at Superior. For several years he continued to work at lumbering but in the year 1884 he settled at South Range, where he has since resided. He was employed for some time in the saw mill of K. G. Staples. At intervals Mr. Desmond has invested in real estate until he now has 260 acres of land, from which he has cut and marketed the timber, together with forty acres adjacent to the village of South Range, and fourteen acres enclosed and under cultivation. He has raised successfully all kinds of grain and vegetables except maize. In 1902 he planted two acres of sugar beets for a factory in Minneapolis, as an experiment in the culture of that crop in Douglas county. Since 1892 Mr. Desmond has represented the town of Superior on the county board and is now the oldest member of the body in continual service. He has served on the committees on finance, sheriffs and courts, roads and bridges, and the county poor.

Mr. Desmond has always been a Democrat in principle but is too intelligently interested in public affairs to be a partisan. He enjoys the confidence and good will of all his associates, regardless of party affiliations.

Mrs. Frank Desmond was a Miss Margaret L. Cunningham, daughter of Patrick and Ann Cunningham, of Wright county, Minn. She was married to Mr. Desmond Nov. 24, 1891, and has borne him three children, Morris Edward, Walter Eustace, and Anna Marie. The family are prominently connected with St. Francis' Catholic Church of Superior.

JOHN E. BARTLETT. The pioneers of the civilization of the great Northwest cannot be given too great praise for their privations and sufferings; their contests with the primeval forests and savage beasts, made possible the wonderful prosperity of today, which, viewing it in the light of the past, appears like some marvelous transformation scene. Yet the change from a wilderness to the condition which exists today, is but the gradual and logical development of the seeds of civilization sown many years ago, the harvest of which we are enjoying. Among those names connected with the early history of the country is that of Bartlett, and the founder of this name at Hudson is John E. Bartlett, who was born at Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1831, and who located at Hudson in 1855.

John E. Bartlett was a son of John Bartlett, of New Hampshire. When twenty-four years of age, the father left New Hampshire and went to Essex county, N. Y., where he operated a flouring mill until 1831, at which time he went west to Greene county, Ill., and bought a 200-acre farm of wild prairie land. There were numerous Indians in the neighborhood, and there was a hard struggle to get things properly started but these hardy pioneers persevered and John Bartlett became one of the leading men of that locality. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1848, when he was sixty-four years of age, he was a very wealthy man. His wife passed away in 1855, aged sixty-five years. In politics, he was equally prominent as a Whig, and held numerous town offices. He was known as a whole-souled man, genial and kindhearted, and was familiarly called "Uncle John." Ten children were born to him by his first wife: Bryant, deceased, lived in Illinois, whence he went to Clark county, Mo., where he practiced law, was extensively engaged in real estate transactions and railroad construction, becoming a wealthy and highly respected man. Nathaniel, who married Emma Ewing, was a carpenter and joiner, and an old settler of Hudson, where he died in 1901. Lorenzo B. lives at Keokuk, Iowa, and is a practicing physician of note. Minerva, deceased, married Henry Dickerson. Melissa died when young. John E. is mentioned below. William died in infancy. William (2) died at the age of seventeen years. Melinda is now deceased. The tenth child was Charles. Mr. Bartlett married (second) Nellie Warren, of Ohio, and she bore him two children.

John E. Bartlett attended school, and

walked three and one-half miles to do so, something few children of this day would be willing to do. Although his advantages were limited, he made the most of them, and when he was seventeen, he knew much more then the general run of boys of his neighborhood. About that time, in 1847, he went to Nauvoo, Ill., to live with an uncle, George C. Edmunds, who was a judge and prominent attorney for many years. After a year or two, during which time the ambitious lad was allowed to attend school, and also learn the trade of a plasterer, he went to Ottawa, Ill., and remained two years. His next location was at Keokuk, Iowa, where for two years he worked at his trade. While here, March 23, 1854, he married Catherine Kennedy, a native of Queens County, Ireland, who was brought to the United States when twelve years of age. The Kennedy family settled at Keokuk, Iowa, her parents being Michael and Elizabeth (Condon) Kennedy, both of Queens County, Ireland. When the Civil war broke out, Mr. Kennedy enlisted in Company F, 1st Kans. V. I., and was killed in 1862 at Baton Rouge. His widow died Dec. 27, 1888, aged ninety-six years, at the home of Mr. Bartlett. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett have had the following children: Alice married Edward M. Knott, and they live at Hudson; Laura died at the age of twenty-two years; Clara married John Drummond, a wholesale pork packer of Eau Claire, Wis.; Frank, of Spokane, Wash., is a surveyor; Kate died at the age of eight months; Katie Maude is a music teacher and stenographer; John died at the age of seven months.

In 1855, Mr. Bartlett, as before stated, came to Hudson, Wis., and has since made it his home. Many entertaining stories does he tell of incidents which occurred here when this was little more than a wild prairie. He has himself shot deer within the city limits, and had many dealings with the Indians. A man of his trade naturally found plenty of work in the new village, and he has labored hard and faithfully for fifty-seven years. Although advanced in years, a sober, temperate life, and frugal habits have preserved him from ill health, and he is proud of his vigor and activity. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has held many of the town offices, always proving an efficient public official. Fraternally he is a Good Templar, and takes a prominent part in that organization. Kind hearted, genial in manner, well informed and fluent of speech. he is a very pleasant companion, and his recollections of early days ought to be preserved in enduring form, for they really form a part of our unwritten history. These old pioneers are yearly passing away, and with them go many tales of those days, when Wisconsin was a territory; Illinois, little better than a wilderness, while railroads across the continent, telephones, electric cars, and the thousand and one conveniences of our every day life, still rested in the hands of the future.

PETER MILLS, Sr., now living in retirement at Shell Lake, Washburn county, was born May 3, 1836, at Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y. His parents, Peter and Mary (Mosher) Mills, were both natives of New York State, and his grandfather, Thomas Mills, was a native of Ireland.

Peter Mills, father of Peter Mills, Sr., came to Wisconsin in 1848, and was one of the first pioneers of Stevens Point, where he was extensively engaged in logging and in the timber business. He died at Pine River, Wis., at the age of eighty-two. He was a member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Mary (Mosher) Mills died when her son Peter was but three days old. Her father, Asa Mosher, was a miller at Penn Yan. Her mother, Rachel (Brown) Mosher, lived to be eighty-nine years old, and her maternal grandmother lived to be over a hundred. The second husband of this long-lived woman was a Mr. Ryder, who had been aide-de-camp to Gen. Putnam during the Revolutionary war.

Peter Mills, Sr., was reared by his maternal grandmother, Mrs. Rachel (Brown) Mosher, until he was twelve years old. He then went to New York and engaged in boating on the Hudson river and Erie canal,

eventually becoming proprietor of a line of boats plying between Buffalo and New York City. In 1879 he went to Clinton, Iowa, where he was employed as a sealer and grader of lumber until 1882, when he located at Shell Lake. There he became foreman of the Shell Lake Lumber Co., and continued in the employ of the company until Dec. 31, 1892, when he resigned. He served two years—1893-1894—as sheriff of Washburn county, having been elected as an independent candidate. He then went to Boulder, Colo., where he erected a brick store building which he still owns. He has done considerable business in Washburn county lands.

Mr. Mills married April 14, 1858, Eliza Randall, of Penn Yan, N. Y., who died July 20, 1863, at the age of twenty-six. She left one child, which died in infancy. In March, 1865, Mr. Mills married (second) Elizabeth Manley, also of Penn Yan, who died in September, 1884, aged thirty-nine. She was the mother of five children, as follows: George, who was accidentally shot at Clinton, Iowa, in August, 1879, and died at the age of fifteen; Ella C., who is the wife of O. Wang, a prominent business man of Shell Lake; Chauncey, a music teacher at Shell Lake; Lizzie, who is Mrs. C. E. Love, of Nevada; and Peter, who is a telegraph operator at Itasca, Wisconsin.

Mr. Mills is a member of Shell Lake Lodge, No. 221, A. F. & A. M. Politically he has almost without exception supported the Republican party, but has never but once been a candidate for office. During the Civil war he enlisted for 100 days' service in the 58th N. Y. N. G., and was employed on detached duty, guarding cars used in transporting troops and supplies between Elmira, N. Y., and the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia.

JOHN E. JONES, editor and publisher of the Washburn *Times*, Washburn, Wis., is a citizen whose long experience in newspaper work and wide knowledge of men and affairs, make him peculiarly fitted for his present influential position, and Wisconsin may be proud to claim him as her son. He was born at Bloomer, Chippewa county, Jan. 25, 1872, son of George L. and Jennie (Jackson) Jones.

George W. Jones, the grandfather of John E., was one of the earliest pioneers of the State, and located in the lead regions about the time of the Black Hawk war. When the Civil war broke out he and two sons, George L. and David, enlisted in Company K, 30th Wis. V. I., serving faithfully, though not called into any of the more severe engagements.

George L. Jones was born in Grant county, Wis., in January, 1833. After serving in the Civil war, he went to Chippewa county, and in 1880 he began the publication of the Bloomer *Workman*, and five years later moved to Chippewa Falls, and issued the *Workman* there with both daily and weekly editions until 1890, when it was merged into the Chippewa *Independent*. At that time Mr. Jones went to Shell Lake, Wis., where in company with his son, J. E., he bought the Shell Lake *Watchman*. In 1899 he sold out this paper and definitely retired from newspaper work, since that time residing on a farm in Burnett county. Mr. Jones was always a public-spirited citizen, and like most men in his position exerted a marked influence on the sentiment of his community, an influence usually cast on the side of the Republican party. He married Miss Jennie Jackson, whose death occurred at Bloomer in 1883.

From an early day John E. Jones was associated with his father in business, acquiring an experience which made it possible for him to fill the position of city editor of the Chippewa Falls *Workman* when only seventeen years of age. At Shell Lake he was partner with his father, and after five years he went to Washburn, where he started in for himself, establishing the *Times*, which has been a success from the beginning. A Republican, Mr. Jones has from his arrival in the county taken an active part in political affairs, and has been a delegate to a large number of Republican county, State, congressional and legislative

conventions. For two years he was secretary of the congressional committee; in 1896 he was chairman of the county committee, and managed the campaign of that year so ably that the largest Republican majority was given that had ever been polled up to that time. From 1895 to 1897 Mr. Jones was deputy clerk of the Circuit court, and in the latter year was made bookkeeper of the State Assembly. In August of the same year he was appointed postmaster at Washburn, one of the youngest appointees in the State for so important a position.

Aside from his strictly political services to the city and county, Mr. Jones has been connected with other matters of public interest. In 1895 he was a delegate to the International Deep Water Ways Commission at Cleveland, and in 1899 was appointed by Judge Parish a member of the commission to revise the assessment of Price county. For four years he was a member of the Washburn public library board and for half that time was its president. In his profession proper he naturally takes a prominent part, was at one time vice-president of the Wisconsin Press Association, and was a leading spirit in the organization of the Northern Wisconsin Press Association, of which he was elected the first president in 1900.

On Feb. 6, 1897, Mr. Jones was married to Miss Estelle C. Curtis, daughter of W. B. Curtis, formerly a prominent merchant of Shell Lake, Wis., but now of Seattle, Wash. Their home is the center of much hospitality, and they are among the most popular members of the younger social circles of Washburn.

WILLIAM E. CULLIGAN, a well-known citizen of the town of Superior, Douglas county, is a native of the State of Maine, and was born in East Machias, Jan. 27, 1858, a son of Thomas and Alice (Hughitt) Culligan. The former was a native of County Clare, Ireland, and the latter of County Cavan.

Thomas Culligan came to the United States when a young man and was first employed for several years by a large lumber firm in Maine. About 1865 he went to Galena, Ill., and worked both in the lead mines and elsewhere. His death occurred in Iowa in 1873, and his wife, who survived him until 1892, rounded out her three score years and ten. Out of their family of six sons and six daughters, all but one grew to maturity, but only the two brothers, William E. and James, are living in the region near the Head of the Lakes.

William E. Culligan attended the public schools of Galena, Ill., and Morris, Iowa. On reaching his majority he left home with his brother James, and the two have been interested in lumbering and logging most of the time ever since. One of their first contracts was the getting out of ties on the Kettle river, in Minnesota; in 1887 they went to Superior and took contracts for ties and paving timber, and have gotten out more or less timber annually ever since. In 1893 they bought land near Black River Falls, Douglas county, where they built a home and have made their permanent residence. The land contains some fine hardwood timber, and some of the most valuable copper bearing rock to be found on the Douglas range. Up to 1900 the brothers had done more toward the development of the copper range than any other individuals. Samples of ore from the Culligan mines show a large percentage of copper, silver and gold. The Culligans own nearly 300 acres on this range, besides a considerable amount of real estate elsewhere.

William E. Culligan, like his brother, was reared in the Catholic faith. In his political associations he has always been a Democrat, although he sometimes votes independently. He is chairman of the town Democratic committee. Since 1895 he has been assessor of the town of Superior, being reelected each year. Mr. Culligan has become an expert in estimating logs and standing timber, and as there is much timber all through that region, his long experience in that line has made him a most valuable man in the community.

The Culligan home is noted for its picturesque environment and the hospitality of its inmates. It stands on an elevated site in the midst of a beautiful natural grove, adjacent to springs of the purest water, while only a short distance away are the magnificent falls of the Black River, one of the greatest natural beauties among the many to be found in Wisconsin. As yet it is one of the least known, but owing to its proximity to the cities of Duluth and Superior, it is undoubtedly destined in time to become a very popular resort.

The fall of 1894 was an epoch in the history of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, when the tremendous forest fires consumed the town of Hinkley and other places, besides consuming thousands of acres of timber. During that terrible season the Culligans fought fires almost constantly for several weeks, fortunately with success, and their home and timber lands were both saved.

WILLIAM A. McGONAGLE. Substantial success is seldom won at a bound. Only after a long, hard struggle with persistent and conscientious effort through trials comes the success that is worth the winning. William A. McGonagle, an influential citizen of Duluth, has earned by his own intrinsic worth the high position he holds to-day. He comes of good old Irish stock, his ancestors having emigrated about a century ago to the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McGonagle was born at Conshohocken, Montgomery Co., Pa., March 28, 1861, son of Joseph and Agnes McGonagle. In the public schools of his native town he laid the foundation for the education that was to help him in his life work. Graduating in June, 1876, from the high school, he then made preparations for a university career, and in September, 1877, matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in June, 1881, as a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. He had chosen his career, and at once set about to put his book learned knowledge to practical use. In July, following his graduation from the university, he entered the service of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, at Brainerd, Minn., as draftsman in the chief engineer's office. But one short month later he was promoted to the position of transitman on the location of the Little Falls and Dakota Branch, with headquarters at Sauk Centre, and the following December he was made assistant engineer, with headquarters at Little Falls. Faithfully and well he discharged the duties of these responsible positions, so well, indeed, that he became known outside the company for which he was working, and in December, 1882, he resigned to accept service with the Duluth & Iron Range Railway Co., as assistant engineer, with headquarters at Two Harbors, Minn., a position he retained until 1889, when he became superintendent of bridges and buildings for the same road. In 1901, in appreciation of his ability, he was promoted to be assistant chief engineer, but in July, 1902, he resigned to become assistant to the president of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad Co. In February 1903, he was elected first vice-president of the same road, and reelected again in 1904 —truly a remarkable record for a man of his years. Mr. McGonagle has, besides his ability and attainments, a natural love for his work. He is energetic and possessed of wonderful power of application.

Fraternally Mr. McGonagle is a Mason of the thirty-third degree, and belongs to all the Masonic bodies in Duluth, being past master of Palestine Lodge, No. 79, A. F. & A. M.; past commander of Duluth Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar; and at present is grand master of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M., of the State of Minnesota. In April, 1903, he was elected president of the Commercial Club of Duluth, and continues in that office to the present time. No man in Duluth stands higher in the estimation of the good people of the city.

CARLSON BROTHERS, the well-known tin and metal workers, and dealers in bicycles and sundries, at Superior, come of stanch Norwegian stock. The brothers, George A. and Anthon, were born near

Christiania, Norway, where the family had long made its home.

John Carlson or John C. Ostbye, as he was known after his marriage, was a prosperous farmer near Christiania, and during his active life filled a number of local offices, and was an influential citizen. He died in June, 1904, at an advanced age. His wife, Julia Ostbye, died in 1884, aged about forty-four years. She came of a family that had lived near Christiania for several generations, and inherited about sixty acres of land—a very large farm in that country—which her husband owned at the time of his death. They had five sons and one daughter, namely: Carl, George A., Anthon, August, Julius and Sophia, of whom George A., Anthon and Julius came to the New World, the others living in their native Norway. Julius came to this country in 1903, arriving in Superior in December of that year.

George A. Carlson was born Nov. 9, 1865. At the age of fifteen he came to Eau Claire, Wis., and joined his uncles, Chris, Anton and Sigwert Carlson, who were dealing in hardware at that place; the two last named now reside in Superior. Mr. Carlson spent nine years in their establishment, becoming thoroughly familiar with the tin and hardware business, and in the fall of 1890 he came to West Superior, the next year, in company with his brother, Anthon, opening a tin shop which they still conduct. They also do all kinds of metal and furnace work, and since 1899 have made a specialty of dealing in bicycles; they carry on the most extensive bicycle repair business in the city. The trade of Carlson Brothers has steadily increased from the beginning, and they enjoy an excellent reputation for fine workmanship. Their business integrity has never been questioned, and they are looked upon as substantial, well-to-do business men.

In 1896 George A. Carlson entered a homestead claim of 160 acres of land in Cook county, Minn., where he spends his leisure time, and he has improved this land to some extent.

Anthon Carlson, the junior member of the firm, was born April 2, 1868, and came to the United States sixteen years later. He learned the tinsmith business at Eau Claire, and in 1889 went to Tacoma, Wash., where he spent two years working at his trade. Then he came to West Superior and entered into partnership with his brother, as above stated.

On Dec. 27, 1899, Anthon Carlson was married to Anna Jacobson, daughter of Otto and Carrie Jacobson, of Chetek, Wis. They are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church. Fraternally Mr. Carlson is affiliated with Superior Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F., and with Golden Rule Encampment.

HERMANN M. KOEHLER, one of the enterprising real estate dealers of Medford, Taylor county, is one of the young business men of the city, and has worked his way to his present position by rapid strides. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Hamburg, Marathon county, May 1, 1872, his parents being Gothilf and Emilie (Thews) Koehler.

Gothilf Koehler was born in Pomerania, Germany, and spent the first half of his life in that country. He was a shepherd and coachman there on a large estate. He also served in the German army and was drafted into the war of 1848. About 1856 he came to America, settled first in Waushara county, Wis., and two years later in Marathon county, where he took up a farm and improved it. Three times married, Mr. Koehler became the father of twenty-two children. Of those born to his first wife, Johanna Sager, only three are living: Frank, of Hamburg, Wis.; Gustav, of Merrill, Wis.; and August, of Ramona, S. D. The second wife, a sister of the present Mrs. Koehler, left no children. To the third union eleven children were born, of whom only the following outgrew childhood: Frederich, who died Jan. 9, 1896, at the age of fourteen; John, of Wausau, Wis.; Emilie, wife of Napoleon Derosia, of Merrill; Hulda, Mrs. William Thiede, of Hamburg; Hermann M.; Bertha, who married Otto Baumann, of Merrill; and Walter, of that same place. Gothilf Koehler died Aug. 5, 1900, just twenty days before his eighty-first birthday. He belonged to the Lutheran church. His widow, who still survives and resides in

Merrill, was born near the village of Schneidemuhl, Posen, Germany, and came to Waushara county, Wis., with her parents.

Hermann M. Koehler was given a good education in the public schools and remained at home assisting on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age. He then went to Phillips and began to deal in real estate there, but in 1899 transferred his location to Medford, where he has since been in business. He deals principally in farm and timber lands, is the agent for the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company's lands, and has also bought and sold considerable property for himself, while he still retains a half interest in the homestead.

The marriage of Mr. Koehler took place Sept. 2, 1903, when he was united to Ella M. Kerble, daughter of Jacob and Bertha (Zeidler) Kerble, now of Merrill, Wis., but residing in Dodge county at the time Mrs. Koehler was born. Mr. Koehler is a Republican in his political sympathies. Religiously he belongs to the Lutheran church. He is an energetic, progressive business man and has commanded the respect of all by his enterprising and clear-cut methods.

HENRY LEWIS CHASE, an enterprising and successful business man of West Superior, Douglas county, was born in Saginaw, Mich., July 17, 1857, his parents being Cyrus and Mary (Atchison) Chase, natives of Canada.

The ancestors of Cyrus Chase came from England to Massachusetts with the earliest settlers and members of the family were among the "minute men" of Massachusetts and Vermont. Salmon P. Chase sprang of this stock, and also Dr. Chase, whose famous receipt book is a household treasure in so many families.

Early in the nineteenth century grandfather Benjamin Chase moved from Concord, Mass., to Whitefish, near Kingston, Ont., where he passed the remainder of his life on a farm, dying when over ninety years old. His wife, Sarah (Parker) Chase, lived to be nearly as old. Cyrus Chase followed the occupations of farmer and lumberman. In 1849 he started overland foi California, but after his partner was shot by United States revenue officers while smuggling tea into the country (an enterprise with which Mr. Chase had nothing to do), the California project was abandoned. Mr. Chase then went to Saginaw, where he engaged in logging and farming, dying there in May, 1889, at the age of sixty-eight. His educational advantages were limited, but he was a capable and successful business man. In politics he was a Republican. Mrs. Mary (Atchison) Chase still lives in Kachville, Mich., aged seventy-eight years. Her parents came from the north of Ireland and settled at Westport, Ont., at an early day.

Henry Lewis Chase attended the public schools and taught for several years, later taking a course in the State Agricultural College at Lansing. He then became manager of a lumber firm at Bay City, and in 1890 went to Stillwater, Minn., where he bought a steamboat and operated it on the Mississippi river between Stillwater and Dubuque for about two years. Coming to the Head of the Lakes he was for two years foreman of a sawmill at Bayfield, Wis., then a stockholder and superintendent of the Russell, Miller Milling Co. at West Superior for three years, after which he became a partner of W. H. Knox in the logging and lumbering business, operating a sawmill at Duluth. Since 1900 he has been manager of the Cornplanter's Oil Co., having charge of points at the Head of the Lakes and tributary territory. About six carloads of illuminating and lubricating oil are distributed monthly from this point, and a number of men and teams are employed in Superior and Duluth in the local trade. Mr. Chase still does quite an extensive business in timber lands, having sold in 1901 about 30,000 acres in Wisconsin; he owns a fine residence in Duluth and considerable other property. Mr. Chase was the original promoter of the Chase, White Furnace Co. (now the H. L. Chase Furnace Co.), of Superior; he is the inventor of a patent force draft furnace, which is now

being manufactured at West Superior and at other places, these furnaces being used in most of the mills at Superior. At one time Mr. Chase was a dealer in flour, feed and hay, and later was a traveling purchasing agent for Stone, Ordean, Wells Co., a wholesale house of Duluth. He also organized the Red Star Supply Co., dealing in oils, but sold out to accept his present position.

On Dec. 31, 1879 Mr. Chase married Julia D. Larkin, who was born in Detroit, daughter of John C. and Mary (Countess) Larkin, of Saginaw, Mich. Three children have been born to this union, Rena M., Bertha E. and Fred H. Mrs. Chase's father, John C. Larkin, was a native of Detroit; he was a machinist and was employed in Saginaw for about thirty-five years. He now lives at West Superior, at the age of sixty-seven. His father, William Larkin, came to this country from Ireland. Mrs. Mary (Countess) Larkin, a native of London, England, died in Bay City, Mich., in 1899, when sixty-two years of age. Mr. Chase is a member of Terminal Lodge, I. O. O. F. He has been a lifelong Republican and takes an active interest in local politics. Twice he has been a delegate to the Deep Water Ways Convention at Detroit The family is connected with the Episcopal Church.

L. M. KNUTSON, of Barron county and former treasurer of the town of Stanfold, dates his settlement in this part of Wisconsin from 1875. At that time Barron was little more than a logging camp, with store, blacksmith shops and a few other log structures. Cumberland had not a reputable wagon road, and the present, closely populated Rice Lake, had but two buildings north of the bridge. The only way to reach different neighborhoods through the county was over the logging camp roads, which were of fearful construction.

Mr. Knutson became one of the earliest permanent settlers of the northern half of the county. He was born at Vik, Norway, Nov. 23, 1860, and was reared there on a farm, attending the schools until he was twelve years old. In 1872 he accompanied his parents and family to America. The father had wisely made a trip previously, and had selected a location at Stillwater, Minn. Here our subject again attended school, where he remained until the family in 1875 removed to Barron county and settled on a homestead three miles from Cumberland. The latter was then but a small settlement in the woods to which there had, as yet, been no road constructed. Here the father put up a log cabin of the usual type built by the Scandinavians, the logs being hewed and fitted. Supplies were obtainable only from Clayton and Rice Lake, the heavy carrying all having to be done in winter, when the ground was frozen.

The parents of Mr. Knutson, Martin and Anne (Halverson) Knutson, were born, reared and married at Vik, Norway, and through life they retained many of the habits and characteristics of their native land. The Wisconsin homestead became their permanent home, and the father developing the original farm as rapidly as constant industry could accomplish it, became a man of prominence in the affairs of his locality. In religious faith he was a Lutheran, and both he and his wife were active promoters of this religious body at Cumberland, and were instrumental in having the first church structure erected in the neighborhood, a building still standing. In his public spirited efforts, Mr. Knutson was supported by his neighbors, Hans Hilstad and Oluf Rolla, and by Rev. N. B. Alson, the first clergyman, who is now a resident of Washburn, Wis. Mr. Knutson was impressed with the crying needs of this locality, one of these being the immediate demand for highways and he did much to assist in providing safe and convenient roads, and he was always ready to take part in any public spirited work. Particularly was he interested in education and felt that the school and church should go hand in hand. He served most acceptably as town treasurer, and was a man of the strictest integrity. His life may be considered to have been unusually successful,

his enterprises succeeding and his children growing up to be useful men and women. He died April 9, 1903, aged seventy-eight years; his wife passed away in August, 1901, aged seventy-two years. They were both buried in the cemetery adjoining the church, three miles east of Cumberland. Their children were: Johanna, never came to America; Helmer resides on a farm in Cumberland; Mary lives at St. Paul, Minn.; Louis M., is the subject proper of this sketch; Lena and Syver are both of Cumberland, where the latter is a farmer.

Louis M. Knutson remained with his parents on the homestead near Cumberland, for several years, and during this time had an opportunity to study the Indian in his native environs, and became acquainted with a number of them, including Chief Catlip. More than once he found entertainment attending their pow-wows, and can speak of much friendliness from them. Mr. Knutson started life on his own account in a logging camp, and worked at logging for several years. In 1880 he was employed by Gundersen & Kallender, railroad contractors, and had charge of their store at Cable, on their Ashland branch; while serving as storekeeper, he was appointed postmaster, under the administration of the late President Garfield. After leaving Cable Mr. Knutson returned to Barron county, and with the exception of one year passed at Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., made a permanent home there. He settled on his farm in 1888, one of the best in Stanfold township.

Mr. Knutson was identified with the township officially from the time of its present existing organization, having been elected its first treasurer and serving six terms in that office. Like his father, he takes a deep interest in educational affairs and has been active in his advocacy of the movements designed to advance the cause to higher standards. For a number of years he has been school clerk. In politics he is a Republican and has served as a member of the Republican county committee and has been a party delegate to some of the conventions.

Since 1894 Mr. Knutson has been interested in bee culture, starting his colony with a wild swarm captured in the woods. By study and care he developed a flourishing apiary, having 130 swarms, and disposing annually of from 4,000 to 8,000 pounds of fine honey, which finds a ready market. He considers this a valuable industry for this section and his example has been followed by others. The successful results in his case have been brought about by close attention and the same care given to any other line of business.

Mr. Knutson married Miss Jennie M. Hart, who was born in Barron county, and they have reared a family of seven children, namely: Austin M., Louis E., Jessie H., Robert L., Dora J., Benjamin and Clarence R. Mr. Knutson and his family attend the Presbyterian Church of which they are liberal supporters. He is one of the real representatives of the class of citizens who have made northern Wisconsin the most important part of the State, a class which has not only contributed to its agricultural development, but to its steady advancement in education and morality.

JOHN T. MURPHY, president of the *Evening Telegram* Company, has been a leading citizen of Superior, Douglas county, for some years past and is identified with important interests of that city. Mr. Murphy was born in Deerfield, Mass., September 7, 1861, a son of Daniel and Abigail (Guiney) Murphy. The father, who was a native of Cork, Ireland, came to the United States in youth and was for many years a railroad contractor. He spent some time on the construction of the famous Hoosac tunnel and was interested in other extensive engineering enterprises. At the age of seventy-four he died at North Adams, Mass., after having lived in retirement many years. Mr. Murphy's mother, who is now aged sixty-five years, is still living in Massachusetts.

John T. Murphy was educated at North Adams, Mass., in the public schools and Drury Academy. At an early age he turned his attention to journalism, becoming fami-

liar with that profession in Boston, which was then as now one of the foremost literary seats in America. In 1886 he went to Kansas City and dealt in real estate for a time but returned to his native State and became manager of the North Adams *Transcript*. He was connected with the *Boston Globe* and other metropolitan journals, and for a time was identified with the New England Associated Press. In 1888 he located in Superior, where he invested to some extent in real estate and other speculations. In connection with W. E. Haskell, manager of the *New York Journal*, he founded the *Evening Telegram*, with which he has since been identified. The establishment subsequently became the property of the Land & River Improvement Company, but in 1896 Mr. Murphy organized a new corporation known as the *Evening Telegram* Company, by which the paper has since been published. Mr. Murphy is president of the company, and it is largely due to him that the paper is one of the leading publications of the State. In recent years he has devoted much of his time to other interests. He is president of the Berkshire Realty Company, which deals in real estate at Superior, and is also interested to some extent in copper and iron lands.

In 1890 Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Margaret Hyland, a native of Ft. Edward, N. Y. who departed this life two years later, at the age of twenty-two years. His second marriage occurred in April, 1901, the bride being Miss Elizabeth M. Flynn of North Adams, Mass. Mr. Murphy is connected with numerous social organizations. As an individual as well as in his editorial capacity he has been a steadfast supporter of Republican principles, and exerts a marked influence in the local councils of the party. In 1900 he was one of the delegates from Wisconsin to the National convention at Philadelphia. He has never held public office of any sort.

CAPT. THOMAS F. BELL, one of the most popular and highly respected residents of Duluth, St. Louis Co., Minn., was born at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Jan. 10, 1835, a son of Dr. William and Jemima (Armitinger) Bell. Dr. Bell was born at Montreal, Canada, and his wife in Michigan.

(I) Grandfather William Bell was quarter-master sergeant in the English army, and also was postmaster at a fort for several years.

(II) Dr. William Bell was educated for the priesthood, but later studied law and was admitted to the bar, but not feeling satisfied with his profession, he learned the trade of a cooper. After this he went to England and entered Queen Elizabeth college, where for five years he studied faithfully, and then went home for six months. Returning he studied for two years more, when he returned to Canada and became a physician in the English army. After several years, he went west to Sault Ste. Marie, where he resumed his practice. Still later, he went to St. Clair, Mich., where he also remained for several years. The roving spirit of this talented man was not satisfied, and he removed to Canada, living on a farm there for a couple of years but at the same time following his profession, and finally he located permanently at Port Huron, where both he and his wife passed away. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and was very well known throughout Michigan in his day.

The children born to Dr. William and Jemima Bell were: George, living at Luddington, Mich., formerly a sailor, but now a retired contractor; Henry, deceased, a sailor, as was also Alexander, deceased; Thomas F.; Flora; Kate, of Saginaw, Mich.; James, deceased, a sailor; Victoria, deceased; Charles, a sailor of Saginaw, Michigan.

Capt. Bell was not given a very good education, and when he was permitted to attend school, he had to walk five miles. When only ten years of age, he began to follow the lakes, and was on various boats, with different captains. During his busy life he has not only served in the subordinate positions, but has been master and captain for over twenty-five years, and has sailed on all the lakes except Superior. He lived at Saginaw, Mich., for about a quarter of a century but

since 1894 he has resided either in Duluth or Superior.

The first marriage of Capt. Bell was to Mary Galloway, of Detroit, Mich., who died leaving him one child, Annie. This daughter married Daniel McDonald, of Superior, Mich., and they have one child,—Ethel. The second wife of Capt. Bell bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Sayers and lived in Saginaw, Mich.

Captain Bell has followed the calling of a sailor all his life, and can relate many thrilling experiences relative to his numerous voyages. He is well preserved, with a pleasant, genial manner, which makes and retains him numerous friends throughout the lake region.

CALVIN A. WEADE, proprietor of the "Weeks Avenue Hotel," in West Superior, Douglas county, is a native of New Brunswick, of Irish ancestry originally.

The paternal grandfather, John Weade, was a farmer and lumberman who passed his whole life at Fredericton, New Brunswick. His son, James Weade, was born there and is now over eighty-eight years of age, living in the same place in the best health. His wife was Eleanor Brannen, and she also is still living, at about the same age as her husband. Her father was William Brannen, a school teacher for many years in the vicinity of Fredericton, and her grandfather was a Major Brannen of the English army.

Calvin A. Weade was born, like his father, in Fredericton, Sept. 5, 1844. Until he was sixteen he attended the public schools, and then went to Bangor, Maine, and was employed in lumbering there until the war broke out. In September 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 8th M. V. I., serving until the close of the war. For some fifteen years after the war Mr. Weade remained in the East, but in 1881 went to Elk River, Minn., where he engaged in logging, and for the next ten years did more or less contracting. In 1891 he settled in Superior and for several years kept the "New LaFayette Hotel," but since 1898 has been managing the "Weeks Avenue Hotel," which has accommodations for thirty guests and is a most popular hostelry. In connection with this hotel Mr. Weade conducts a grocery store.

In 1873 occurred the marriage of Calvin A. Weade and Josephine Blackwell, the latter a daughter of Odell and Caroline (Campbell) Blackwell, of Greenbush, Maine, and to this marriage were born two children: Fred A., connected with the Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal Co., at Superior; and Edith Ella, now Mrs. A. A. Peck, of Superior.

Odell Blackwell, the father of Mrs. Weade, was a native of North Wayne, Kennebec Co., Maine, born in 1812, of mixed English and Irish ancestry. For a number of years he kept the "American House" at Greenbush, Maine, and then in 1880 migrated to the West and settled at Elk River, Minn., where the last two years of his life were spent. His wife, Caroline, was born at Bradley, Maine, in 1825, and died in Minneapolis, Feb. 8, 1896. She was the daughter of Henry and Temperance (Blackman) Campbell, and the granddaughter of Charles Campbell. The last named came from Glasgow, Scotland, to this country. Henry Campbell built the "American House" at Greenbush. He took a prominent part in politics and was a member of the Maine Legislature for some years, his views being those of the Whig party. About 1849, with his son, George W., he went to California, via Cape Horn, and died a year later in that far western State.

Calvin A. Weade is essentially a man who does his own thinking hence it is not surprising to find him in the ranks of neither of the great political parties, but an independent. He preserves the memories of his army life by his membership in the G. A. R., and is also affiliated with the Mystic Workers.

GUY ARTHUR EATON is one of the most enterprising among the younger business men of Duluth. The story of his career is most interesting, for although his life has been a busy one from the most material standpoint, it has been filled with incidents of adventure and varied with the experiences

of travel in lands practically unknown to white men. He was born Oct. 27, 1871, in Red Oak, Iowa, son of Webster and Frances (Ames) Eaton, and comes of one of the oldest families of America, whose past and present generations include many men of prominence in civil and military affairs.

The first of the name on this side of the Atlantic, Francis Eaton, came over in the "Mayflower" and among his posterity was President Eaton of Yale College. Several other branches of the family located in New England in the early days, and all have done credit to the name. Jonas Eaton, the direct ancestor of Guy Arthur Eaton, settled at Reading, Mass., near Boston. Ebenezer Eaton, great-great-grandfather of Guy Arthur, served in the Continental army during the Revolution, and another of his ancestors, named Squires, also took a prominent part in that struggle. Col. Willard Gould Eaton, who commanded the 13th M. V. I. during the Civil war, was a relative of Webster Eaton, and a son of Joel and Sarah (Sibley) Eaton, the latter a relative of Hiram Sibley, the famous seedsman of Rochester, New York.

Webster Eaton was born in Monroe county, N. Y. During the Civil war he served in the 1st New York Light Artillery, taking part in every engagement in the Army of the Potomac, and came through without injury, though he received a sunstroke while in the service. Soon after the war, he married and moved to Iowa, starting newspapers in Quincy, Hamburg and Red Oak, and enjoyed the distinction of being among the first journalists in that State. During President Grant's administration he was appointed register and receiver of the land office at Bloomington, Neb., with which State he has ever since been identified. In time he resumed his profession, starting the *Central Nebraska Press,* at Kearney, which he published for seven years. Later he settled at Lincoln, where he founded the *Lincoln Globe,* and served as postmaster of that city under President McKinley. He has always been an active worker in the Republican party, having been a member of the Republican State Central Committee for years, and takes a lively interest in State and National politics. He is still a resident of Lincoln.

Guy Arthur Eaton attended public school at Lincoln, Neb., until about 1884, when he went with his parents to Minnesota, where his father was special agent of the United States land office. He attended school at St. Cloud, Minn., and thence accompanied his father to Nova Scotia, where they were interested in mining and remained for eighteen months. Following this experience he attended Claverack (N. Y.) College, from which institution he was graduated in the engineering course when nineteen years old. Then he was again at Lincoln, Neb., for a time, in 1890 locating at Tower, Minn., where he engaged in prospecting and surveying in company with his brother, W. A. Eaton. Having been appointed United States deputy surveyor, he surveyed much government land on Vermillion Range and in the Rainy Lake Region, spending several years on the ranges in St. Louis county. In 1895 the Eaton brothers went to Central America as part of the engineering force of President Barrios, of Guatemala, to assist in surveying the line of the Guatemala Northern Railroad. Later they coasted along the Caribbean sea. During their stay in Central America they enlisted under Gen. Bogranz, the leader of a revolution in Honduras, but as the General was poisoned, the affair was abandoned.

Guy A. Eaton eventually found it necessary to return North because of ill health, after a long siege in hospital, during which he was not expected to recover. He came to New York via Cuba, and on to Minnesota, and his first work after his return was the charge of the lumber business of Hon. C. B. Buckman, at Little Falls, Minn. Then for two years he was county surveyor of Wright county, this State, declining a second term in that position, and the next year was engaged in buying timber land for the Shevlin-Carpenter Co., of Minneapolis. In April, 1900, he settled in Duluth, where he has since been in business as a member of the firm of Eaton Bros., dealers in pine and iron lands. The brothers, though young men,

were among the pioneer surveyors of northern Minnesota, and as such have an intimate knowledge of its resources which would have been scarcely possible under other circumstances. At times they have lived as long as eight months without seeing a white man outside of the members of their party. During one memorable trip they traveled forty-two days on snowshoes, camping every night.

Like his father, Mr. Eaton has an inborn taste for political affairs, and he takes an active interest in the workings of the Republican party, at present serving as chairman of the 8th Congressional District Committee, which position he has held since 1902. He was largely instrumental in the election of J. Adam Bede to Congress. He had charge of the city committee in the municipal campaign of 1904. He is second vice-president of the Commercial Club, one of the leading social organizations of the city and a power in local commercial and civic affairs. He took an active part in the organization of the Minnesota Naval Reserves, in which he holds the rank of lieutenant commander. Fraternally, he is identified with various orders, more particularly the Masons (Scottish Rite), is senior warden of the Blue Lodge, senior warden of K. T. D. Commandery and master of the twenty-seventh degree, Duluth Consistory.

Mr. Eaton was married, in March, 1898, to Miss Jessie Burton, of Minneapolis, and they have had one son, William.

N. G. DURGIN, a prosperous real estate dealer, and prominent citizen of Glen Flora, Rusk Co., Wis., was born in Manitowoc, Wis., in 1848, a son of G. W. and Lydia L. (Goodrich) Durgin, the former of whom was born in New Hampshire, and the latter in New York. The Durgin family is of Irish ancestry, and the Goodrich of Scotch origin.

G. W. Durgin was an early settler of Wisconsin. He crossed the plains to California, in 1852, and while he was there his wife died in Wisconsin. He returned home in 1859, and in 1860, he once more went west, this time to Washington; he died at Vancouver, B. C. Our subject, with a sister, was reared by their uncle, George Goodrich, of Monroe, Green Co., Wis., a prominent and wealthy farmer.

In the home of Mr. Goodrich, N. G. Durgin was educated, and taught to farm. Before he was twenty-one, he went West to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, but after reaching his destination he remained only a few weeks, going on to Washington, where he remained until 1870. At that time, he went up the Columbia river to Oregon, and became employed as herder, traveling in this business over some 2,800 miles. Returning to Wisconsin in the fall of 1870, he settled at Monroe.

In 1871 Mr. Durgin settled in Green county on a large dairy farm, which he conducted successfully for five years. In 1877, he removed to Butler county, Neb., buying land of a homesteader. This he developed, and lived upon until 1882. He then sold the land and returned to Monroe, Wis., where he bought eighty acres. There he lived until the fall of 1900, when he sold his land and came to Rusk county, locating at Glen Flora. Here he bought 600 acres of timber property, and invested $3,000 in village property. In this delightful locality, he has since resided, devoting himself to the development of his property, and the advancement of the village, in which he takes a great interest. He has been a stanch advocate of good roads, and the general development of the place. Always a Republican, he is one of the leaders of his party in Rusk county, and has served very acceptably as delegate to county, assembly and congressional conventions. Mr. Durgin is an enterprising and successful man; a gentleman of excellent judgment, well informed on general topics and the local affairs of county and state. Fraternally he is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the Maccabees.

In 1871 Mr. Durgin married Miss Bell McKnight, and they became the parents of three children, two of whom are living, both residents of Glen Flora, George A. and Arthur N. Both young men served in Company H, 1st Wis. V. I., in the Spanish-

American war. Their term of service was spent at Jacksonville, Fla., they not being sent to the front. They were honorably discharged Oct. 26, 1898. These young men were members of the State militia, George having served nine years and Arthur six years, including the time they were enrolled in the volunteer army. They are sons of which any father may well be proud, and George is well versed in military tactics. The family is numbered among the leading ones of Glen Flora, and the name of Durgin is one that is highly respected throughout Rusk county.

JAMES F. TOSTEVIN, Jr., of the firm of William Penn & Co., cut stone dealers and contractors, at West Superior, Douglas county, is a native of London, England, born June 5, 1845. His parents, James F. and Sybilla (Smallridge) Tostevin, were respectively natives of the island of Guernsey and the city of London. In 1847 the elder Tostevin immigrated with his family to the United States, and engaged in the stone businesss at Buffalo, N. Y. Eight years later they located at St. Paul, Minn., where the father still carries on business, though he has reached the advanced age of eighty years. His father, a builder by occupation, was killed in the island of Guernsey by falling from a scaffold on a building which he was constructing. The great-grandfather was also in his day a builder, as well as a fisherman.

At an early age James F. Tostevin, Jr., became imbued with the spirit of American patriotism, and before attaining the age of seventeen years he determined to offer his services in defense of his adopted country. He enlisted March 28, 1862, and was enrolled as a member of Company K, 4th Minn. V. I. Joining the western army under Grant his regiment took part in the battle of Corinth and the long and tedious siege of Vicksburg, forming a part of the first brigade of the Union forces which entered that city after its capitulation. He afterward took part in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, but at the fall of that city he was serving under Gen. Corse in the defense of Altoona. The 4th Minnesota regiment won great credit for the valiant part which it took in this encounter. An immense quantity of supplies for Sherman's army was stored at that point, and much depended upon the preservation of these stores by the little band under Gen. Corse, which was besieged by the Confederate army. Sherman's signal from the top of Kenesaw Mountain, "Hold the fort for I am coming," and Gen. Corse's characteristic reply, conveyed in the same manner, have become matters of history. Mr. Tostevin also took part in Sherman's famous "March to the Sea," being detailed as a forager, in which capacity he continued until the army reached Raleigh, N. C. While thus engaged he was accustomed to ride from thirty to seventy miles a day, and had many narrow escapes from capture by the Confederate cavalry, his clothes being several times riddled with bullets. His term of service having expired in Raleigh, he was discharged there, April 28, 1865, and returned home.

After the war Mr. Tostevin joined his father at St. Paul in the manufacture of building stone. In 1872 he went to Frontenac, in the same State, where he successfully dealt in cut stone for seven years, and afterward continued in the same line of business at Minneapolis and at Dresbach, Minn. In 1889 he located at West Superior and opened the leading establishment in his line of business at that place. The firm, which at the beginning was Tostevin & Moore, later became the Superior Cut Stone Co., and in 1896 consolidated with the firm of William Penn & Co., which had previously been its chief competitor, and the business of the concern has become one of the most important industries at the Head of the Lakes. Large quantities of Portage Entry and Lake Superior brownstone are brought here, manufactured and distributed. All kinds of designs for building purposes are made, much of the product being used in Superior and Duluth, while the balance is marketed in several different States. Sixty men are employed in the shops of this concern and more than 300,000 cubic feet of stone were handled

during the first nine months of the year 1901.

Mr. Tostevin was married, Sept. 30, 1869, to Miss Henrietta C. Foreman, daughter of William H. Foreman, of St. Paul, Minn. They have eight living children, Clarabel having died at the age of nearly seven years; Lura is now Mrs. H. A. Haley, of Chicago; Madge is the wife of William A. Otis, of Superior; Jessie is Mrs. J. F. McArthur, of Milwaukee; and Ruby is Mrs. Sidney H. Buchanan, Superior. Those at home are Ruth, Leslie William and Jay Francis (twins) and Florence. The family is connected with the Cumming Avenue M. E. Church, of which Mr. Tostevin is a trustee. Fraternally he is affiliated with the G. A. R., the Masons, the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. He is a past master of Superior Lodge, No. 236, A. F. & A. M., and past commander of the posts at Dresbach and West Superior. He has been a lifelong Republican, though he entertains decided Prohibition sentiments. While living at Frontenac he served as justice of the peace, and filled the position of chairman of the board of supervisors at Dresbach, but since coming to Superior, he has held aloof from official responsibilities.

HISTORY OF BRUCE, RUSK CO., WIS. The prosperous village of Bruce was founded in November, 1884, and that so few years should have elapsed since is wonderful compared with its remarkable growth. The earliest settlers, men of keen foresight and indominatable perseverance, could scarcely have had prevision to equal the present facts. When the great "Soo" line reached this point, J. E. Stanley, John O'Brien, Thomas Kelly, William Reeves, D. P. Barhydt, C. P. Pinkham and C. P. Dolan, decided to establish homes here in the pine forest. They were the first settlers. Soon their wants were catered to by D. W. Blackburn, Messrs. Bronsky & Cummins and Messrs. Wheeler & Carter, who established stores. The latter house still continues in business although the firm style has been changed to Wheeler & Stanley.

The name of Bruce was given to the new town, in honor of A. C. Bruce, a former well known lumber capitalist of this section, but now a resident of St. Paul, Minn. From the first the village attracted a fine class of settlers—those who came here for homes and not for speculation. Thus its prosperity has been gradual but sure and today almost every line of trade is represented and prospering. Scarcely had the first homes been established here when a school was opened with Mrs. Mary O'Brien in charge, who cheerfully assumed its responsibilities under very discouraging conditions at first. The school is now State graded and of the first class. The present building is a modern structure, six teachers are employed, and in point of comfort and educational utility cannot be excelled in Rusk county. In 1904, $5,000 was expended in improving the building.

That religious denominations have edifices of their own, testifies forcibly to the morality of the people. The Methodist Episcopal, the Congregational and the Catholic each draw their own congregations regularly and exert a mighty influence for good.

Business is carried on in Bruce according to modern methods, the presence of enterprising men being shown on every hand. The railroad alone does a business at Bruce of $150,000, annually, and 100 carloads of lumber products are shipped monthly. The Arpin Hardwood Lumber Company's mill was established at Atlanta, one mile north of Bruce, in 1900. The Beldenville Lumber and Veneer Company's mill began operations in 1901. It is situated one-half mile east of Bruce. The former gives employment to 500 men; the latter to about 300. Both companies operate logging railroads which extend into their timber districts, altogether some forty miles.

Bruce soon realized the need of a newspaper and this want was met by A. W. McCormack, who established the weekly *News-Letter*, Oct. 18, 1900. It is a six column quarto, independent in politics, and with plenty of home news, just the literary medium suited to the size of the town. The

fraternal orders are also well represented, and have comfortable and appropriate halls and meeting places. They include the Knights of Pythias, Maccabees, Woodmen, Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Royal Neighbors, Mystic Workers and the Modern Brotherhood of America. In 1903 a creamery was established which is conducted on the co-operative plan. It is a well equipped plant, cost $4,500 and was started up with sixty subscribers.

A postoffice was established in 1884, with W. A. Clark, the first agent of the "Soo" as first postmaster, with an office in the depot. In 1902 Bruce was incorporated, with a population of 900 and with environments of 1,500. Its phenomenal growth has surprised the oldest settlers, but as it is healthy and can be well provided for, it is welcome. The postoffice is now in the third class, the stamp sale amounting to $2,000 annually, and a free rural route service delivers mail to 107 families. This has been but recently established and is the first and only one in Rusk county.

The first bank to be organized in Bruce was in January, 1902, and was known as the Bank of Bruce, a private institution, with a capital stock of $5,000, the stockholders being W. A. Blackburn, of Bruce, J. C. Stubbs, of Weyerhauser, and J. A. Corbet, L. E. McGill and O. E. Pederson, of Ladysmith, the latter being its first president and the former its cashier. It continued in business until November the same year, when it was absorbed by the Lumberman's State Bank, with a capital of $25,000; the bank has prospered ever since its opening and now has deposits of $60,000.

Bruce has many attractions as a place of both business and residence. It is adjacent to a fine farming country, watered by the beautiful Chippewa river which flows within a half mile of the town, and it remains for some large capitalist and enterprising promoter to be the first to see a fortune in the utilization of the power in its rapids a little distance to the eastward. The good people of Bruce love their little town, are proud of her achievements and are guarding her morals and educating her young.

It is safe to say the soil of Rusk county is unexcelled by any other county in the State, and to say Northern Wisconsin is the banner grass country of the United States is not putting it too strong, for here, as nowhere else, clover and timothy run out obnoxious weeds. This is even true of the public roads. Not only grasses do well upon the clayey loam, but all the cereals, save Indian corn, grow thrifty here and regularly mature. The dairy possibilities of Northern Wisconsin are already seen to be immeasurable. It is only a question of time when this favored section of Wisconsin will be one of the greatest and most successful dairy regions of the United States. The country is rapidly settling up, the cheap lands and the advantages of soil and market being the inducement which is bringing in thousands of families who in a few years will become sole owners of good homes.

HARRY BROUSSEAU was for a number of years identified with the Superior Ship Building Company, at Superior, having for some time been superintendent of the engineering department. He was born Oct. 8, 1867, in Quebec, son of Nelson and Sarah (Raisin) Brousseau, the former a native of Bangor, Maine.

Great-grandfather Brousseau came to America from France in 1794, but returned to Paris, where his son Mitchell was born. Mitchell Brousseau came to this country in early life and lived in Maine for a time and then in Canada. He served for a while in the British army, and later drew a pension. His home was near Quebec, where he lived to be ninety-four years of age. His wife, Mary Dorey, was born in a suburb of Quebec, of French parentage, and died at the age of seventy-two.

Nelson Brousseau, son of Mitchell, was twelve years of age when he moved with his parents from Maine to Quebec. In 1878 he moved to Marquette, Mich., and some time later to Newberry, in that State, where he still makes his home, being now

MR. AND MRS. HARRY BROUSSEAU

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sixty-two years of age. Nelson Brousseau is a successful business man. He was a carpenter by trade, and while in Canada had also engaged in the logging industry, and since locating at Newberry he has been boring artesian wells. He served as constable for fifteen years, and also as deputy sheriff of Luce county. Since coming to the United States he has been a Republican in politics. Mr. Brousseau married Sarah Raisin, who was born near Quebec, of Irish parentage. Her father, Harry Raisin, a farmer near Quebec, died about 1870; her mother, Sarah Mooney, lived until 1898, reaching the great age of ninety-eight.

Harry Brousseau had little opportunity to attend school, but by diligent study at home he became well informed. When he was thirteen years of age he began to learn the trade of engineer and machinist in the shops of the Newberry Furnace Company, remaining with that firm for nine years. He was then for a few months with the Menominee Mining Company, erecting some large mining engines. After working in several places he came in the fall of 1892 to West Superior, where he entered the employ of the American Steel Barge Company, predecessor of the Superior Ship Building Company, with which concern he was connected until Feb. 1, 1904. The second year he was there he was made foreman of the machine shop, and from October, 1900, was superintendent of the engineering department, in which about 130 men are employed. Mr. Brousseau spent two seasons in Montana, building and operating a dredging outfit for Capt. McDougal, of the Steel Barge Company, and he also built a saw-mill for the Hines Lumber Company at Orienta, Wis. With these exceptions he was identified with the Superior ship yards from 1892 until Feb. 1, 1904. He is at present holding the position of superintendent of the Empire yards of the Standard Oil Company, at New York, he and his family now residing at Flushing, a suburb of New York City.

Mr. Brousseau has devoted considerable time to mechanical inventions, among the most noteworthy of these being the sliding or telescope hatch cover for ships, patented in 1903, and now in use on a number of first class steamers on the Great Lakes. In 1891-92, in connection with Mr. Gilbert Patterson, a chief engineer on the Great Lakes, he patented several steam engine valve gears.

On Aug. 26, 1891, Mr. Brousseau married Miss Josephine Potvin, a native of Alpena, Mich., daughter of Morrille and Harriet (Bissonette) Potvin, of Newberry. Mr. and Mrs. Potvin were both born in Montreal, of French parentage. Mr. Potvin, a blacksmith by trade, came to the United States about 1868, and now lives at Newberry. Mr. and Mrs. Brousseau have four children, namely: Mildred J., Russell H., Royal A., and Ogden M. Mr. Brousseau is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the A. O. U. W. and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he has always been a Republican.

GEORGE B. COOK, manager of Cook's Land Agency, with offices at Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., is one of the busy and enterprising citizens of that place. He is a son of Atwell J. and Mary T. (Cook) Cook, the latter of whom came of old Connecticut ancestry, of Scotch-Irish and German descent. Her parents later settled at Oswego, N. Y. Her father, William H. Cook, was a Connecticut Yankee, and her mother, Nancy (Rector) Cook, of Holland and English and Irish descent, was from New York.

Atwell J. Cook was born Aug. 25, 1818, at Vernon, Windham Co., Vt., a son of Ziba and Lydia (Thomas) Cook. His grandfather, Oliver Cook, was one of the "Green Mountain boys" of Revolutionary fame, and was a captain under Gen. Washington, and both his father and grandfather were captains in the war of 1812. Atwell J. was the youngest of eight children and is the only one surviving. In 1835 his widowed mother went with her son to Jefferson county, N. Y., making the journey by ox-

team, and thence went to Canada. Atwell Cook left Canada in 1839 and went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he worked at his trade of turner, later going to Oswego, and then to Fulton, where he completed his studies in architecture and mechanical engineering. In 1852 he went to Dowagiac, Mich., in 1854 to Dubuque, Iowa, and in 1855 to Winona, Minn., where he built a flouring-mill, being a millwright. There he lived until 1859, when he went to Fountain City, Wis., living there until 1863, and thence removed to Whitehall, Wis., where he resided until the fall of 1866, with the expection of the time spent in serving his country during the Civil war. In the fall of 1866 the family moved to Monticello, Iowa, returning to Whitehall in the fall of 1868.

In June, 1861, Mr. Cook enlisted in Company H, 6th Wis. V. I., and served in the Army of the Potomac, belonging to the famous Iron Brigade, which was held as a reserve force near Washington, D. C., during his time of actual service. On account of ill health he was confined in the hospital several months, and he contracted rheumatism in the army which has troubled him ever since. He was discharged May 14, 1862.

On Nov. 14, 1875, Mr. Cook arrived in Cumberland and took up a homestead of fifty-two acres, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. In 1901 he removed to Bayfield to make his home with a daughter, Mrs. John Hopkins, where he still resides. On Oct. 22, 1840, Mr. Cook married Mary T. Cook, and they had six children, namely: Atwell, who died in infancy; Ellen, wife of J. L. Hunter, city engineer and electrician of Cumberland; Dora, wife of John Brinkley, of Cumberland; Ruthven, who died Aug. 17, 1865; Nancy I., wife of John Hopkins, of Bayfield, Wis.; and George B. Cook.

Atwell B. Cook is a Democrat in political sentiment. He was a prominent figure in local affairs for a number of years, and was chairman of the township board when the town was known as Lakeland. For several years he served as justice of the peace, was supervisor two or three terms, and was alderman of the Third ward, during his service in that capacity serving two or three terms as president of the city council. He was public-spirited, and did much for the advancement of this section in its early years. He is a member of G. A. R. post No. 225, at Cumberland. He is one of the oldest members of the Baptist Church in the locality.

George B. Cook attended school at Whitehall but had no very extended educational opportunities. His birth took place Oct. 6, 1861, at Fountain City, Wis., and he was two and a half years of age when the family went to Whitehall. When he was sixteen years of age he went out to work on the railroad then being built into Cumberland, and from that to firing for an engine in a mill. At eighteen he was given charge of an engine, which work he continued for several years.

On July 26, 1885, Mr. Cook was married to Miss M. E. Stockman, who was born at Plymouth, Ind., daughter of T. J. Stockman, who in 1875 located at Knapp, Wis., where he bought land. He lived there until the fall of 1887, when he removed to Adams, Neb., where he still lives; his wife died in 1896. The Stockman family consisted of seven children, as follows: Partha; Matilda E.; Samuel; Alice; one that died in infancy; Erastus, and Frank. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Cook are: Clyde G., born May 30, 1886; Harry W., Sept. 4, 1889; Mary Elizabeth, July 27, 1891, and Carl L., July 8, 1894.

After his marriage Mr. Cook worked as an edger and expert machine man in a sawmill in the season, and in the woods in the winter, doing all kinds of work, scaling being his favorite occupation. In 1891 he went into the insurance business, and for one year was a special life insurance agent in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and northern Iowa, and then went to work for a Chicago firm, selling school supplies for two years. He had made a study of architecture and mechanical work and spent several years, from 1894 until 1901, in the painting business. Since then he has been established at Cumberland, in the land busi-

ness. His first connection in this line was with the firm of Warner & Andrews, of St. Paul, and in the following year, 1902, he went with A. C. Uecke in a land business, but eight months later, on Nov. 8, 1902, embarked in business on his own account, establishing Cook's Land Agency. His operations cover Barron, Polk, Burnett, Sawyer and Washburn counties, and he has met with very encouraging success.

In politics Mr. Cook is an active Republican. He takes a lively interest in all public affairs and has efficiently held many of the local offices, having served on the election board, as constable and also as justice of the peace. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, and is connected with the Cumberland lodge. Mrs. Cook is a valued member of the Cumberland Congregational Church.

WILLIAM JAMES COWIE, who for a number of years has been a well-known citizen of West Superior, Douglas county, was born in Rock county, Wis., May 1, 1859. His parents were Henry and Ann (Galbraith) Cowie, both natives of Scotland, who came to the United States about 1850.

Henry Cowie settled at first in North Carolina, where he was overseer of a plantation for about five years. From there he went to Michigan, and from there a year or so later to Rock county, Wis., where he located on a farm near Johnstown Center. A few years later he moved to Dane county, Wis., and in 1876 went to Madison, where he lived in retirement until his death in 1885, at the age of seventy. His religious faith was that of the Congregational Church, and his political principles those of the Republican party. Mrs. Ann (Galbraith) Cowie was born near Glasgow, where she was attending school when Queen Victoria was crowned. She died in Superior Feb. 5, 1901, when seventy-nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Cowie were the parents of three sons and two daughters, one of the latter dying in childhood. The other children are: Jane F., Mrs. John Foley, of Superior; Henry A., of the L. S. car service association, of Superior; John G. and William J., well known as Cowie Brothers, of West Superior.

William J. Cowie received his early education in the district schools, and in 1886 went to Madison and took a course at the Northwestern Business College. For three or four years he was employed in a store conducted by his brothers at Mt. Horeb, Wis. Then he spent a year in the shops of the Milwaukee Harvester Co., at Milwaukee, and on the road as a traveling expert; and four more years was in Edmunds county, S. D., a local agent for agricultural implements. In 1890 he came to West Superior, where he spent a year in the hay and feed commission business. Mr. Cowie then became interested in the manufacture of sash, doors, mouldings, etc., and in 1892 built a factory at Twenty-second street and Butler avenue, where he and his brother still carry on the business under the firm name of Cowie Bros., and employ as many as twenty men at some seasons of the year.

On April 12, 1892, Mr. Cowie married Elizabeth Shaw, daughter of Thomas Shaw, of Duluth. Mrs. Cowie was a native of New England, where she was born July 22, 1871; she died in West Superior, April 18, 1900, leaving a son, Earl G., born Feb. 25, 1893; and an infant son, who lived but nine months.

In the spring of 1900 Mr. Cowie was elected a member of the city council from the Seventh ward and reelected in 1902. As chairman of the Finance committee, he took part in refunding the city's bonded debt. He has always been a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a Mason and a member of the M. W. A., Whaleback Camp.

W. G. MALCOLM, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon of Chetek, Barron Co., Wis., holds a high rank in the medical profession in that section. He has been actively engaged in practice in Chetek since 1893.

Dr. Malcolm is a native of Chesley, County of Bruce, Ontario, born April 3, 1866, and comes of Scotch-Irish ancestors, of a race which has produced some of the most forceful elements in the cosmopolitan make-up of our nation. He is the eldest son in a family of eleven children born to John and Helen (Madole) Malcolm, the former a

native of Canada, of Scottish parentage, and the latter a native of Ireland. John Malcolm grew up on the frontier of civilization in the "Dominion," and when he attained to man's estate he became a pioneer in Bruce county, Ontario, where he carved a home out of virgin wilds, and where he yet lives, an honored and respected citizen.

In the invigorating work of the farm young Malcolm developed a well rounded physique and healthful brain action. The public schools of the locality afforded only meagre opportunities for education, but he nevertheless acquired a well-grounded rudimentary knowledge of the English branches, by dint of earnest effort absorbing all the public school curriculum could give. Subsequently, under a private teacher, he was carefully instructed in the branches of learning essential to the higher education which he sought, and prepared to enter college. At the age of twenty-three years he took matriculation examination, passed with credit, and was admitted to the Medical Department of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, this being in 1889. Here for four years he perseveringly delved into the mysteries of Materia Medica and physiological research, graduating with first class honors. He came directly to Wisconsin to seek out a desirable location for the practice of his profession, and after a few weeks of survey chose Chetek. and the wisdom of his judgment has been amply verified by twelve years of successful and remunerative practice. That Dr. Malcolm has a strong hold upon the people is evidenced by the fact that he has retained the confidence and esteem of those to whom he has ministered in a professional capacity for more than a decade. He is examining surgeon for all the old line insurance companies doing business in Chetek. Despite his onerous professional work the Doctor has found time to enter into the social and business life of the community. He has served as health officer two terms, and has also officiated as Mayor two terms, and as alderman for one term. He was the principal mover in the organization of the Chetek Maccabees Opera House Company, and is the president thereof. Fraternally he is a member of the Maccabees and Mystic Workers.

Dr. Malcolm was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Phillips, the accomplished daughter of J. C. Phillips, of Chetek, the happy event having been celebrated in 1893.

LOUIS PHILIPPE L. GAILLARDET, M. D., formerly a successful practitioner of Hurley, Iron Co., Wis., but now residing in Chippewa Falls, is a physician of wide experience. He is a native of France, having been born in Toulouse, Aug. 27, 1857, son of John and Ore (Houle) Gaillardet. The latter died when he was three months old. John Gaillardet, a stone cutter and mason by trade, was a contractor in Toulouse, where he lived until 1860. In that year he brought his family to Canada, settling in St. Gregoire, Province of Quebec. His death occurred in Montreal, June 6, 1890.

When he was eight years old Louis Philippe L. Gaillardet entered the Jesuit College in Montreal, where he took the full course of study, covering seven years. After graduating from college he took a four years' medical course at the Victorian University in Montreal, receiving his degree Nov. 27, 1878. He began his practice in Canada, after a time going to Chicago, and later to Coleman, Wis., meeting with success in each place. Nov. 8, 1901, he came to Hurley where he built up a large practice.

On Sept. 20, 1896, Dr. Gaillardet married Cecilia Chalifoux, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Chalifoux, both residents of Chicago. Mrs. Chalifoux died in 1887; her husband still lives in Chicago, where he is proprietor of the oldest established undertaking business in the city. To Dr. and Mrs. Gaillardet was born one child, since deceased.

Dr. Gaillardet was health officer of Hurley, and medical examiner for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis, the Lady Foresters, the Ladies of the Maccabees, the Royal Neighbors of America, St. Michael's Polish Society, and the Italian Foresters of America. He is a member of Lodge 51, A. O. U. W., at Hurley, presi-

dent and medical examiner of St. John's Society, and member and medical examiner of St. John's Court, No. 274, Catholic Order of Foresters. He is a member of the Iron County Medical Society (of which he is vice-president), of the Wisconsin State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. The Doctor has taken an active part in Republican politics for many years, his knowledge of French making him a valuable orator in local campaigns. He has the reputation of being one of the best public speakers in French in this country, and his services are in demand during every national election. He and his wife are both communicants of the Catholic Church.

BENJAMIN W. HARPER, a contractor and builder of Ashland, has had many years experience in his profession at many places. He was born in Campbellton, New Brunswick, Nov. 23, 1860, his parents being William and Catherine (Young) Harper, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. William Harper came to America with his parents when a boy and settled in New Brunswick, where he married. He followed the occupation of farming throughout his life, and died in Canada in 1886. His wife lived until 1888. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, Benjamin W., being the youngest.

Benjamin W. Harper attended the schools of New Brunswick, keeping on with his studies until he was twenty-one, after which he came to the United States, locating at first in Michigan, where for three years he was employed at railroad bridge and house building and other carpentering. In 1885 he came to Ashland, where he took charge of the crew who built the framework for the first ore dock in the town. On the completion of this work he was employed as overseer or manager by J. F. Scott, a contractor and builder, remaining in this position five years. He then went into business for himself. He was sub-contractor on the Pabst and Nelson Blocks, and had charge of the construction of the Government Building at Lac Du Flambeau, as well as of a number of depot buildings on the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He had charge of the rebuilding of the Shares Block, one of the most substantial business blocks in the city of Ashland, after its destruction by fire in the fall of 1903. At present he employs from five to fifteen men in carrying out his contracts in Ashland and in the surrounding towns, having considerable business. One of his recent contracts included all the work except the masonry of the Episcopal Church of Ashland, erected in 1904. This contract amounted to $8,000.

Mr. Harper was first married in 1889, the issue of this union being two boys, Howard E. and Bernard F. His second marriage occurred Feb. 3, 1904, to Miss L. Maude Jones, of Colorado Springs, Colo., who is a graduate of Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kans. Mr. Harper is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

CHARLES H. GILL. One of Douglas county's successful business men now living in practical retirement in South Range, after a long and varied career, is Charles H. Gill, who, like many of those now residing in Wisconsin, is an Easterner by birth. His native town was Rossie, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he was born Sept. 15, 1847, the son of Nathaniel and Angenett (Dickerson) Gill, of Jefferson and Oswego counties, N. Y., respectively.

The first of the Gill family to come to this country was Daniel Gill, who left the Highlands of Scotland about 1770, and after his long voyage to the New World located near Burlington, Vt. When the war of the Revolution broke out he took the part of the Colonists and served in the Continental army. He came through the war safely and lived to a good old age.

Daniel Gill (2), son of Daniel, settled on Indian river between Antwerp and Watertown, N. Y., about 1800, and there lived to complete his allotted three score years and ten. He was a captain in the New York militia and was a man of considerable influence in the community. His wife was Hannah Cogswell, daughter of a patriot who fought through the war for independence.

The Cogswell family served their country well, for several of Mrs. Gill's uncles were in the Revolution, while her brother, Samuel Cogswell, was captain of a privateer in the naval service. A curious sea shell which he brought back from one of his voyages is still preserved by Mr. Charles Gill as an heirloom.

Nathaniel Gill, son of Daniel (2), and the father of Charles H., while hardly more than a boy worked seven years as an apprentice at the blacksmith's trade, an occupation he followed for some time. In his youth he had very little opportunity to gain an education, but after his marriage he attended school several months and with more work by himself he acquired a fair education. In 1856 Mr. Gill went West to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Leon, Waushara county, where he cleared up a farm of eighty acres. After two years there he moved to Auroraville, in the same county, and worked there as a blacksmith for some time, but he always retained his original farm and it was there that his death occurred in June, 1872, at the age of fifty-eight. In his religious belief he was a Universalist. Through the earlier part of his life he was a Democrat, but after going to Wisconsin he became a Republican, as such serving many years as county judge of Waushara county, and as chairman of the town of Aurora.

Mrs. Angenett D. Gill was a graduate of a Ladies' Seminary at Montpelier, Vt., and before her marriage taught school in New York. Her father, Dr. Daniel Dickerson, was a prominent physician at Redfield, near Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., where he reached old age. He was educated in England, but later came to America to make his home. His wife, Hannah, was very skillful with her needle and loom, and among the family relics preserved by Charles Gill is a coverlid woven by her; on one side is a design representing a park at Watertown, N. Y., in winter, while the opposite side shows the same scene in the summer. Nathaniel and Angenett Gill were the parents of only one child besides our subject, a daughter, Frances A., who married Job Wildman, and died in Auroraville, Wis., in March, 1872, at the age of twenty-three years; she left two children. Mr. Wildman was a volunteer in Company I, 7th Wis. V. I., and was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor.

Charles H. Gill attended the public schools of Auroraville and later took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Milwaukee. When he reached his majority he began farming at Auroraville, and also operated a hardwood sawmill. After ten years in these pursuits he removed to Fremont, Waupaca county, bought another sawmill and for six years manufactured pine lumber. Once his mill was burned and once it was blown up by a boiler explosion, but each time it was rebuilt. The home office was at Auroraville until 1885, when Mr. Gill removed to Warren, Waushara county; he bought a farm there of 124 acres of tillable land, one of the best farms in the State, and one which is still in his possession.

In 1890 Mr. Gill went to South Range, where at first he was occupied in contracting and in timber and lumber speculation. Two years later he built and opened a general store which he carried on for the ten years previous to his retirement from business in 1902. A year before that date he built a store in West Superior, where his sons are now conducting a grocery business. Since 1896 Mr. Gill has been interested in the general commission firm of Smith, Alvord Co., at West Superior, a concern which handles all kinds of grain, feed and produce. From boyhood Mr. Gill has been more or less of a speculator and at different times he has made some very successful investments.

On December 25, 1870, occurred Mr. Gill's marriage to Miss Sarah A. Covill, daughter of William and Margaret Covill, of Warren, Wis., who was born in Monterey, Waukesha county. William Covill came to Wisconsin from New York with his father, about 1843, and settled in Dodge county. During the Civil war he served in a Wisconsin regiment. Mrs. Margaret Covill was born in Waukesha county in 1832. Her parents, Stephen and Polly Vroman, of German descent, had gone there

two years previously, among the earliest settlers of the county. Mrs. Covill died in Warren in 1875.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gill has come a family of four children, all sons, namely: Nathaniel, in business at West Superior; John D., connected with a grain commission house in the same city; Covill Francis, also of West Superior; Charles H., Jr., a student at the Blaine high school in that place. John D. and Covill F. served through the Porto Rican campaign in Company I, 3d W. V. I. The family are all connected with the Congregational Church.

Mr. Gill has been a lifelong Republican, and has spared neither his time nor strength in the service of the community. He was town treasurer in Auroraville two years and for another period of two years acted in the same capacity for the township of Superior. Everyone has entire confidence in his ability and judgment, and his influence in the community is marked.

HON. OLE ERICKSON, postmaster of Grantsburg, Burnett Co., Wis., and a prominent and influential citizen of that place was born in Ofvanmyra, Sweden, Nov. 25, 1864, son of Ole and Christina Erickson, natives of the same place who came to America in 1878. On locating in this country, Mr. Erickson, Sr., began operations on his farm in Isanti county, Minnesota, where he continued until his death in 1893. Although a tailor and brick mason by trade, he never followed those occupations in this country. Mrs. Erickson still survives, and is making her home in Princeton, Minn. She and her husband had these children: Ole; Henry, a machine dealer of Princeton, Minn.; Andrew, formerly in the meat business at Cambridge, Minn., and now assistant cashier of the Cambridge State Bank; Erick, deceased; and Christina, who married Ed Clegett, sheriff of Mille Lacs county, Minnesota.

Ole Erickson received a common school education and remained at home until 1886, when he purchased eighty acres of farm land and followed farming and lumbering in Isanti county, Minn., for about six years. At the end of that time he sold out and came to Grantsburg, Wis., where he formed a partnership with A. E. Nelson under the firm name of Nelson & Erickson, and carried on a general store for two and one-half years. In 1894 he sold out to Mr. Nelson, and then worked in the store for a time. In 1896 he was elected county clerk of Burnett county, Wis., for two terms, and served four years in that capacity. Nov. 4, 1900, he was elected a member of the Legislature from Burnett and Polk counties, for the term of two years. While a member of the Legislature Mr. Erickson was appointed postmaster at Grantsburg, to serve four years and maintains the finest up-to-date postoffice of its size. In that office he is at present serving, with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the community. During his term the office has been raised to a Presidential office and four rural delivery routes established, all in one year. Mr. Erickson has also assisted in re-arranging the Star route service throughout the country, so that the people are getting daily mail, with thirty mails for Grantsburg. He has also arranged for a new postoffice building, with new fixtures and furniture. A stanch Republican in politics he has taken an active interest in public matters, and was chairman of the Republican County Committee for two years. Mr. Erickson assisted in organizing the Grantsburg State Bank, and became its first vice-president. The bank opened for business May 22, 1905, and has a capital of $12,500.

In 1894 Mr. Erickson married Hannah S. Anderson, of Burnett county, Wis., daughter of August B. and Carolina Anderson, natives of Sweden and early settlers of Burnett county, who are both now deceased. He has one daughter, Mildred Joyce. Mr. Erickson fraternizes with the I. O. O. F. No. 325, of Grantsburg, in the Interstate Park Encampment, St. Croix Falls, Wis., No. 28. He is also connected with the Modern Woodmen No. 3223 of Grantsburg.

JOHN ANDERSON, a successful Scandinavian-American business man of

Superior, Douglas county, was born May 20, 1856, in Seffle Koping, Sweden. His parents who passed their lives in that locality, were Andrew and Eve (Andersen) Mattson.

Andrew Mattson, a carpenter by trade, was employed nearly all his life on a large estate in Sweden. He lived to be seventy-two years old, his wife having died at the age of sixty-seven. Of their seven children, Gust, John and Marv, Mrs. John Berg, are residents of Superior; Carl F. lives in Norway; Augusta, Mrs. Lundeen, lives in Stockholm; the others are deceased.

John Anderson attended the public schools of his native place, and was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed for about fourteen years. Coming to the United States in 1881, he spent a year in Texas, another year in Minnesota, and in 1883 came to Superior, there being at that time no buildings at West Superior. Mr. Anderson worked at his trade for a few years and then began contracting in West Superior, erecting a number of buildings, including his own residence on John avenue, where he lived until December, 1903, when he removed to his present modern residence on Hammond avenue. In the spring of 1894 he bought a meat market, which he has since carried on, adding in February, 1900, a stock of groceries and provisions. He now occupies three stores in a substantial brick block on North Fifth street.

In June 1889, Mr. Anderson married Carrie Nelson, a native of Sweden, daughter of Nels Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are members of the Scandinavian Mission Church, Mr. Anderson being chairman of the trustees of the society. He is a Republican in political principle.

JOHN HENRY PEABODY, a highly esteemed citizen of Superior, Douglas county, and a descendant of some of the most distinguished New England families, was born at West Cambridge (now Arlington), Mass., Aug. 29, 1851. His parents were John and Nancy (Whitman) Peabody, the former a native of Gloucester, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Francis Peabody, who came to Massachusetts in 1635 and finally settled at Topsfield.

The descendants of Francis Peabody in direct line were: Isaac, Comet Francis, Brimley, Amos, James and John. James Peabody, grandfather of John Henry, was a cousin of George Peabody the famous philanthropist. In early life James Peabody was a fisherman on the Newfoundland banks, but after moving from Gloucester, Mass., to Arlington, he became a provision dealer. He lived to be eighty-six years old. His son John, who died at the age of sixty-two, was a cattle dealer in Arlington, where he was a prosperous and influential citizen. Mrs. Nancy (Whitman) Peabody passed away in 1861; her parents died when she was a child, and very little is known of her family history.

John Henry Peabody attended the public schools, and the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Boston. He began his business career as a cattle dealer in Arlington, continuing this occupation for about twelve years. In 1886 he went to Zumbrota, Minn. and two years later to Wabasha, where he built and dealt in boats for the river trade, building a number of steamers for rafting, etc. In 1891 he came to Superior, where he has since carried on a boat building and leasing business, building boats for sale and to order, and operating ferries between Superior and Minnesota Point, and between Superior and Wisconsin Point. Mr. Peabody's straightforward business methods and peaceable disposition have won him the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and associates.

In 1875 Mr. Peabody married Lizzie Farwell, who was born in Natick, Mass., daughter of Royal Esterbrooks and Sarah (Walcott) Farwell. Mrs. Peabody's father was a native of Harvard, Mass., and was in the real estate and insurance business in Natick. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill; his maternal grandfather, Joel Esterbrooks, was in Capt. Davis' company of Minute Men, of Acton, Mass. Mrs. Peabody's grandfather Daniel Farwell, was in the war of 1812. Both the

Farwell and Peabody families are supposed to be of Welsh origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Peabody have been born a daughter, Sarah Louise, who died in infancy; and a son, John Henry, Jr., of Superior. The latter married Nora Barton who was born in Alma, Wis., daughter of Stephen Barton of Scotch descent. They have one son, Royal Farwell Peabody.

Mr. John H. Peabody has been identified with numerous fraternal organizations. He is a Republican in principle, but not an active politician, although he always takes an intelligent interest in public affairs. Mrs. Peabody is a member of the Episcopal Church.

W. F. O'CONNOR, M. D., physician and surgeon of Ladysmith, Wis., stands in a prominent place among the professional men in that locality, while in his own chosen line of work none ranks higher. He is a native of the State, born in Fort Howard, on Green Bay, in 1874, a son of John and Anna O'Connor, who settled in that place more than forty years ago.

The boyhood of Dr. O'Connor was passed in Eau Claire, where he attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen. His interest had already been aroused in a physician's work, and on leaving school he began at once reading medicine with Dr. W. D. Neville, of Eagle River. After completing the preliminary reading under the latter's direction, the young man matriculated in the Detroit College of Medicine in 1894, took the prescribed course and was graduated in 1897. Subsequently he served as interne in St. Mary's Hospital in Detroit for nine months before making his essay as an independent practitioner at Cooperstown, Wis. After eight months there, Dr. O'Connor decided to change to Tony, whither he moved Feb. 17, 1898. At that time there was one other physician in what is now Rusk county (then a part of Chippewa county) and but two others along the line of the "Soo" Railway between Barron and Rhinelander, so the field offered a promising opening to the young physician.

During his six years at Tony, Dr. O'Connor built up a large practice, but at the end of that time he was eager to put himself in renewed touch with the latest medical research, and to that end went to Chicago in the spring of 1903. He entered Rush Medical College, the medical department of the University of Chicago, and spent six months in post graduate study, devoting himself to microscopical work and surgery. During this same time he pursued a two months' course in Electrical Therapeutics in the Cook County Hospital, where he had charge of the X-ray department for that period. In September the Doctor returned to Wisconsin and in March of the following year purchased the property and practice of Dr. Hudgel, and settled down to the pursuit of his chosen profession in Ladysmith. He has a very complete and finely equipped office with all needed apparatus for his work and has a library replete with the best medical thought of the world. He is a well-known member of the Barron, Polk, Rusk Medical Society, and belongs also to the American Medical Association.

In addition to his other practice, Dr. O'Connor is local surgeon for the "Soo" and Wisconsin Central Railways and examiner for the principal insurance companies represented in Rusk county, and one of the United States board of pension examiners for the county.

With all the professional demands upon his time and attention, Dr. O'Connor has always found time to take part in the public life of his region. While living at Tony he held a number of local offices, which he filled most acceptably, and in 1901 was appointed first registrar of deeds for the county by Governor LaFollette. Personally the Doctor is a close student, in constant touch with the advanced medical thought of the day, enthusiastic and most able in his profession, and his success has been marked.

VICTOR A. DASH, a well-known citizen and public official of Duluth, was born Feb. 28, 1853, in Philadelphia, Pa., and is of German descent. His great-grandfather came to this country from Germany before

the Revolutionary war, settling in Philadelphia, and took part in that struggle.

Caleb H. Dash, father of Victor A., was born in Pennsylvania, and was engaged in mercantile business throughout his active years, first in Philadelphia, and later at Bethlehem, Pa., where he died in 1899, at the age of seventy-two. He was a member of the Moravian Church. Caleb H. Dash married Margaret J. Smith, also a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1894, aged sixty-five years. Her father, John Smith, was employed in the United States Mint at Philadelphia for many years, and died in that city at the advanced age of eighty-six. He was a relative of Jeremiah Black, the famous jurist.

Victor A. Dash attended the public schools in Philadelphia, and received the last of his education in the high school at Bethlehem, Pa., from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen years. He then became a clerk in a wholesale tobacco establishment of his father, with whom he remained a number of years, but in 1878 he went West, locating on a farm in Osborne, Kan., where he resided about two years. In the fall of 1881 he came to Duluth, reaching that city on October 10th, and his first employment was in the office of the Duluth & Winnipeg Railway Company. Later he was in the office of the St. Paul & Duluth Railway Company until 1885, after which he served ten years as deputy sheriff, for seven years of this time being under sheriff of St. Louis county. Since January, 1903, he has been deputy clerk of the courts in Duluth, in which office he is proving able and competent. He bears an excellent reputation among his fellow-workers, in fact, he has commanded the esteem of his associates in whatever line he has been engaged.

In 1882 Mr. Dash bought forty acres of wild land at Spirit Lake (now in the city of Duluth), which he has improved from time to time, and the greater part is now under cultivation, devoted chiefly to the growing of small fruit. That same year he went to live on this tract, and at that time the locality was so thinly settled that, except for two families who lived in the immediate vicinity, the nearest neighbor was four miles away.

In 1879 Mr. Dash married Miss Mary Overton, a native of Illinois, daughter of Lewis and Harriet Overton, of Lincoln county, Kan. Five children have come to this union: Harvey, who is assistant clerk of the board of education; Toinnette; Dorothy; Walter; and Victor. Most of the family attend the Christian Church. Socially Mr. Dash fraternizes with the Masons, having joined the organization in 1883. He holds membership in Palestine Lodge, No. 79, Keystone Chapter, and Duluth Commandery, K. T. His political sympathy has always been given to the Republican party, in which he has been quite active. In the township of Oneota he served several years as town clerk.

LA FAYETTE REUTER, a respected citizen and successful business man of Washburn, Bayfield county, is of German ancestry, although himself an American, born in Middleton, Dane Co., Wis., Dec. 9, 1855.

August Reuter, the father of La Fayette Reuter, was a native of Hamburg, Germany. In 1847 he brought his family to America, and made his home on a farm in Dane county, Wis., where he built a large windmill for grinding grain, and carried on both occupations successfully until the breaking out of the Civil War. His residence in his adopted country had made him one of her most loyal citizens, and he at once enlisted, March 13, 1861, in Company I, 3d Wis. V. I. While in service he was shot, and he died in the hospital in 1863. His widow lived in Madison for many years after her husband's death, her own occurring Sept. 4, 1888, at the age of sixty-five. Her maiden name was Augusta Peters, and she was born near Berlin, Germany, where her parents lived and died. There were four children in the family of Mr. Reuter: Fred, who died at Madison, Wis., Feb. 22, 1886, aged thirty-five years; Otelia, the wife of John Lorch, of Madison; La Fayette; Jack-

son, treasurer of the Northern Electric Manufacturing Company, of Madison.

La Fayette Reuter attended school regularly until his father's death, but after that sad event was obliged to help support the family, and could manage to secure only a few brief periods for farther education. When he was sixteen years old he began to learn the grocery business at Pleasant Branch, and later clerked in a general store at Sun Prairie, where he remained for five years. In 1879 he went to Leadville, Colo., and spent nine months prospecting in that State, but he met with no success, and when his resources were exhausted he returned to Madison and secured employment in a hardware store. About two years later he bought a stock of groceries, and began a business of that kind which he continued for about six years. In 1887 Mr. Reuter removed to Washburn, and there he has dealt in wall paper, and does paper-hanging and decorating. He employs several assistants, and does the most of that work in Washburn, while his sales extend even to neighboring towns. He has erected a good two-story business block, and a comfortable residence, and has also invested in real estate to some extent.

On Dec. 9, 1878, Mr. Reuter married (first) Rose Sweeney, daughter of John and Mary Sweeney, of Sun Prairie, and a member of the Catholic Church. She lived only five years after her marriage, dying at the early age of twenty-four, and leaving two children, Raymond, of Chicago, now a locomotive fireman on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; and Jackson, a student at the Sun Prairie high school. On April 18, 1887, Mr. Reuter was married to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Pieh, of Pleasant Branch, Wis. To this union there were also two children, George and La Fayette. The family attend the Congregational Church.

Mr. Reuter takes a lively interest in the fraternal organizations to which he belongs, and he has filled several offices in the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A., both of whom claim him as a member. He also belongs to the E. F. U., and in all relations of life he is personally popular and highly esteemed.

JAMES COLLIER (deceased) was among the pioneers in Superior, Douglas county, where he located about the year 1856, and where his death occurred in June, 1890. He was born in Mountrath, County Queens, Ireland, in June, 1819, and when a young man came to New York, where he was employed for a time as construction foreman on the New York & Erie Railroad. After a few years he went to Detroit, where he kept a boarding house, and later he lived for several years at Sault Ste. Marie.

On coming to Superior in 1856, Mr. Collier opened a boarding house, and also dealt in provisions. He brought his goods from St. Paul by team and usually carried a load of fish to that city, the round trip taking about two weeks. He kept the "Traveler's Home," at Second street and Becker avenue, for over thirty years, and for ten years it was the only hotel in Superior. In addition to his hotel business Mr. Collier dealt in real estate, at one time owning nearly the entire site of South Superior, and he accumulated a considerable fortune. After leaving the boarding house, he built a comfortable home on Third street, where his widow and daughter still reside. Mr. Collier was one of the leading members of the Catholic Church in Superior from the time of its organization, and his house was always the home of the early missionaries, among the first of whom was Father Cheboul, a scion of a noble Austrian house, who often walked from Ashland in order to hold services in Superior. Another very welcome guest, who made occasional visits, was Bishop Baraga, of Marquette, Mich. Mr. Collier was a Democrat in politics, served his town for a number of years as supervisor, was school treasurer and also filled other public offices.

The first marriage of Mr. Collier was in about 1852, to a Miss Supple, who passed away soon after coming to Superior. She left two children, both of whom died while young. Mr. Collier married (second) in 1860, Kate Fay, who was born in Belleville, Ontario. Her parents were John and Celia Fay, natives of Galway, Ireland, the former of whom died in Canada, and the latter in

Superior. Mrs. Kate (Fay) Collier came to Superior to join her brothers, John and Patrick, both now deceased, who were among the pioneer farmers of Douglas county.

Mrs. Kate (Fay) Collier has one daughter, Celia, who is the wife of Joseph McKinnon, ex-chief of police of Superior. Mr. McKinnon was born in Warwick, P. Q., Canada, and came to Superior in 1881; he and his wife have had the following children: Louis, a stenographer in Superior; Charles, a student at Nelson Dewey high school; Kittie and Frank, at home; and Genevieve, who died Oct. 16, 1891, aged eight years. Mrs. McKinnon was educated in the public schools of Superior, and for a short time taught in the old "Middletown" school.

WILLIS W. WATKINS, secretary and treasurer of the Lakeside Lumber Co., and a highly esteemed citizen of that town, was born in Clinton, Iowa, April 21, 1868. His parents were John and Louise (Willis) Watkins, the former a native of Waterville, N. Y., and the latter of Milwaukee.

Grandfather John Watkins was of Welsh descent; he was born in Litchfield Co., Ky., in November, 1800, and died in 1863, at the age of sixty-three in Geneva, Ill. For many years he was captain of a vessel on the Great Lakes. His son John was born in Whitesboro, N. Y., in November 1830, and married in 1850. He went to Detroit, Mich., in early life, and in 1856 to Aurora, Ill., where he became agent and master of transportation for the Michigan Central Railway Company. He enlisted in 1862, for three months service, became 1st lieutenant, Company E, 89th I. V. I., was on Gen. Sill's staff as provost marshal and was assistant adjutant general, 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 14th Army Corps, under Gen. Rosecrans. After leaving the army he continued his railroad work, going in 1866 to Clinton, Iowa, as superintendent of the Iowa division of the Chicago & Northwestern Road. This position he held until his death, which occurred Oct. 30, 1873, when he was forty-three years of age. It was the result of a railway accident near Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mrs. Louise (Willis) Watkins, who is now living in Clinton, was born in Milwaukee in 1837. Her father, George S. Willis, came from Watertown, N. Y., and was one of the earliest settlers in Milwaukee, where he kept a hotel. Later he moved to Kenosha, Wis., and died in Clinton, Iowa, in 1877, at the age of seventy-three.

Willis W. Watkins was educated in the public schools of Clinton, and at seventeen entered the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., as clerk. Two years later he went to Barronett, Wis., where he was employed by the Barronett Lumber Co. until the fall of 1894, resigning then owing to the destruction of the town and mill in the great forest fires of that season. In the spring of 1895 he became timekeeper and lumber salesman for the Shell Lake Lumber Co., retaining the latter position to the present time. In February, 1902, Mr. Watkins helped to organize the Shell Lake Mercantile Co., of which he was president. This concern purchased the mercantile stock of two companies, including that of the Shell Lake Lumber Co., and now carries the largest stock of general merchandise in Washburn county. Mr. Watkins was one of the organizers of the Lakeside Lumber Co., of which he is secretary and treasurer and he gives much of his personal attention to the lumber business, his long experience and capable business methods being fully appreciated by the company. He was reared in the Episcopal Church. He joined the Masons in 1892 at Cumberland, Wis., and is now master of the Shell Lake Lodge; he is also a member of Pokagema Chapter, R. A. M., at Rice Lake. Mr. Watkins was married Oct. 19, 1904, at Cumberland, Wis., to Miss Clara E. Miller, of that city.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN HARRIS, one of the first farmers to settle in Taylor county, is widely known as an authority on horticulture, and has rendered valuable assistance along that line to the State Board

Mr. Harris comes of a family of farmers, as his father and grandfather before him followed that occupation. His grandfather, Byron Harris, was the first male child born of English ancestry in Lewiston, Maine. Jairus Harris, son of Byron, married Olive Hurd, like him a native of that State, and they became the parents of four sons, Samuel F., James B., Daniel W. and George W., and one daughter, Mircey Olive, who died in 1884. Jairus Harris came to Wisconsin in 1868, settling in Winnebago county. In 1875 he took up a homestead of eighty acres in Taylor county and is still living there, aged eighty-six. His sons all came to Taylor county and all except George took homesteads. James B. came from Maine and took up a homestead in 1876, but died four years later. Daniel W. died at Oshkosh in April, 1897.

S. F. Harris was born in Parkman, Maine, April 28, 1843. He grew up in his native State and received his education in the public schools. In August, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company E, 1st D. C. Cavalry, and for a year served under Col. L. E. Baker, the famous secret service chief. Mr. Harris did special service with that company and then, in the fall of 1864, was transferred to Company M, 1st Maine Cavalry, with which he remained until the war was over. In the battle at Hatcher's Run, Va., he received a gunshot wound in the elbow and from that time, Oct. 27, 1864, until his discharge in 1865, he was in the hospital, first at City Point, Va., four weeks; next in Emory Hospital, Washington, several months; then in Cuyler Hospital, in Philadelphia; and at the time of his discharge, June 14, 1865, in that at Chestnut Hill. This was a long period of inactivity and was peculiarly trying to one who had such a record for active service as Mr. Harris.

After his discharge Mr. Harris returned to Maine, and after regaining his health fully, he settled down to farming there. Reports from the West promised so much better conditions in that section that in 1869 he went to Wisconsin, and bought a small farm in Omro, Winnebago county, where he lived until 1875. In that year he sold out and moved to Taylor county, which was then just being opened up and where he had entered a claim the previous year. Medford at that time consisted of only a few houses of the most primitive type. Mr. Harris built a log cabin on his claim, a little later brought his family, and lived thus until he proved up his homestead two years later.

From 1876 till 1882 Mr. Harris was a resident of Oshkosh, where he represented George Moulson, a nursery man of Rochester, N. Y. At the expiration of six years he returned to Medford and bought property in the city. He continued to represent Mr. Moulson and is still engaged in that work. In 1896 he removed to another place, an eighty-acre tract two miles from town which he had purchased some years earlier and where he now lives. He now owns 140 acres.

Mr. Harris was married in 1870 in Winnebago county to Louisa O'Neill, and they have a family of seven children, Frederick L., Mary O., Lenora, Joseph B., Clara P., Ada and Irving. The first vote ever cast by Mr. Harris was for Abraham Lincoln, but of late years he has left the ranks of the Republican party and become a strong Prohibitionist. He belongs to no organizations save the G. A. R., in which he is a member of James Shields Post, No. 145.

Mr. Harris has been a student of horticulture for twenty-five years and has gained his wealth of information on the subject from practical observation and experiment, rather than by theoretical methods. He is one of the best informed men in that line in Northern Wisconsin, and has studied especially the trees and fruits of his own State, with reference to their adaptation to the climate and soil.

He has found that the varieties of apples best suited to his section of the country are the Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofsky, Northwestern Greening, Snow, Talman Sweet, Wealthy and Yellow Transparent, all hardy trees and bearing excellent fruit. In crabs he finds the Transcendant, Whitney No. 20 and the Red and Yellow Hyslop the best;

and in plums, the Wolf, Garden City and Desoto. In small fruits all do comparatively well.

The State Board of Horticulture places the greatest confidence in Mr. Harris' judgment and has shown him several special marks of honor. In 1901 they established an experimental station with Mr. Harris, placing 110 trees the first year, 110 more the second and a third 110 were placed in 1904, when Mr. Harris was made the appointee of the board as manager of the experiment station.

In 1900 Mr. Harris was one of the leading spirits in organizing the Medford Creamery Association, of which he was the first president and is still a stockholder and secretary. This organization has been very useful in promoting the dairy interests of the county.

REV. FREDERICK WILLIAM SCHOELLER, the pastor of the First Evangelical Church, of West Superior, Douglas Co., Wis., is a native of the State, and was born at Helenville, Jefferson county, in 1875.

John Frederick Schoeller, father of Rev. F. W., was a native of Germany, who came to America and was one of the early settlers of Farmington, Jefferson county. He is now deceased, but his wife is still living and resides with a daughter, near the old homestead. There were nine children in the family, only five of whom are living.

Frederick W. Schoeller was the youngest child of his parents and as a boy attended the public schools of his native town. In 1893 he became a student at the North-Western College, at Naperville, Ill., was graduated from the German course at that institution and began his ministry in 1896, when but twenty-one years of age. He was first settled over a church at Sharon, Wis., after two years there he spent one year at Jefferson, and then accepted the call to West Superior. Rev. Mr. Schoeller was married at Naperville to Miss Agnes Joyce and they have one daughter, Madelyn Gertrude.

The church over which Rev. Mr. Schoeller is installed is not one of the oldest societies in the place but has grown up in a comparatively new part of town. Previously to May, 1897, services had been held in that locality, but at that time the present society was organized by Rev. H. A. Metzinger, of Duluth, and by energetic and zealous work it has already taken rank among the leading Protestant churches of the town. The present church building was erected in the fall of 1898, under the pastorate of Rev. J. W. Hillme, now in charge of a circuit at Schultz, Green Co., Wis. The parsonage was built in 1901. The location is a fine one and the church property in its entirety is valued at $8,000.

The Evangelical Church is much like the M. E. Church in its creed and church government, and its work is largely among the Germans of the city and surrounding country. In a new town like West Superior with a population necessarily of a floating character, the labors of a pastor are often trying and discouraging, but Rev. Mr. Schoeller has been most faithful and his zealous efforts are bearing fruit. The society is now established on a permanent basis with a growing membership and a flourishing Sunday-school to draw upon in the future. A Young People's Society was also organized by the pastor in July, 1901, with a membership of only eight, but within a year it had more than doubled its numbers and gives promise of resulting in much good.

FRANK L. WILKINS, now traffic manager and auditor of the Hawthorne, Nebagamon and Superior Railway, has risen to his present responsible position by the exercise of those qualities of energy, perseverance and interest in the work entrusted to him, which always make for success. He was born in Corning, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1859, the son of Joseph H. and Sarah Wilkins, the former a native of Maryland, but of Irish ancestry.

Joseph H. Wilkins kept a general mercantile establishment at Bay City, Mich., for some years. He is an inventor of sev-

eral useful articles, including a device for cleaning cisterns. At present he lives somewhat retired and devotes his time chiefly to horticulture. Mr. Wilkins was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, which he has since supported. Always a public-spirited citizen, he displayed an intelligent interest in local matters, but was never active in politics. Mrs. Sarah Wilkins was born in Elmira, N. Y., and died in 1886.

Frank L. Wilkins went with his parents to Bay City where he attended the public schools and completed the high school course at sixteen years of age. After graduating he taught two years and then became a logging contractor in the vicinity of Bay City. This he continued for two years before entering the employ of the Green Bay & Western Railway as telegraph operator. He spent three years on the Green Bay and Western, the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railways. In 1885 he entered the employ of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, of Shell Lake, Wis., as bookkeeper and cashier, in which position he continued for thirteen years. At the end of that time, April 1, 1899, he went to Lake Nebagamon as traffic manager and auditor of the Hawthorne, Nebagamon and Superior Railway. He is also an auditor of the Nebagamon Lumber Company.

Mr. Wilkins' marriage was solemnized in 1883, when he was united with Miss Hattie Homes, born in Columbus, Wis., the daughter of Daniel Homes, of Spencer, Wis. Their union has been blessed with three children: Lloyd, born in 1884; Ethel, in 1888; and Harry, in 1900.

The family attend the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Wilkins is the president of the board of trustees. Mr. Wilkins has always been a Republican and has served six years as clerk of the Circuit court of Washburn county. During his residence in Shell Lake he joined the Masonic fraternity, the only organization of the kind to which he belongs. In the fall of 1899, Mr. Wilkins built a new residence, on the bank of the lake, a modern home with ample grounds. He has a gas boat on the lake for the recreation of his family and friends. He has his own water works steam pump, yard and house being supplied by a ten barrel tank on the third floor. The house is heated with a large furnace.

MAGLOIRE BEAUDOIN, a successful logging contractor and a useful citizen of Superior, Douglas county, was born in St. Evariste, County Beauce, Quebec, Oct. 6, 1858. His parents, Cyrille and Philemon (Roy) Beaudoin, natives of Quebec, still live at St. Evariste, where the former, now seventy-three years of age is a successful farmer.

The ancestors of Cyrille Beaudoin came from France among the early settlers of the Province of Quebec. His father, Pierre, who lived to be over eighty, was a life long farmer. The Roy family also came from France to Quebec at an early date. Cyrille Beaudoin was the father of four sons and two daughters: Cyrille, a contractor and builder of Lowell, Mass.; Magloire; Joseph, of Superior; Mary, of Montreal; Josephine, Mrs. William A. Britton, of Biddeford, Maine, and Philip, now on the homestead farm in Quebec.

When he was seventeen, Magloire Beaudoin left home and went to Michigan, where he spent seven years in the lumber woods near Grand Rapids. About 1882 he went to Ashland, Wis., and for three years was foreman of a logging crew, after which he obtained similar employment in Duluth, and spent about two years as a timber explorer. Since 1887 Mr. Beaudoin has resided in Superior, having made a business since 1891 of filling logging contracts, and at present he is employing from 75 to 150 men. For several years past he has driven most of the logs cut on the Nemadji river, and is now logging also on Poplar river.

On June 1, 1887, Mr. Beaudoin was married to Mrs. Flora Barbara Black, who was born in Cornwall, Canada, a daughter of Anthony Sullivan. She was living at Cadillac, Mich., at the time of her marriage to Mr. Beaudoin. Her death occurred in

June, 1897, when thirty-six years of age. She was the mother of four children, Magloire, Joseph, Francis and Theresa. Mr. Beaudoin married (second), in June, 1899, Nora Murphy, of Superior, who was born in Hudson, Wis. She has one child, Mary.

The family home is a neat and commodious cottage in Superior. The family are communicants of St. Francis Catholic church, and Mr. Beaudoin is fraternally connected with the K. C., the C. O. F., and the Catholic M. B. A. In political principles he is a Democrat, but is independent in local politics.

HENRY HANNUM, M. D. No man in Bayfield is better known than this skillful and popular physician, who for twenty years has ministered to the sick and suffering of the town.

Henry Hannum was born in Stillman Valley, Ogle Co., Ill., March 11, 1855, and is a son of Alvin and Lydia A. (Boyce) Hannum. The father was born in East Hampton, Mass., June 22, 1821, where he was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. In 1842 he moved to Illinois, and settled on what proved to be his life-long home, a farm of 200 acres purchased from the government. On Feb. 15, 1849, he married Lydia A. Boyce, born in Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 24, 1824, and to them came a family of three children: Martha A., born May 22, 1852, who married William S. Hurd; Henry; Walter, born Oct. 2, 1856, who married Maude Waite, and had four children, Eva, Henry W., Ruby and Martha A. The eldest of these, Eva, died in childhood, while the father passed away at his home in Inwood, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1895. Alvin Hannum died Sept. 30, 1887, and his wife, Lydia, surviving him over a year, passed away peacefully, Dec. 12, 1888.

Dr. Hannum was reared on a farm, obtained his early education in the public schools, and later went to the Rock River Seminary, which completed his literary education. In 1887 he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel Taylor, of Morrison, Ill., the year following was admitted to Rush Medical College at Chicago, the course then covering three years, and was graduated in 1881. The first year he practiced at Burr Oak, Kan., but in November, 1882, went to Bayfield, where he established himself permanently. His professional skill and his admirable personal qualities have enabled him to build up a large practice in Bayfield, and he is one of the leading physicians of the city. During the first year of Dr. Hannum's residence in Bayfield occurred his marriage with Miss Kittie E. Sheldon, of North Bloomfield, Ohio, solemnized Oct. 17, 1883. To this union were born two children: Leila A., born Jan. 4, 1886, deceased Aug. 24, 1887; and Frank Walter, born July 27, 1888.

Dr. Hannum is a physician who keeps himself thoroughly informed on professional topics and abreast of all the modern medical thought. He is an active member of various medical organizations, the American Medical, the Wisconsin State, the Inter-County and the Ashland County Medical Societies. Fraternally he belongs to the Masons, Bayfield Lodge, Ashland Chapter and Commandery; the K. M.; the M. W. A.; the K. P., and the E. F. U. For all of these Dr. Hannum is the medical examiner, while he holds a similar position for several life insurance companies. In his politics he is a Republican and, while he is no politician, he takes an intelligent interest in public affairs. He has served as health officer for Bayfield and LaPointe for many years, and he was once elected coroner, but refused to qualify.

The history of the Hannum family in New England runs back many years.

(I) William Hannum came from England and settled in Dorchester, Mass., being among its very earliest settlers. During 1636-37, in company with others he moved to Windsor, Conn., and in 1653 there is a record of him as one of the first proprietors

Henry Hamman

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of Northampton, Mass. Apparently he passed the rest of his life there and died in 1697.

(II) John, son of William, had a large family of children, and three of them lived to rear families of their own, from whom came all the Massachusetts branch of that family. Of these three sons, Samuel and William were among the first settlers of Belchertown, Massachusetts.

(III) John (2), the third son of John, noted above, is notable as having held the office of selectman twenty years, longer than almost any man in the colony.

(IV) Eleazer, son of John (2), was one of the first to settle in Southampton, Mass. He had a large family of children, Eleazer (2), John, Martha, Mary, Dorothea, Joel, Rachel, Naomi, Timothy, Archie, Sarah, Frances and Benona. In 1760 three of these were living in Southampton, Eleazer, John, Joel; each had a son bearing his name, who succeeded to his father's property. These sons were the ancestors of the present owners of the respective properties. Eleazer W., grandson of Eleazer (2), was made a deacon in 1833 and still holds that office, and his grandsons, John M. and Edwin, are joint owners of the old home place.

(V) Joel was the father of thirteen children: Esther, who married Simon Clark; Rhoda; Joel; Julius; Joel; Paul; Phoebe, who married Oliver Clark; Diana, the wife of Simon Clapp; Mercy; Submit; Lucius; Jeremiah, and Jerusha, who married Elijah Lloyd.

(VI) Julius was born at East Hampton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1780, and married Martha Lyman, born Aug. 31, 1789. Mrs. Martha L. Hannum was a descendant of Richard Lyman, who came from England in 1631, in the time of King Charles, and settled at Roxbury, Mass., where he lived in great style and had two servants, something unheard of at that time. He moved to Hartford, Conn., in 1635, where he died five years later. His name is inscribed on a monument in the old cemetery in Hartford which commemorates the first hundred years of the city. To Julius and Martha Hannum were born fourteen children, five of whom died in infancy. (1) Victoria, born Dec. 10, 1810, married Marcus Humphrey, and had two children, Marcus Jr., deceased, and Laura; (2) Naomi, born Jan. 30, 1812, married Joseph Bardwell, deceased, and was the mother of nine childrn: John; Helen; Henrietta, deceased; Joseph; Josephine and Ida, both deceased: Electa; Martin L.; and Lillie; (3) Christopher C., born July 13, 1815, married Almeda Wilcox, and had two children; Edwin L., deceased; and Helen; (4) Martha, born May 19, 1817, was the wife of Samuel Grimes, and both are now dead, leaving one daughter, Stella; (5) Alvin; (6) Julius, Jr., born Aug. 23, 1825, married Ellen Paine, who bore him three children, Wilton, Eugene and Etta; (7) Lewis L., born Nov. 16, 1827, chose for his wife Mary Ritner, and had five children, Julius, Helen, Andrew, Martha and Una; (8) Mary Jane, born Aug. 6, 1830, married Silas Humphrey, by whom she had one daughter, Eva M.; (9) Stella, born Sept. 9, 1835, was the wife of Dr. S. Taylor, deceased, and was the mother of four children; Evaline M.; Walter H., deceased; Mary, and William B.

Julius Hannum, Sr., moved from East Hampton to Brecksville in 1829, and lived there from the time of his arrival, Nov. 1 of that year, until his death, Dec. 7, 1853. His widow survived him ten years and passed away at the home of her son in Stillman Valley, Ill., March 24, 1863.

Joel, a brother of Julius, Sr., settled in Washawamuck, Mass. After his death his sons, Paul and Julius, shared the ownership of his farm and each reared a large family; they, however, moved West many years ago.

In 1904 there were but three male representatives of the great-grandchildren of Julius Hannum, Sr., (the ninth generation from William Hannum) to perpetuate the name; Henry W., son of the late Walter E., Inwood, Iowa; Frank W., of Bayfield, Wis., son of Dr. Henry; and Edwin, of Avon, Ohio, son of Dr. Edwin Hannum.

HENRY W. WHEELER enjoys the distinction of being the oldest surviving pioneer of Duluth. During his residence of nearly half a century within the present limits of that city he has led a useful and exemplary life and exerted no small influence in shaping the material and moral progress of the community. He springs of an old New England family and enjoys the further distinction of being an original son of the Revolution.

The paternal grandfather, William Wheeler, was engaged in the West India trade and carried on a shipyard at Black Rock, Conn., where his son John, the father of Henry W., was born in 1765. When but sixteen years of age, John Wheeler enlisted for guard duty on Long Island Sound and spent several months in that service, most of the regular troops having been called away by Gen. Washington to assist in the siege of Yorktown. After the war he worked for a time in his father's shipyard and subsequently moved to Oneida county, N. Y., where he improved a fine farm. About 1840 he located in Washtenaw county, Mich., where his death occurred Feb. 13, 1846. He was a devout adherent of the Congregational Church, serving as a deacon in both New York and Michigan. While a boy, in Connecticut, he personally knew Benedict Arnold, afterward the notorious traitor.

John Wheeler had three children by his first wife: Deborah, George and Lydia. For his second wife he married Catherine Holberton, who became the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was probably born at Black Rock, and her death occurred at Grass Lake, Mich.,Nov. 3, 1855, at the age of seventy-seven years, eight months. Her father, Thomas Holberton, was living in Connecticut when the Continental army made an expedition into Canada and patriotically advanced $54 in gold and silver in exchange for Continental currency, which was useless to the troops beyond the boundary line. This currency was never redeemed, and on the Fourth of July, 1820, Mr. Holberton made a memorandum of the fact that he still had it in his possession, with the exception of three $8 bills which he had exchanged with Samuel Gable, who kept a tavern, for three mugs of flip at $8 each. One of these $8 bills, numbered 44,626, and the memorandum above mentioned, are still preserved as cherished family heirlooms by Mr. Wheeler. Mrs. Catherine (Holberton) Wheeler was the mother of seven children: Monson died at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Catherine died at Warsaw, N. Y., aged ninety-six years; John died in Leslie, Mich.; Mary Frances and Thomas died at Grass Lake, in the same State; Susan died in New York.

Henry W. Wheeler, who is the youngest and only living child of his parents, bids fair to excel all of his progenitors on the score of longevity. He was born in Oneida county, N. Y., March 19, 1821, and went thence with his parents to Michigan, assisting in the construction of the homestead there. In 1841 he started out to seek his fortune, walking most of the way to Chicago and thence to Galena, Ill., about 400 miles in all, carrying all his possessions in a pack. Galena then rivaled Chicago as a commercial center, but he continued his journey to New Diggings, Wis., then a thriving mining town, where he secured employment at the carpenter trade and put up a number of buildings. About 1848 he went to Neenah, Wis., where he made some investments in real estate and put up some buildings for himself. He also invested in a steamboat to navigate the Fox river, but this property was sacrificed to meet the debts of his partner and he lost all his savings. Mr. Wheeler then went to St. Paul and became engineer of a steamboat on the upper Mississippi, and afterward engineer of a sawmill, where his skill and industry soon enabled him to demand and receive an increase of salary.

In 1855 Mr. Wheeler came to the Head of the Lakes in the interest of a syndicate which owned a town site at Oneota, now included in the city of Duluth. His first duty was to look over the timber on that location and superintend the construction of a sawmill. Upon its completion he took charge

of the operation of the mill, and a few years later leased the property, which he continued to carry on for a number of years. In the meantime he bought and sold considerable real estate, owning at one time or another most of the original town site. Besides other property, he still owns a farm of 125 acres which has never been subdivided, though it is crossed by one of the principal thoroughfares of the city, and an electric car line passes his door. At one time he donated fifteen acres to the Duluth Collegiate Institute, but the property reverted to him, owing to the non-payment of taxes, and has now become valuable. A part of the original town site was sold by Mr. Wheeler at $1.25 per acre. Mr. Wheeler brought the first carload of Jersey cows to the Head of the Lakes and for some years gave considerable attention to agriculture and dairying. He has invested to some extent in mining properties on the Mesaba range, and from time to time has been interested in various business enterprises. For some years he was a director and treasurer of the Imperial Mill Company, and was chiefly instrumental in promoting the erection of the warehouses of that concern at Buffalo, by which means a great saving in freights was accomplished. In business affairs he has always been conservative and far-seeing, and is spending his declining years in well merited comfort and contentment.

On Nov. 25, (Thanksgiving Day), 1847, Mr. Wheeler was married to Sarah Caroline Brewster, daughter of James R. and Hester (Christopher) Brewster, of New Diggings, Wis. Mrs. Wheeler, who is still the partner of her husband's joys and sorrows, was born in Broome county, N. Y. She went with her parents to Byron, Ill., about 1841, and a few years later the family settled at New Diggings. Mr. Brewster, who was a painter by trade, died in St. Paul, Minn., June 19, 1872, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. His father, James Brewster, who died in Illinois, was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster, famous as one of the "Mayflower" emigrants. Mrs. Hester Brewster was born in New York, and died in St. Paul, June 3, 1865, aged sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are the parents of ten children, and their posterity includes thirteen living grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Their children were as follows: Martyn, of Seattle, Wash.; Emma Elizabeth, Mrs. Leonidas Merritt, who died in 1902 at Oneota; Mary Etta, Mrs. John E. Merritt, of Oneota; Julia Augusta, of the same place; John James, of Seattle, Wash.; Harry, of Biwabik, Minn.; Susie, who died in childhood; Duane, living in Colorado; Carrie, who died March 1, 1900, at Duluth; and Bert, a teacher in the same place. The family is connected with the Second Presbyterian Church of Duluth. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were among the signers of the application for a charter for the First Presbyterian Church at Superior, in 1855, and they are now the oldest members of any Protestant church at the Head of the Lakes. On Nov. 25, 1897, they celebrated their golden wedding, which was attended by many of their friends. On that occasion Mr. Wheeler was presented by the Old Settlers Association with a goldheaded cane made from the timbers of the schooner "Algonquin," which was one of the first boats to visit the Head of the Lakes and became a familiar object to the old residents.

Mr. Wheeler helped to organize the Old Settlers Association, of which he is an ex-president, and takes a great interest in its annual gatherings. Through his influence the use of champagne or other intoxicants was abolished at these meetings. He has always been a stanch adherent of the temperance cause and it is chiefly due to his influence that no saloons have ever been allowed within the limits of the old village of Oneota. While living at St. Paul in 1853, he helped to organize the Republican party in Minnesota, and has ever since supported its principles. In 1860 he reluctantly accepted a nomination for representative, and received every vote cast in St. Louis county, an honor never accorded to any other candidate, but was defeated by the vote of the other counties in the district

where he was unknown. He served four years as treasurer of the county, and has filled other positions of trust, including that of school trustee and town assessor, and has always enjoyed the utmost confidence of his fellow citizens.

THURSTON EVERS, a popular public official of Washburn county, residing at Shell Lake, was born near Gothenburg, Sweden, Jan. 9, 1870. His parents were Ernest and Maria (Ahlberg) Evers, natives of Gothenburg, where the father, who for a number of years was employed as a commercial traveler, still lives on his farm, aged seventy years. His wife, who is still living, was a daughter of Frederick Ahlberg, a lawyer by profession, who served many years as circuit judge and mayor of the city of Skara; he lived to be ninety-four years of age, and was always active and vigorous.

Thurston Evers spent five years in a college at Wernersborg, taking the Latin course. He then was bookkeeper in a creamery for a time, and in 1888 came to the United States, spending a year in New Mexico, and going from there to Shell Lake. He spent one season in the logging woods, and then secured a position in a general store, spending several years in that line of work, with different firms. He was town clerk for two years, in the fall of 1896 was elected clerk of court, and two years later county treasurer, being reelected to this position in 1900. In the fall of 1902 he was again nominated for clerk of court. He has always been a stanch Republican.

In 1895 Mr. Evers married Harriet Lampman, who was born at St. Croix Falls, Wis., daughter of Freeland Lampman, now of Shell Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Evers attend the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM L. HOULTON, an enterprising and progressive business man, has been connected with the lumber business from his early boyhood, and laid the foundation of his present success in that early and detailed familiarity with the work in all its details. He and his brother, Charles Houlton, constitute the firm of the Lake Superior Piling Company, and have built up a flourishing trade.

The first American Houlton came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1640. His descendant, Joseph Houlton, founded the town of Houlton, Maine, where his grandson, Horatio Houlton, the father of William L., was born. He was always interested in lumbering and about 1850 went West, settling first in Minneapolis, and removing a few years later to Elk River, where he built a saw-mill, and operated it for nearly twenty years. Later, as a member of the Prince and Houlton Lumber Company, he operated another mill at St. Paul, the only large sawmill there. He married Melissa Harvey, who was born in Maine, a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Harvey. Her death occurred in Elk River, Minn., in 1882, at the age of forty-eight years. Their children were seven in number, of whom five are living, as follows: Effie L., of Los Angeles, Cal.; Nettie L., the wife of J. C. DeWitt, of Phoenix, Ariz.; Katie L., wife of J. C. Kendall, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles H..; and William L. By a second marriage Mr. Houlton was the father of a son, Horatio C. Mr. Houlton died in 1904, aged seventy-two years.

William L. Houlton was born in Elk River, Minn., March 28, 1864, and was educated in the public schools of that town and of St. Paul. From the age of fifteen he was employed about his father's mills in various capacities, thus learning the business thoroughly. In 1892 he helped to organize the Lake Superior Piling Company, incorporated in the State of Minnesota. At present he and his brother Charles compose the firm and are conducting its large business.

For several years the Company sawed considerable lumber at Le Clair, Douglas county, but have recently given their attention to piling timber, the most of which is marketed in Chicago, where the main office is located. The concern employs from fifty to 200 men, and is one of the prosperous firms of northern Wisconsin. Several camps are maintained on the Brule river and the principal one, located at Le Clair, consists of

a number of buildings, supplied with water by a hydraulic ram which forces water from a spring on the premises to all the buildings, including the stable, where a number of teams are kept. The Company also carries on a general store which supplies goods to its employes and others in the vicinity of Le Clair.

Mr. Houlton was married at Brule, Wis., Sept. 24, 1902, to Miss Anna McGuirk, of Chippewa Falls.

JACOB E. ERICKSON, a prominent business man and public official of Superior, Douglas county, was born in Vasa, Finland, Nov. 15, 1861, and is descended from families which have been well known in that country for generations.

The parents of Mr. Erickson were Erick and Fredericka Sodergard, the last name being taken from that of the farm on which their lives were passed. Erick Sodergard lived to be sixty-eight years old and died in 1898; he had been a member of the county board at Vasa for twenty years, and was for eight years chairman, or director of that body. His cousin, Flemings, was a representative in the Lantdal, or legislature, of Finland. John Orn, father of Erick Sodergard, was a prosperous farmer and lived to the age of sixty-nine; his wife, Louise Orn, sprang of a prominent family of farmers near Vasa, her father, Capt. Michael, having been an officer in the Swedish army during the war between that country and Russia in 1760. John Orn served in the Swedish army during the war between Sweden and Russia in 1808-09. The ancestors of John Orn came from Sweden and settled on the western coast of Finland, probably among the followers of Bishop Agricola, who first introduced Christianity into that country. Erick and Fredericka Sodergard had a family of two sons and two daughters, as follows: (1) John Erick Rabb, who succeeded to the Rabb farm near Vasa, has a son Isaac, who lives at Superior; (2) Louise, who is Mrs. John Sodergard, is living on the homestead farm; (3) Beatta, who is Mrs. Isaac Bure, lives in Vasa parish, Finland; (4) Jacob E. is mentioned below.

Jacob E. Erickson received a common school education in his native place, and when about seventeen he became a clerk in his brother's store at Vasa. Two years later he came to the United States, and after spending about two months at Ishpeming, Mich., he came in December, 1881, to Superior, where he began work as a laborer on the Chicago & Portage Air Line Railroad, which was then being graded. As this work was abandoned the following January, he found employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad, and in the autumn of 1882 took a grading contract at West Superior. The next winter he began contracting for ties and logs, and for several summers filled grading contracts. In 1884 he furnished the piles for the Northern Pacific docks and warehouses at Duluth, and in 1889 filled a contract for grading six miles of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, also furnishing timber for the bridges, etc.; he employed 200 men on this work. During the "boom" at West Superior about this time, Mr. Erickson became interested in real estate. In recent years he has given considerable attention to logging contracts, and still does more or less in the way of railroad grading. In 1899 the Erickson Lumber Co., of which Mr. Erickson is general manager, was incorporated, and a sawmill was built at Black River Falls, Douglas county. In 1900 he built six miles of the Stony Brook line of railroad, and in 1901 graded nine miles on a branch of the Great Northern Railway, at Lakota, N. D. In 1888-90 Mr. Erickson was in partnership with L. F. Johnston, of Superior, in the contracting business, and in 1893-94 was a partner of Michael Collins, logging contractor. In 1888 he was elected assessor of the town of Superior, holding this office two years; in 1893 he was elected town treasurer, served two consecutive years, in 1897 was again elected and has been reelected every year since. In politics he has always been a Republican, and has been a delegate to many conventions in Douglas county.

In 1890 Mr. Erickson was married to Nettie C. Iverson, daughter of Gulick Iverson, who came from Hardalen, Norway, in 1863, and settled in Vernon county, Wis., where his death was caused by an accident in 1901, when he was sixty-two years old. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have two children, Lawrence and Lloyd. The family attend the Lutheran Church.

ALFRED WILLIAMS is a highly esteemed citizen of Superior, who holds the responsible position of superintendent of the Street Railway Company in Superior, Douglas Co., Wis. Mr. Williams is of English extraction and was born at Williamsford, near Owen Sound, Ontario, April 2, 1867, his parents being Robert P. and Elizabeth (Blatchford) Williams.

Robert P. Williams was born in Devonshire, England, in 1837, and came with his parents to Canada in 1841. The family settled near Toronto, where William Williams, father of Robert P., built grist and sawmills. Margaret (Pierce) Williams, mother of Robert P., was a native of Cornwall. Her brother, the Rev. Mark Guy Pierce, is a wealthy owner of tin mines and also a noted author and lecturer, who has often lectured in the United States and Canada, and is prominent in the Methodist church. Two of the sons of Mrs. Margaret (Pierce) Williams are also prominent ministers of the M. E. church: Rev. John B. Williams, who died in Canada; and Rev. William Williams, who after filling the pulpits of some of the leading churches in Canada, is now a resident of California. For some years Robert P. Williams kept a store at Woodford, Ont. He now lives in retirement at Meaford, Ont. He has always been a leader in the work of the M. E. church, and is a man of decided opinions and of exemplary habits. His wife, Elizabeth (Blatchford) Williams, died in 1883, when forty years of age. She was born near Owen Sound, Ont., daughter of Walter and Sarah (Gee) Blatchford, who were natives of Devonshire, England, the former becoming a successful blacksmith of Owen Sound. Robert P. and Elizabeth (Blatchford) Williams were the parents of seven children: Alice Jane, Mrs. Joseph Taylor, of Carman, Manitoba; William Walter, proprietor of a sash and door factory in Guatemala, C. A.; Sarah Margaret, Mrs. J. J. Stimson, proprietor of the store formerly owned by her father at Woodford; Alfred; Emma Beatta, Mrs. Samuel Doran, of Woodford; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Leslie Danard, of Owen Sound, Ont.; Robert Guy, a graduate of McGill Medical College, Montreal, now a regular physician at Rocklyn, Ont. No pains have been spared in the education of this family.

Alfred Williams attended the public schools and assisted in his father's store until 1887, when he came to the Head of the Lakes. He spent a short time in Duluth and then traveled for a year or so through the West, spending some time at Silverleaf, N. D., and at various places on the Pacific coast. Returning to Duluth he was for a time employed in a wholesale grain and commission house, but in 1889 he entered the employ of the Duluth Street Railway Company, with which he has ever since been connected. Mr. Williams began as driver of a horse car, then worked in the repair shop; was a conductor, a foreman, and since Aug. 14, 1900, has been superintendent of the Superior division of the road. Mr. Williams is now one of the oldest employes of the company, which operates a system of electric cars connecting all the principal thoroughfares of the two cities at the Head of the Lakes.

On April 13, 1892, Mr. Williams and Margaret McCallum were united in marriage at Duluth. Mrs. Williams was born near Owen Sound, Ont., June 2, 1871, a daughter of Duncan and Catherine McCallum, the former of whom died in Canada and the latter in Duluth. Mrs. Williams died May 26, 1901, leaving two living children: Robert Pierce, born Feb. 16, 1893, and Evelyn, born Dec. 24, 1899. Two children are deceased: Sadie, born July 25, 1895, who died July 29, 1895, and Catherine, born May 12, 1898, who died Jan. 7, 1899. These children and their mother are

interred in Forest Hill cemetery, Duluth. Since 1889 Mr. Williams has been a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs, and is now captain of Golden Rule Encampment, No. 73; he is a member of Superior Court, I. O. F., and of Superior Lodge, No. 403, B. P. O. E.

HENRY MARTIN BRADLEY. The earliest mention in England of the name of Bradley occurs in the year A. D. 1183, at the feast of St. Cuthbert, in Lent. In the will of Ralph Smith, which was proved March 23, 1472, he mentions the farm had of Bradley. Again, in 1475, the will of Sir John Pitkinton, Knight of Yorkshire, bequeaths to his brother Charles a place named Bradley. History shows John Bradley was bishop of Shaftsbury in 1539. In 1578 Alexander Bradley is mentioned in the jurisdiction of Durham, and about the same year Cuthburtus Bradley was curate of Barnard Castle. Thomas Bradley was Doctor of Divinity and Chaplain to King Charles I. His son, Saville, was Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford. About this time the persecutions in England forced many people to emigrate to America. Among the original list of emigrants a number of Bradleys are mentioned as having embarked for America. There are several distinct branches of the Bradley family in the United States, the founders of which came from England. The "Haverhill" branch was founded by Daniel Bradley, who was born in 1615 in England, and crossed the Atlantic in the ship "Elizabeth," 1635. He married, May 21, 1662, Mary, daughter of John William, of Haverhill, and was killed by the Indians Aug. 13, 1689. He had seven children, two of whom were killed by the Indians March 15, 1697. There was also a Peter Bradley, a mariner. Francis Bradley was the founder of the "Fairfield" branch. He married Ruth, daughter of John Barlow, and died in 1689, leaving six children. There is a "North Haven" branch which was founded by Isaac V. Bradley, whose descendants are numerous and widely spread. There resided in the market town of Bingley, Yorkshire, England, a family by the name of Bradley, Christian name and occupation not known, of which history tells us that the head of the family was twice married, having had by his first wife one son, named William, and that by his second wife he had five children. Of William it is said that he was stanch Dissenter and officer in Cromwell's army. He emigrated to America in 1637 and joined the New Haven colony. Hearing of his father's death a year or two later, he sent for his stepmother and her children. Their names were Ellen, Daniel, Joseph, Nathan and Stephen. The two youngest later became residents of Guilford, Conn. Their mother subsequently settled there and died in January, 1683. What is known as the "Guilford" branch of the Bradley family originated with Nathan and Stephen Bradley. Both married and left children. History reports that many of the descendants of these brothers became men of distinction in military service and other governmental positions. It is quite proper to note in this connection that William Bradley, the American ancestor, has many descendants who have made themselves conspicuous in State and national history. His wife was Alice Pritchard.

Henry Martin Bradley represents the seventh generation of the posterity of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley. He was born in Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., May 7, 1824, son of William and Lucy (Ball) Bradley. His father was a tanner and currier and also manufactured shoes at Lee. In May, 1835, he moved to Wellington, Ohio, settling on a new unimproved farm, where he died. Henry Martin Bradley attended the public schools, which afforded such education as was common on the Ohio frontier in that day. He was early inured to the hard work of clearing up and developing a farm in a wooded country, which materially interfered with obtaining a higher education. He left home in 1841, going to Seville, Ohio, to serve an apprenticeship in a woolen mill located there. Subsequently he settled at Litchfield, where for a time he conducted a woolen mill, but not having sufficient cap-

ital to advantageously continue the business he sold out and went to Sparta, Ohio. There he built a sawmill and later added a grist mill. These interests he sold in 1855 and went to Bay City, Mich., where he accepted the superintendency of a large lumbering concern, continuing this for four years. His next venture was in a sawmill which he purchased, and which he successfully operated from 1860 to 1877. Meanwhile he was extensively engaged in manufacturing salt. In 1881 he came to Duluth for the purpose of recruiting his health, which had become somewhat impaired by years of close application to business, and for nearly two years thereafter he busied himself exploring the adjacent regions for the purpose of locating timber on government lands, and was for a time a partner in the lumbering firm of Bradley, Hanford & Co., in which his son still retains an interest. Also, for some years Mr. Bradley was active in exploring iron lands on the Vermillion and Mesaba ranges, where he located interests which he subsequently leased to the Chandler Iron Company, from which he still receives royalties. He has also leased extensive properties to the Oliver Mining Company, and still holds considerable undeveloped iron land. In 1901 he became interested in California orange culture, and has 140 acres of choice orange land, seventy acres being covered with growing and bearing oranges.

Although Mr. Bradley's life has been one of strenuous activity, superinduced by extensive business combinations, he has, withal, not been unmindful of his spiritual necessities, but has taken an active part in the dissemination of religious truths for his brother's as well as his own good. Despite his days and years of labor he has always been found a regular attendant at every church service on the Sabbath day, and he has as well given freely of his means for the support of the Gospel. He was the principal contributor in the building of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Duluth. He was a member of the building committee and is still chairman of the board of trustees. While living in Bay City, Mr. Bradley acceptably served in the city council four years. While there he was also active in organizing the water department of the city and served on that board ten years. He aided in organizing the fire department, of which he was chief engineer five years, and for five years was a member of the board of education. Since living in Duluth he has filled a similar position for three years, being president of the board for two years. He has been a steadfast supporter of the principles of the Republican party since its first organization.

Mr. Bradley was united in marriage Jan. 1, 1846, with Miss Mary E., daughter of Alva and Lydia (Cooper) Cook, of Medina county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of eight sons and daughters, and their posterity includes nineteen living grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. The record of their children is as follows: Alice A., widow of Guardis D. Edwards, of Duluth; Alva W., of Duluth; Elisha L., who was drowned at Bay City, Mich., July 12, 1858; Charles H., of Duluth; George M., who died at Bay City; Frank B., who died at Cleveland, Ohio; Edward L., of Duluth; and Addie May, Mrs. Carl Norpell, of Newark, Ohio.

ARCHIBALD DONALD, a successful contractor and popular citizen of Ashland, was born in Paisley, Scotland, Oct. 15, 1858, son of John and Martha (Train) Donald, both natives of Paisley.

The paternal grandfather, Alexander Donald, lived on the island of Bute, Buteshire. Later on he moved to Paisley, and while there engaged in the construction of a church, was killed by the falling of a scaffolding. He was sixty years old at the time of his death.

The maternal grandfather, James Train, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, but went in boyhood to Scotland. Later he enlisted in the British army in the famous "Scotch Greys," and served under Wellington at Waterloo. In that battle he lost a toe, and because of the injury received a pension for the balance of his life. He was a

gardener by trade. He lived to be seventy-two, but his wife, whom he married in Scotland, died of typhoid fever in early life.

John Donald learned the trade of a dyer, and worked in the famous Clark Thread Mills, as well as elsewhere in Paisley. Later he followed the sea for a time, and visited Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, and was occupied in that country some time as a shepherd. About 1890 he came to the United States, and settled in San Francisco, Cal., where he is still living, as is his wife, aged eighty-four and eighty-two respectively. John and Martha Donald had eight children: Alexander, of Greenock, Scotland; Mary, the wife of John Scott, of Renfew, Scotland; James, a stonecutter, who died in Ashland, in April, 1898, aged forty-six; John, who died in San Francisco, aged forty-two, a boiler maker; Martha, who died in infancy; Archibald; William, superintendent of the Union Iron Works in San Francisco; and David, a stonecutter in that city.

Archibald Donald began when twelve years old to earn his own living by working in the dye works. Two years later he abandoned that and commenced to learn stonecutting, which proved to be his life work. A four years' apprenticeship made him thoroughly familiar with his trade, and he worked steadily at it till 1885, when he left his native land for the New World.

Mr. Donald spent some eighteen months in Minneapolis and St. Paul before going to Ashland in the spring of 1887. His first employment there was in the building of St. Agnes' Catholic church, one of the finest public buildings in Ashland. Another contract which he took soon after that was cutting stone for the Northern National Bank, now known as the Shores' Bank. Most of the stone buildings which now ornament the city have been the work of Mr. Donald. Since 1890 he has been in partnership with Frank Tomlinson, under the firm name of A. Donald & Co., contractors for general brick and stone work. His own present residence, a fine house of brick, trimmed with stone, was erected in 1902.

On Oct. 15, 1886, Mr. Donald and Miss Kate Connell were married in Minneapolis. Mrs. Donald was the daughter of William and Mary (Gourley) Connell, of Paisley, Scotland. She has borne her husband four children, Mary, Martha, Jeanette and George. The family are connected with the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Donald is one of the trustees. He is quite active socially, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Knight Templar, belongs to the B. P. O. E., and is president of the Burns Club, of Ashland, which celebrates annually the Burns anniversary. On these occasions Mr. Donald is regularly called upon to render some of the famous songs in Scotch dialect, which are always so dear to the hearts of all true Scotchmen. Since becoming a citizen of this country Mr. Donald has been a Republican and has been chosen by that party to represent the Sixth ward for two years on the county board of supervisors.

CHARLES ALEXANDER SHAVER is a well-known official of Washburn county, residing at Shell Lake. He was born in Osnabruck, Stormont county, Ontario, Dec. 1, 1864, son of William H. and Malvina E. (Hutchins) Shaver.

William H. Shaver was born in Pennsylvania, whither his father had come from Germany. When a young man he moved to Canada, and was for a time a guard in the Kingston penitentiary. In 1872 he went to Augusta, Wis., where he dealt in grain, and later carried on the same business in Baldwin, Wis. He was then for two years bookkeeper for Ball & Culbertson, lumbermen, at Kempton, Wis. His death occurred at Augusta in 1889, when he was about sixty years of age. In politics he was a stanch Republican, and was always actively interested in local affairs. He served as the first city clerk of Augusta. He was a member of the Baptist church. Mrs. Malvina E. (Hutchins) Shaver, who is still living in Augusta, aged seventy-two years, was born on the ocean, when her parents were emigrating to America. Her father was an Englishman, and her mother a native of Ireland. William H. and Malvina E. (Hutch-

ins) Shaver had a family of six sons and three daughters, as follows: John, of Brockville, Ontario; Ellen, Mrs. John Y. T. Smith, of Phoenix, Ariz.; James R., of Augusta, Wis.; William A., of Burnett county, Wis.; Jennie A., Mrs. Seymour, of Austin, Minn.; Bertha A., who died at Phoenix, Ariz., in 1882, aged twenty years; Charles Alexander, mentioned below; George V. H., of Great Falls, Mont.; and Cecil E., of Juneau, Alaska.

Charles A. Shaver attended the public school at Augusta, and in August, 1884, came to Shell Lake, where he was employed as assistant shipping clerk by the Shell Lake Lumber Company. He retained this position until 1893, where he was elected register of deeds, an office to which he has been five times reelected. Mr. Shaver has always been a Republican, and has been a delegate to Assembly, Senatorial and Congressional conventions. Soon after entering the register's office he began preparing a set of abstracts of Washburn county. In 1902 the Washburn County Abstract Company was incorporated, of which he has ever since been president and manager. The abstracts furnished by him are considered by good authorities the most complete of any in northern Wisconsin.

On Jan. 1, 1885, Mr. Shaver married Sylvia J. Newell, who was born in St. Paul, daughter of Francis S. and Sarah L. Newell, of Shell Lake, now of Kent, Wash., who came West from New York State; her mother was a native of England. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shaver, as follows: Archie L., Stella May, William W., Francis G. and Bertha Ellen. Mr. Shaver is a Mason, and has passed all the chairs in the local lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows; he also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters and to the M. W. A.

BENJAMIN W. PINK, an engineer on the Great Northern Railroad, residing in Superior, was born in New Liverpool, Quebec, Aug. 19, 1861, a son of William and Mary (Forsyth) Pink, the former of whom was born in Hampshire, England, and the latter in Ireland, but of Scotch parentage.

For twenty-one years William Pink served in Her Majesty's army, and during this long period visited many parts of the world. He was discharged at Montreal, Canada, with the rank of sergeant-major of the 20th Foot, and settled in that locality as manager of a large estate for an English gentleman. He received a pension from the British government for twenty years, and passed away after a long and active life at the age of seventy-seven. His wife lived to be seventy-six. Their family consisted of four children, of whom Benjamin was the youngest.

Benjamin W. Pink passed his boyhood in his native town and received a practical education in the public schools. In 1876, when fifteen years of age, he removed with his parents to Athabaska, in the province of Quebec. Three years later he went to Montreal and lived there in a prominent family until June 25, 1880. At that time he located at Belleville, Ont., and worked in the Grand Trunk shops until July 24, 1881, but the "States" had begun to appeal to him, as to so many others, as offering greater opportunities, and two days after leaving the shops he started for Milwaukee, only a two days' journey from Belleville. After arriving there he began Aug. 1, 1881, as fireman for the Chicago & Northwestern Road, running between Milwaukee and Fond du Lac. For six years he remained with that company, during that period also acting as engine despatcher in Milwaukee and running switch engines.

In 1887 Mr. Pink accepted a position as fireman with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, but remained with it only one year. Arriving in West Superior Aug. 21, 1888, he found work at once with the Great Northern Road and has been connected with it ever since. For the first month he was fireman on an engine running out of Hinckley, and then in a similar capacity was located at West Superior for a year. In 1890 he was appointed engineer, and for two years was operating a transfer engine

between Superior and Duluth, while for several years afterwards he ran an extra and was on the fast freight between Superior and St. Paul for three years. Since January, 1899, he has been pulling a regular passenger train between Duluth and Cass Lake. For more than twenty years Mr. Pink has been in active railroad life, but during all this period he has had no serious mishap, a good proof of his efficiency. Two years after coming to West Superior Mr. Pink bought property there and erected his present commodious home at No. 2320 22d street, where he lives surrounded by all the comforts of life. When he built, the town was small, with no improvements north of Winter street, but his faith in its future has been well justified.

In 1887, in Milwaukee, Mr. Pink was married to Miss Marion Whittaker, born in that city, daughter of William and Elizabeth Whittaker. They have had five children, but one, Annie Laurie, died at the age of fourteen months. The other four are named Willie, Marion, Ralph and Francis. Mr. Pink is prominent in fraternal circles, and is connected with several lodges, being a member of Superior Lodge, No. 236, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1896; of Diamond City Chapter, No. 65, R. A. M.; of B. P. O. E., No. 403, Superior Lodge, which he joined in 1899; and of the B. of L. E. Mr. Pink's long railroad service bespeaks his proficiency in his own line of work, while socially the family are popular among all their acquaintances.

THOMAS BREHM, one of the early settlers of Greenwood township, Taylor county, is among the best known men of the locality and has been chosen supervisor of assessments and postmaster.

Mr. Brehm was born in Germany in 1844 and remained in that country until he was twenty-seven years old. He was educated in the public schools of his native land and then apprenticed to a tailor to learn that trade. In 1871 he came to America, and, landing in New York, remained there five years working at tailoring. He then returned to Germany, married, and made his home there for a few years, but finally decided to try America again, as that seemed to offer a better field for him. He reached New York the second time in 1882, going on to Philadelphia, where he opened a tailor shop.

After about a year there Mr. Brehm's health failed, and as he was advised by his physician to go West and try an out-of-door life, he sold out his place in Philadelphia, and in 1883 went to Wisconsin, where he has ever since remained. He took up a claim of eighty acres, a part of his present homestead, in Greenwood township, which was then not even broken by roads, and putting up a cabin, moved in with his wife and three children. At that time Mr. Brehm had very little means, and was not at all well, but he began on the work before him with the system, thoroughness and practical good sense which have always characterized him, and in due time had his place in good shape. He now has about twenty-five acres cultivated, and has added many improvements of various kinds. He has increased his property holdings until he now has about 400 acres in Greenwood township. In the spring of 1904 he built a flour and feed store in the village of Rib Lake, Wis., which he is now managing. His success has not been purely material, for the complete change in his mode of life soon restored his health.

On returning to Germany in 1876 Mr. Brehm was married to Miss Kunigunda Hoffman, and their union was blessed with six children of whom Joseph and Henry were born in Germany. The other four children, named respectively Frank, Thomas, Fritz and Otto, were all born in America.

A Democrat in politics Mr. Brehm has been very active in local affairs and has had many positions of trust urged upon him. In 1886 he was elected assessor for four years; in 1891 he was elected chairman of the town, and was reelected ten consecutive times. Before the expiration of the last term, in 1901, he was chosen by the county board the supervisor of assessments for a term of three years, an appointment which

necessitated his resignation as chairman of the town board. With the exception of two years Mr. Brehm has served as justice of of the peace continuously since 1887, and for the past eight years he has been officially connected with the schools of the township. On July 19, 1900, a postoffice was opened in the township and as Mr. Brehm was appointed the first postmaster, the name of Brehm was given to the office by the department authorities. Mr. Brehm has also represented his party in county and State conventions.

Throughout his career Mr. Brehm has been an unusually independent official; fearless in the discharge of his duties, he has always dared to do the right thing, and has invariably condemned the wrong. In public affairs as in his own private concerns, he is thoroughly practical, systematic in every detail, painstaking and careful, and he has won the confidence of his fellow citizens. Fraternally Mr. Brehm belongs to the U. W. A. His home is one of culture and indicates plainly the literary and musical tastes of its inmates. The family belong to the Catholic church.

BENJAMIN F. GRIMES is a prosperous farmer of Washburn county, whose eight years' experience proves conclusively that the soil of that county is not surpassed in productiveness by that of any other part of northwestern Wisconsin. Eight years ago Mr. Grimes settled on eighty acres of wild land, which he had purchased for $150. His only capital being the labor of his own hands, he put up a small log cabin into which he moved his family and began the work of development. Today he owns 320 acres of land, of which seventy acres are under cultivation and 200 acres fenced for pasture. His improvements are the best in the county, his house being twenty-four by twenty-four feet in dimensions, with eighteen foot posts, and the other buildings include two barns, granaries, blacksmith shop, etc. He has a small fruit orchard, full-blooded Poland China swine, twenty-five head of thoroughbred short horns and good horses.

Mr. Grimes is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born in 1846. When eight years of age he went to Iowa with his parents, Robert and Mary (Butler) Grimes, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. His education was obtained mainly in the public schools. He was brought up on the farm and later learned the blacksmith's trade in Green Valley, Iowa. Oct. 1, 1864, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company G, 8th Iowa V. I., and was transferred to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 16th Army Corps, Canby's command, where he served until the end of the war. He was in the siege of Mobile, which lasted twenty-one days, and took part in a number of smaller engagements. He received his discharge July 21, 1865, at Mobile, and returning to Iowa took up his trade. He remained in Iowa until October, 1869, when he went to Cottonwood county, Minn., where he followed his trade for five years. He then again returned to Iowa, remaining until the spring of 1886, when he moved to Sargent county, N. D., and settled on a farm near Straubville. There he engaged in farming and blacksmithing until the spring of 1894, when he came to Wisconsin and settled on his original eighty acres of wild land in Washburn county. He was the first to introduce sheep in the northern part ot that county.

On May 20, 1866 Mr. Grimes married Phoebe A. Moore. They have had a family of eleven children, of whom nine are living, namely: Letta, Mrs. Smedes, of Minneiska, Minn.; F. A., on a farm adjoining his father's; Hattie, Mrs. Elder, of Washington; Daisy, Mrs. Campbell, also of Washington; R. A., J. R., J. D., W. A. and Pearl, at home. R. A. Grimes owns 160 acres adjoining his father's land, and J. R. Grimes owns an adjoining forty acres. The other two children were Jennie and Lottie, the latter the wife of W. Kenoyer. In politics Mr. Grimes is a Republican, his first vote having been cast for Lincoln. Since coming to Washburn county he has served two terms as town supervisor and one term as justice of the peace, and was justice of the peace seven out of the eight years that he lived in

North Dakota. Fraternally he is a member of Nathaniel Green Post, Shell Lake, and of the M. W. A., being a charter member of Jack Pine Camp, No. 8882.

ANDREW F. OLSON, a successful contractor and builder of West Superior, Douglas county, is one of the many sons of Sweden who have done so much toward opening up the resources of the Northwest, and of Wisconsin in particular. He was born in Wanstad, Malmo Lan, Sweden, Nov. 19, 1860. His parents were Andrew and Caroline (Lilledahl) Olson, natives of the same locality, who lived there on a farm. His paternal grandfather, Ole Hendrickson, was also a farmer, while his mother's father, Axel Lilledahl, was a cabinet-maker at Tomelilla, Sweden. Mrs. Caroline Olson is still living, at the age of seventy-one years. Of the three sons and three daughters born to her, Andrew F. is the only one in America.

Andrew F. Olson received a common school education, and at the age of thirteen began to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, serving an apprenticeship of four and a half years. In 1880 he came to the United States and first spent some time in South Dakota on construction work for the Hastings and Dakota Railway. Later he worked for about a year at carpentering in Minneapolis, and then was occupied for six months at Stillwater and at Brainerd in the repair shops of the Northern Pacific Road. In 1884 he located in Superior and built one of the first houses in West Superior, which is still standing, near the corner of John avenue and Sixth street. He at once engaged in contracting and has put up many buildings in the city, among them being the Agen Block, the Tow Block and a $40,000 addition to the Nelson Dewey school in 1901. The contracting firm is known as Berg & Olson, but aside from his work in partnership Mr. Olson has erected a number of buildings for himself, several of which he still owns.

In 1887 Mr. Olson was married, being united on April 7 of that year to Hannah Nelson, who was a native of Kurchutt, Sweden. Her father, Thomas Nelson, came to America in 1881, and in the next year his family followed him, locating in Superior. There Mr. Nelson died, aged fifty-one, and his widow, Mrs. Anna Nelson, is now living in St. Paul. She was the daughter of a wealthy farmer of Sweden, Oke Okeson. Mr. and Mrs. Olson have five children, Henry, Martha, Anna, Albert and Elizabeth.

The family are connected with the Pilgrim Lutheran church, which Mr. Olson helped to organize and in which he was cashier and a member of the first board of trustees. Since becoming a citizen of this land, Mr. Olson has been a Republican and has served as a member of the board of public works for three years and as street commissioner for one. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a charter member of Pokegama Lodge, K. P. and Whaleback Camp, M. W. A. He is a valuable citizen in the community and is highly esteemed.

MERWIN C. LINCOLN, a popular citizen of Washburn, and a faithful employe of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, is descended on both sides from some of the oldest families of the United States, and families who played an important part in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the country. The first American ancestors of the Lincolns came from England in the early Colonial days and settled at Norton, Mass. Another progenitor, by intermarriage, was Capt. Daniel Carlisle, who commanded a company of Continental troops at the battle of Bunker Hill and served through the whole course of the war.

Andrew J. Lincoln, father of Merwin C., was born at Putney, Vt., March 10, 1815. He was named for the hero of New Orleans, who was just then at the zenith of his popularity. Andrew J. Lincoln was educated at the famous Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, N. H., and after completing his work as a student, entered upon the profession of teaching as a life work. In 1845 he went to New Orleans for two years and taught in the Washington school. Later he taught in Louisville, Ky. In 1854 he lo-

cated at Hamilton, Ill., and spent thirteen years there on a farm. At different periods of his life he lived both in Kansas and in Rhode Island, and it was in the latter State that his death occurred in 1882. From the very organization of the party Mr. Lincoln was a Republican and always manifested a deep interest in matters of public import. Andrew J. Lincoln married Miss Calena Merwin, born in Milford, Conn., where her ancestors were among the original founders of the town. Her father, Anson Merwin, passed his whole life there on a farm, which was the family homestead, and which had been in possession of the family since ante-revolutionary days. Mrs. Calena M. Lincoln died in the very prime of life in 1868, when she was only forty-three years old.

Merwin C. Lincoln was born in Hamilton, Ill., Jan. 1, 1855, and until he was seventeen attended the public schools in that city, and also in Coventry, R. I., whither the family removed while he was still a student. After leaving school he was engaged in railroad work, and for ten years was at Providence in the telegraph department for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. In 1883 he left the East, and after a few months in Nebraska settled at Ashland, Wis. In the spring of 1884 he entered the employ of the Omaha Road, and was at first stationed at Drummond, Bayfield county, but the next year was transferred to Washburn, and has since that time resided there as cashier for the company. His strict attention to business has secured for him the confidence of his employers, and the general uprightness and stability of his character have gained for him a wide-spread esteem and popularity. Like his father he has always been a good Republican, and has displayed that interest in public affairs which is the duty of every citizen, but with no personal aspirations for office.

On Dec. 13, 1883, Mr. Lincoln was married to Elizabeth Briggs, and they have one child, Susan. Mrs. Lincoln was born in Bedford, Mass., where she was educated, and at the Providence high school, daughter of Joseph Wing and Sarah (Mosher) Briggs. Joseph Briggs was the son of Hallett and Betsy (Wing) Briggs, and was born in Marion, Mass., where his ancestors had lived for many generations. Always fond of the sea, he followed that calling from boyhood, and while still a young man commanded a vessel in the coasting trade. The Wing family, to which Mrs. Lincoln's paternal grandmother belonged, were descended from the Rev. John Wing, a Reformist clergyman, who died in England. His widow, Mrs. Deborah Wing, and her sons, John, Stephen and Daniel, came to America in 1637, and settled near Sandwich, Mass. There the family has been represented ever since, many of them being Quakers. Reunions of the posterity of the three brothers are held every year in the old town with which the name has been so long associated.

Sarah (Mosher) Briggs, the mother of Mrs. Lincoln, was born in Long Island, one of a large family born to Warren Mosher, who was himself of German descent.

BYRON GEORGE SEGOG, a prosperous business man of Duluth, is interested in various lines and owes his success in all of them to his energy, perseverance and good judgment of values. He has dealt in pine and mineral lands and is interested in mining enterprises, and he has also carried on an insurance business for a number of years.

Mr. Segog was born May 6, 1858, in Jackson, Mich., son of George Byron Segog, who was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came of a family long noted as breeders of live stock, several generations engaging in that business. The Segog breed of cattle is still famous about Dublin. About 1835 the parents of George B. Segog came to the United States with their family, locating in Spring Harbor, near Jackson, Mich., where they developed a fine farm. The parents both lived to be nearly ninety.

George Byron Segog became a merchant tailor at Jackson, Mich., whence he moved about 1860 to Canandaigua, N. Y., at which place he died in 1861, aged forty-one years. He and his people were Catholics in Ireland,

but after coming to this country embraced the Presbyterian faith. He married Julia Ann Freer, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1866 at Canandaigua, N. Y., aged thirty-nine years, leaving two children, Byron George and John, both now residents of Duluth. Mrs. Segog's father, Jacob Freer, was of German descent, lived in Pennsylvania, and was a blacksmith by occupation. One cousin, Mrs. Lottie Ross, of Muir, Mich., is the only relative the Segog brothers have in the United States.

After his mother's death Byron G. Segog returned to Jackson, Mich., and spent a year or so on his grandfather's farm. When only nine years old he went to Ludington, Mich., and secured employment in a sawmill as water boy. He followed lumbering for several years during his youth and early manhood, meantime supplementing his early education with a course at Swinburg & Wilton's Business College, at Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1880 he came to Duluth and began dealing in pine lands, a business he has continued to follow to the present day. For some years past he has also dealt in mineral lands on the ranges of St. Louis county, and since 1887 he has been general agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, for Cook, Lake and St. Louis counties.

In 1886 Mr. Segog married Miss Martha Oleson, who was born in Vermland, Sweden, and came to the United States in 1870 with her parents, Nils and Christina Oleson, who made their home at White Cloud, Mich. Four of the children born to this union survive, Ray Franklin, Gladys Martina, and Dorothy and Dwight, twins. Byron George, Jr., died in 1896, at the age of nine years. The family attend the Presbyterian church. Mr. Segog is a Scottish Rite Mason, is prominent in the K. of P., and is also an active member of the B. P. O. E. In recent years he has given his support to the Republican party, but he has never been particularly active in political matters.

ALEXANDER McQUILLAN, one of the earliest settlers at Washburn, Bayfield county, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in August, 1844, son of Alexander and Fanny (Quitters) McQuillan, who lived and died in Ireland, reaching old age on their farm.

Alexander McQuillan received a common school education, and from the age of sixteen years earned his own living. In 1864 he came to the United States and lived for some years in New York and Baltimore. In the latter place he was employed in the construction of the city water works. Thence Mr. McQuillan went to La Porte, Ind., and worked on the construction of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad until 1872, in which year he went to Wisconsin. He was employed there in railroad construction again for the Wisconsin Central between Stevens Point and Ashland and lived first in Ashland and then later in Butternut.

In Butternut Mr. McQuillan took up a homestead claim and finally opened a grocery store there, being one of the first dealers in the place. About 1887 he removed to Washburn and continued in the grocery business for a couple of years. After that, however, he was employed by the Bigelow Lumber Company, and its successor, the Edward Hines Lumber Company.

Mr. McQuillan was married in 1868 to Martha Lee, daughter of Johnson and Margaret (Bodel) Lee, of County Armagh, Ireland. To this union have come three children: Jemima, now Mrs. W. G. Davis, of Seattle, Wash.; Haywood, who died in Washburn in 1890, aged nineteen years, four months and twenty-one days; and Thomas, who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. McQuillan reside in a two-story building which Mr. McQuillan erected on first going to Washburn, to serve as both store and home. Since then he built another residence, but sold it.

Politically Mr. McQuillan is a Republican. For some years he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. and also belongs to the M. W. A. With his wife he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. Mr. McQuillan's life has been one of usefulness,

and he has won his way by industry, good judgment and honorable business methods, to a place of high esteem among his neighbors.

CURRIE G. BELL. A long and varied experience in public life has given this well known citizen of Bayfield a wide acquaintance in political circles, and for years he has been one of the advisers of the Republican party in this region, while as editor of the *Bayfield County Press* he wields an influence reaching far beyond the limits of his personal touch with men.

Mr. Bell comes of Colonial ancestors, through both his grandfather and grandmother. The paternal grandfather, John Bell, was of Scotch descent, was a ship carpenter in early life, but later became a farmer and was one of the first settlers of Houlton, Maine. The story is told of him that in company with a certain William White he bought a grindstone in Woodstock, N. B., made it into a wheelbarrow, and so conveyed the first barrel of flour into Houlton. Mr. Bell in later years became a selectman of the town, as did also Mr. White. John Bell married Elizabeth White, of English descent, and their son Charles, was the father of Currie G. Bell.

Charles E. Bell during his residence in Maine was both a logger and a merchant, but after going West in 1864 he confined himself to a mercantile career. He settled first in Marshall, Dane Co., Wis., where he was in business nearly twenty years. He established himself in Washburn in 1883, the year of its settlement, and was one of the leading merchants of the place until his retirement from business a few years ago. His first wife was Georgiana Currie, and by this marriage there were five children, of whom only Currie G. survives. Mrs. Bell died in 1868, aged forty-four years; and her husband some years later chose for his wife Eloise C. Clayton.

Currie G. Bell was born July 1, 1852, in Houlton, Maine, and received his education in Houlton, and in Marshall academy. After graduating from the latter in 1868, he went to the Pennsylvania oil regions where he was employed for several years, and in 1879 he came to Wisconsin and entered upon his editorial career, beginning with the *Waterloo Journal,* a Republican organ, which he successfully conducted there a number of years, an unusual induction into journalism. Selling the *Journal* in 1882 he came to Bayfield and bought the *Press,* a paper established Oct. 1, 1859, by Joseph H. Campbell, with Rev. William B. McKee as its editor. The *Press* was a successor to the *Mercury,* established in 1857 by Hamilton & Hatch, of Washington, D. C., who received a bonus from the Bayfield Land Company to induce them to launch the enterprise. The *Press* suspended publication after two and a half years, and the material was purchased by S. S. Vaughn, then of Bayfield, but it was not until 1870 that the publication was resumed. Then Sam S. and Hank O. Fifield bought the plant and under their management it was conducted two years in Bayfield, after which they moved the outfit to Ashland, and continued publication until Jan. 1, 1877. Then Sam S. Fifield brought the office back to Bayfield and again issued the paper there with Morris Edwards as business manager. In the spring of 1879 D. F. Stinchfield became editor and manager, and continued as such until April 1, 1880, when the plant was purchased from Fifield by Isaac H. Wing. Mr. Stinchfield remained as editor until the spring of 1881, when he was succeeded by D. H. Pulsifer, who held it until 1882, when the plant was purchased by the present publishers. The *Press* has always been Republican in its politics. Since Mr. Bell assumed the ownership, it has been conducted under his personal supervision and is thoroughly up to date.

Under the Republicans Mr. Bell has been the incumbent of a number of responsible positions, in all of which he has displayed much ability. Under Pres. Garfield he was given the appointment of receiver of public money in the Bayfield land district during that administration. At the expiration of Cleveland's term he was appointed postmaster at Bayfield. Under Harrison's administration he served until the second election of Pres. Cleveland, when Mr. Bell again

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fell under the displeasure of a Democratic president. During President Harrison's first campaign Mr. Bell was honored by being chosen presidential elector. Mr. Bell was chairman of the town board seventeen years, during thirteen of which he was also chairman of the county board. As a member of the Wisconsin Fish Commission he was instrumental in securing the location of the first fish hatchery, the largest in the world, two and a half miles from Bayfield, established in 1896. The Commission owns 600 acres of land and controls ten miles of natural trout stream, together with a lake frontage.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Republican State Central Committee and has always taken an active interest in political matters, national, State and local, and has been a delegate to all conventions, having a voice in the councils of his party. He is also a member of the County Central Republican Committee.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having membership in Bayfield Lodge, No. 215, Ashland Chapter, and the Commandery; the Milwaukee Lodge of Elks; and the I. O. O. F., Harbor City Lodge, No. 69, of Bayfield, Wisconsin.

Mr. Bell has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Addah E. Fuller, of Marshall, Wis., whom he married in 1878. His second marriage occurred in 1891, when he was united with Miss Mary R. Roberts, of New York. Of the children born to Mr. Bell three are living: Georgie C., now Mrs. L. A. Helwig; Barbara M.; and Donald C. One other child, Currie D., is deceased. The family are attendants upon the Methodist Episcopal and the Episcopal Churches.

JOHN DUNLOP, who is now manager of the boarding cars of the Wisconsin division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, is a highly respected and well known pioneer at Hawthorne, Douglas county, having located there in May, 1889. His was one of four families that settled there at that time, these constituting the first settlers of the place. At that time the region roundabout had been undisturbed in its primitive condition. Indians were numerous and the woods abounded in all kinds of game.

Mr. Dunlop is a native of the Dominion of Canada, having been born in County Ramsey, Ont., Oct. 31, 1855. He was reared on the farm, receiving only a common school education. In 1874 he settled in Newaygo county, Mich., where he found employment in the woods, supplementing that work by operating two threshing machines during the season.

While living in Newaygo county, John Dunlop was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Eady, their marriage being celebrated May 24, 1883. In 1889, accompanied by his wife and two children, he came to Douglas county, settling at Hawthorne, as above stated. For the first few years Hawthorne was composed of a few log huts, the conveniences of civilization having been slow in penetrating into the densely wooded Wisconsin wilds. Gradually, however, these conditions were displaced and in their stead have arisen the improved order of things which now exists there. Mr. Dunlop accepted the position of foreman for Alexander Dunlap, a lumberman, who that year established a logging camp at Hawthorne and for two years he very creditably discharged the duties of the position. During the years 1891 and 1892 he constructed the present hotel structure in Hawthorne, which, when completed, he opened up as a hostelry, and as "mine host" for ten succeeding years catered to the public. During that time, however, he was associated in a co-partnership with a Mr. Efaw, carrying on a general mercantile business for four years, when he sold his interest to his partner. He likewise entered into agricultural pursuits, buying 280 acres of land adjacent to the village, about forty of which is cleared and being brought to a state of high cultivation. He also bought thirty village lots. Selling his hotel property, he bought his present modern residence, with delightful surroundings, constituting as pretty and homelike a place of its kind as any in Douglas county. His home is replete with all modern conveniences, the

inner embellishments being of a character that denote the excellent taste and culture of the family. In 1899 Mr. Dunlop was tendered the management of the boarding train on the Wisconsin Division of the "Omaha" Railroad, which position he accepted and has creditably filled to the present. Mr. Dunlop is a gentleman of exceptionally good habits; he possesses good business acumen and in all his affairs, of whatever character, he evinces and carries out the principle of the Golden Rule. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Terminal Lodge, No. 337, and of the Knights of the Maccabees, Hawthorne Tent.

It may not be out of place to mention here that according to Mrs. Dunlop, the name of Hawthorne, as given to the village, was suggested by Mrs. Roberts, wife of the ex-county judge of Douglas county, to commemorate the famous author, Nathaniel Hawthorne.

GEORGE HERBERT GILL. Among the many railroad men with headquarters at Superior, Douglas county, is George H. Gill, a locomotive engineer on the Great Northern Railroad.

Mr. Gill was born in Cornwall, England, Dec. 21, 1859, the son of John and Sarah (Goins) Gill, natives of Cornwall, whose families have lived in that locality for several generations. John Gill was engaged in tin and copper mining there, and later was captain of a mine at Beachaven, Ireland. He died in Cornwall in 1862, when only fifty-two years old. His wife lived to be seventy-three years of age, passing away Feb. 10, 1895. She was the mother of thirteen children. While all of them grew to maturity, only two of them are now living, George H. and Mrs. Warne, of St. Paul.

George H. Gill attended the public schools in Cornwall until he was fourteen, when he began to learn the trade of machinist in the shops of the Great Western Railroad at Par, Cornwall. Three years later he came to the United States and secured employment as a fireman with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad. After nearly four years of this work he was given charge of an engine and remained with the company five years more as an engineer. The next two years he was with the Chicago, Burlington & Northern, and then in 1889 went to West Superior in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad. He has remained with it ever since and is now one of the oldest engineers at that point, running a passenger train from Duluth to Virginia, Minnesota.

Mr. Gill was married in July, 1884, to Clara Weingreil, who was born in Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have two daughters, Sadie and Florence. The family attend the Episcopal church and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Gill is a Republican in politics, and in his social affiliations is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Nemadje Division, No. 29, where he holds an important office.

F. E. MUNROE, county clerk of Rusk county, and one of her prominent and substantial citizens, was born in 1867 in Rock county, Wis., where he lived until the age of five years. His parents then removed to Adams county, where he lived until his sixteenth birthday, obtaining his education in the public schools.

In 1883 Mr. Munroe went to Montello, Wis., where he entered the office of the *Montello Express,* where he served an apprenticeship of three years, remaining in the same office a year and a half longer. Upon his return to Adams county he became connected with the Adams county *Press,* at Friendship, and continued with that journal for two and a half years. His next business engagement was four years with the Tubbs Laboratory Printing Company, of River Falls. In April, 1895, he came to Chippewa, now Rusk, county and located at Apollonia, where he established the *Budget,* a six-column quarto Republican newspaper, which he ably conducted for six years. Upon his appointment as county clerk in 1901, he sold his paper and entered upon the duties of his new office, to which he has been re-

elected. During his residence at Apollonia he served one term as town clerk, five years as justice of the peace and the same period as school clerk, his administration of the duties of all these offices being satisfactory in every particular. In 1895 he began the agitation which resulted in the division of the county, and kept it up until the object desired was accomplished. He made use of both pen and personal effort and appeared three times before the State Legislature. Mr. Munroe thus deserves much credit for a measure which has resulted in great benefit for all concerned in this section.

Fraternally Mr. Munroe is prominently identified with the I. O. O. F. In 1892 he joined Lodge 199, at River Falls, and now belongs to Ladysmith Lodge, No. 119, and to the Encampment in Ladysmith. He belongs also to the Modern Woodmen at Apollonia and to the Mystic Workers of Ladysmith.

In 1893 Mr. Munroe was united in marriage with Miss Crystal Ensign, and they have one son, Harry. Mr. Munroe is one of the leading citizens of this section and has done yeoman work in advancing the interests of Rusk county. His abilities are recognized and have been justly rewarded.

WILLIAM E. KERN, a prominent Democrat, and the proprietor of the Duluth Steam Laundry, was born in Millheim, Center Co., Pa., Nov. 13, 1860. His parents, John and Susan (Emerick) Kern, were both natives of the same county. So far as is known the grandparents on both sides were likewise born in Center county. Both families were of Dutch stock, and emigrated from Holland previous to the Revolution, settling in Pennsylvania. John Kern was a shoemaker, and combined that trade with farming throughout his life. He and his wife were the parents of eight children: William E., Robert (deceased), Milton, Lizzie, Frank, Jeremiah, Anna and a child that died in infancy. The mother is still living, but the father died in 1897.

William E. Kern passed his boyhood in his native town, where he attended the subscription schools and the public schools, securing a good education in the English branches, while by studying Saturdays and by night he acquired a useful knowledge of German. When he was nineteen he left home and went to Freeport, Ill., where he entered the shops of the Stover Manufacturing Company and learned the molder's trade. He followed that trade in Freeport for five years, most of the time with the Stover Manufacturing Company. In 1885, a year after his marriage, Mr. Kern moved to Duluth, then a city of about 30,000 inhabitants. He had established himself in the laundry business the year before leaving Freeport, and on going to Minnesota he followed up his previous beginning. He established his laundry on First avenue east and Superior street, where he remained until a fire on the adjoining property cut off his water supply and compelled him to move. He re-established himself, however, at once, at No. 524 West Superior street and remained there till 1892. By that time West Duluth, then a separate municipality, was building up rapidly and offered a good field for business. So Mr. Kern bought out Rand & Barr, who had a small plant at No. 16 South 57th avenue west, greatly improved it, putting in new laundry machinery and brought it into line with the best concerns in the city. He employs from fifteen to thirty people, according to the season, and by his honorable business methods and careful work has merited the large patronage which has fallen to his share.

Mr. Kern was married before leaving Freeport, in 1884, when he was united to Miss Nellie F. Nolan, of that city. They are the parents of four daughters, Frances, Florence, Sadie and Ruth Bryan.

In politics Mr. Kern has always been a Democrat, and since residing in Duluth has taken quite an active part in the city's affairs. In February, 1892, he was elected to the city council from the Eighth ward. The first year he was chairman of the committee on Harbors, Docks and Ferries, and a member of the Police and Firemen's committee and of the Claims committee. The next year

he was made chairman of the committee on Harbors, Parks and Roads and served on those of Bridges, Viaducts and Ferries, and of Police and Licenses. He has also at various times been a delegate for his party at various State and county conventions, and for several years was a member of the Democratic county committee. Fraternally Mr. Kern belongs to Euclid Lodge, F. & A. M., to the K. P., and the A. O. U. W.

HENRY MILLS, formerly of Superior, Douglas county, ranked until recently as one of the oldest employes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, in the region at the Head of the Lakes,

Mr. Mills was born in Southam, Warwickshire, England, Jan. 27, 1857, son of James and Mary Ann (Blundell) Mills. The former was a native of that same locality and died there in 1896, at the age of seventy-eight. The mother was born in Birmingham. Her father was pressed into the British army at the age of fourteen, and took part in Wellington's campaign. While in Spain he was married and some of his children were born in that country. At the battle of Waterloo he was wounded and his death was really due to the injuries received at that time. Mrs. Mills is now living at Leamington, in Warwickshire, nearly ninety years old. She was the mother of five sons and two daughters, as follows: William, who died near Sydney, New South Wales, in 1894; Thomas, of New Zealand; John, deceased in New Zealand in 1894; Henry; Hannah, who is married and lives in England; Arthur J., of Superior; and Ellen, now Mrs. Ashburn, of Leamington, England.

Henry Mills attended the public schools of his native place until he was twelve years old. At that time he began work on railroad construction and has followed that line ever since. In 1881 he came to the United States, and entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which was then putting in its tracks between Superior and Carlton, Minn. Later he became first section foreman at Superior, and remained in the employ of the company until 1905—the oldest employe in the track work in the region. During the summer of 1905 he accepted a position as road master for the M. & I. R. R., and is located at Bemidji, Minn.

In 1878 Mr. Mills married Mary Ann Walton, daughter of George and Mary Ann Walton, of Denshaw, Yorkshire, England. The family left England and settled in Superior three years after the daughter's marriage. In 1886 Mr. Mills started a homestead claim near Superior, where he now has a farm of 120 acres. He has also a comfortable residence in Superior. The Mills family are connected with the Presbyterian Church, and have many friends among the residents of "Old Superior."

JOHN A. LOGAN, county surveyor for Taylor county and a resident of Medford, is a man of wide experience, for not only has he engaged in a variety of occupations, which would of itself broaden one's knowledge of men, but he has also lived in different sections of the country and reaped the advantages of travel. He was born in Martintown, township of Charlottenburg, County of Glengarry, Province of Ontario, April 18, 1841. His father was John Logan, who married Miss Margaret Wiseman.

Dr. Alexander Logan, of Scotland, the grandfather, a surgeon in the army of the Duke of Wellington, was in the battle of Waterloo, assisted by his son, John, also a surgeon. John Logan was born near Edinburgh and studied medicine in that city. He went to Montreal when a young man and did further medical work there in McGill College. He also practiced there before going to Martintown, where he spent the rest of his life. He added later to his early glimpse of military life by acting as drill sergeant of Canadian troops at the time of the Papineau-Mackenzie rebellion. Dr. Logan owned a farm in Roxborough, where he made his home and where his death occurred in 1874, at the age of eighty-four.

Mrs. Margaret Logan survived her husband until January, 1901, when she passed away in the eighty-seventh year of her age-

in the township of Finch, County of Stormont, Ont., which was also her birthplace. She was a daughter of William and Lucy (McMillan) Wiseman, pioneer citizens of the county. Mr. Logan comes from a long lived race, for his maternal grandmother, a native of Inverness, Scotland, lived to be 106 years old, while her father, Hughie McMillan, reached the age of 112. He was a pioneer of Ontario, and died in Locheil, County of Glengarry.

John A. Logan received a common school education, and while still a youth worked to a certain extent at civil engineering. On reaching manhood he was employed in the lumber industry and cut square timber for the London and Liverpool markets. In the spring of 1876 he went to the Pacific coast and for over four years was engaged in mining in California, during that time traveling over most of the State.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Logan left the far West and going to Wisconsin settled the next year at Medford. For a while he kept a hotel, but spent most of his time in the woods, surveying lands and estimating and scaling timber. In one season he estimated 152,000 acres of timber lands and his estimates are noted among all lumbermen in Northern Wisconsin for their accuracy. He has also bought and sold considerable land. Since 1894 Mr. Logan has been county surveyor, and his report sent into the United States Geological Survey, published in the report of 1896, showing the magnetic declination in Taylor county, was pronounced by the compilers the most complete and satisfactory sent in from any county in the State.

On Jan. 1, 1870, Mr. Logan was married to Miss Catherine Ferguson, who was born in the township of Kenyon, Glengarry, Ont. She was the daughter of Peter Ferguson, a farmer in Ontario, but a native of Johnstown, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are the parents of four children, but have lost one son. This son, Alexander, the eldest, was a conductor on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and was killed, May 8, 1900, in an accident at Bessemer, Mich., when he was twenty-six years old. The other children are: John Peter; Victoria, a teacher in Medford; and Nellie, a graduate of the Medford high school. The family are connected with the Methodist Church.

Mr. Logan takes little interest in politics. Fraternally he belongs to Medford Lodge, No. 292, I. O. O. F. He is much liked personally, and his known ability and sound judgment have given him a position of influence among his fellows.

HON. ANDREW RYAN, publisher of the Washburn County *Register*, is one of the influential citizens of Shell Lake. He is a native of Ireland, where he was born in July, 1860, son of Martin and Mary (Griffin) Ryan, who passed their lives in that country. For many hundred years the Ryans have been farming people in Ireland.

Andrew Ryan attended the national schools in his native place, and in 1879 came to the United States. After spending six weeks with his uncle, John B. Ryan, in Lafayette county, Wis., he became an employe of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, spending some time with that road on construction work in Wisconsin, and in Iowa on the line between Okoboji and Spirit Lake. Later he went to the Twin Cities, where he found employment on the Chicago, Portage & Superior Railroad—better known as the Air Line—as store keeper, for F. L. Erickson, who had a twenty-mile contract, near what is now Superior Junction. The failure of this concern left him, in common with all the employes, penniless, but the ignorant laborers held him responsible and threatened to mob him. The rioters, who attempted to tear down the bridges on the Omaha road, took possession of "the headquarters camp," where they lived on the stores of provisions, until offered employment on that road, which was building a line to Superior to compete with the defunct Air Line. For a number of years Mr. Ryan was employed by the Omaha road, in various capacities; he was for a time in the camp at Solon Springs, then store keeper for the same contractor, and later he had charge of supplies for Mullen & Prince, contractors, during the construction of the Rice Lake road, and was located at Rice Lake and

Shell Lake. He was subsequently baggage man at Spooner for several years. In the autumn of 1888 he was elected sheriff of Washburn county, serving as such for two years, and since that time has resided in Shell Lake. Meantime he had studied law, and in 1890 he bought the Washburn County *Register,* which had previously been published at Spooner, removing the plant to Shell Lake, where he continued to publish it. This paper was established in 1889, by Bert Pease, and published later by Bond & Kitchen. Under the able management of Mr. Ryan it has become one of the best local papers in Northern Wisconsin, and the printing establishment includes facilities for doing all kinds of job work. Soon after establishing his paper Mr. Ryan built the first telephone line in Washburn county, and now operates a local exchange, with long distance connection over the Bell telephone lines. In 1895 he started the Spooner *Register,* which he also printed in Shell Lake, and which was later printed and published by J. G. Adams, at Spooner and is now merged in the *Advocate* of that place. He has invested largely in farming and wild lands, and does considerable real estate business. He has about 100 acres under cultivation, and is introducing thoroughbred live stock. Since 1884 Mr. Ryan has been justice of the peace, doing most of the business in that line at the county seat now; and since 1884 he has been a notary public, his first commission being signed by Gov. Jeremiah M. Rusk. Since coming to Wisconsin he has been a Republican, though he has been elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket.

In January, 1891, Mr. Ryan married Kate Rafferty, daughter of Patrick Rafferty, of Rock Island, Ill.; they have one child, Roger.

HON. PETER A. ANDERSEN, one of the large landowners and old and esteemed residents of Burnett county, Wis., is now residing in the village of Grantsburg, where he is engaged in looking after his investments. He was born in northern Norway, Prestigeld Hases, June 14, 1823, son of Anders Pettersen and Magrete Andersen, natives of the same country.

Anders Pettersen was a carpenter by trade and also followed farming in his native country. He and his wife came to America in 1866, and spent the remainder of their lives with their children, he dying aged eighty-eight years, and she in her ninety-sixth year. They were members of the M. E. Church. Mr. and Mrs. Anders Pettersen had these children: Eliza, widow of Jens Christopher, of Burnett county; Peter A., our subject; Hans, a retired farmer of Grantsburg; George, a farmer of that place; Martin, deceased, who was a farmer; Hannah, who married Martin Johnson, of Burnett county; Nellie, deceased, wife of Nils Juel; and Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Isak R. Isakson, also deceased.

Peter A. Andersen had but little opportunity for an education, attending only three months at a confirmation school. As a boy he worked hard, learning the carpenter trade with his father, and later shoemaking, and still later the trade of a stone mason. This he followed during the summer time, while in the winter he carried on fishing. He was married (first) Oct. 23, 1846, to Anna Martha Elinasen, born in Norway April 6, 1825, who died Sept. 18, 1877, leaving Mr. Andersen seven children of the eight born to them: Elen Marie, born Aug. 4, 1847, married Perey Hickerson, of Grantsburg; Peter C., born March 28, 1849, died April 8, 1864; Sophia, born March 23, 1851, married Ole Bradstad, of Grantsburg; Andrew M., born May 12, 1855, married Ella Johnson, and is in the livery business in Grantsburg; Lars, born Nov. 27, 1859, is a miner and machinist of Idaho; Petra Amalia, born June 15, 1857, married Michael Haavde; Anna M., born Nov. 12, 1864, married Helmer Johnson, of Burnett county, Wis.; Peter C., born Nov. 27, 1866, married Johanna Larson.

Mr. Anderson's second marriage was to Helen D. Andersen, born in Norway, widow of Stephen Christopher, who came to America with Mr. Andersen and died in 1869 at St. Croix Falls, Wis. Mrs. Ander-

sen had these children: Hoover C., a prominent business man of St. Croix Falls, is the proprietor of a hotel, and operates a carpentershop and lumber yard; Peter A., of Polk county, Wis., is engaged in farming; Christopher is a merchant of Seattle, Wash.; Albert is a merchant in Washington; Martin is a real estate man of Washington; Tena, deceased, passed away in 1884, aged eighteen years.

On July 29, 1861, Mr. Andersen and his wife and family started for America on a sailing vessel, the trip, although it was a good one, consuming twelve weeks. He was agent for the ship "Haval Haarfager," of Toensberg. They landed at Quebec, Canada, whence they made their way by boat to Milwaukee, Wis., from where they went to St. Croix Falls, Wis., and there they settled down. At that time St. Croix Falls was but a small settlement, and here Mr. Andersen found employment at cutting wood and at the stonemason trade. There he remained until 1863, in which year he came to Burnett county, locating where the village of Grantsburg now stands, and took up 160 acres of land. There was nothing of the village then built, and Mr. Andersen erected the first shanty for C. Andersen, the first white settler of the county. Mr. Andersen erected a log cabin, 16 x 22, one and one-half stories, lived in it ten years, and then built a house 40 x 30, two stories high. He finally removed to Grantsburg. Mr. Andersen has cleared about 140 acres. He owns 160 acres just south of Grantsburg, forty acres just north of the village in lots, and five dwelling houses. He built his present home in 1893.

Mr. Andersen was a member of the first county board of Burnett county, being appointed by the governor in 1864, and later served on that board for eight years. He was justice of the peace for one year, constable for one year, sheriff for one term, and a member of the village council for eight years. Judge Andersen is a Republican. Religiously he is connected with the M. E. Church of Grantsburg.

EDWARD MATTOON, one of the oldest residents of South Superior, was born at Redford, Clinton Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1849. His father, Stephen Mattoon, was a Frenchman who immigrated to Canada, settling in Clinton county, where he died when his son, Edward, was about nine years of age. The mother married Antoine Perry, and passed the remainder of her life in Redford.

Edward Mattoon was the third of the four surviving children of his parents, the others being: Henry, residing in Clinton county, N. Y.; Stephen, in Wisconsin; and Edmond, in Hamilton county, N. Y. Edward Mattoon learned the carpenter's trade and came West while a young man, residing for some time in Little Falls and in Fort Ripley, Minn. From the latter place, where he owned and operated a farm, he came to South Superior, being among the first to build a home in that locality, only three others having been previously erected. He engaged in hauling sand for street improvements in South Superior, and was then for a year in the employ of the La Belle Wagon Works, after which he engaged in what has been his chief occupation for many years, cruising, or locating timber for prospective purchasers. In this capacity Mr. Mattoon is well known, and has been employed chiefly by the Webster Manufacturing Company, although he has also done similar work for others. As a cruiser Mr. Mattoon has traversed a large part of the timber district of northern Wisconsin, and his long experience coupled with good judgment, makes his services greatly in demand. Mr. Mattoon is an enthusiastic and successful hunter. He enjoys the reputation of being one of the best marksmen in the Northwest. Business and sporting expeditions have taken him much among the Chippewas, with whose language he is familiar. They accord him the honor of being a champion shot, and he has won a number of valuable prizes at shooting contests.

Mr. Mattoon was married in Fort Ripley to Flora Kimball, and they have two

sons and four daughters. Mr. Mattoon is a member of the I. O. O. F. and is esteemed as a good citizen by all who know him.

NAPOLEON B. MERRITT is one of the earliest surviving pioneers at the Head of the Lakes, and represents a family which has probably contributed more than any other toward the phenomenal development of Duluth and St. Louis county. He was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., April 16, 1834, and is the second son of nine sons born to Lewis H. and Hepzibah (Jewett) Merritt, both representatives of early New England families famous for longevity and physical vigor, as well as for integrity of purpose and devotion to moral and patriotic principles. On the paternal side he springs of a Huguenot family which fled from France to England, and thence to this country, settling at Deerfield, Mass. Thomas Merritt, the father of Lewis H., was a native of Connecticut, but died in Cherokee county, Iowa, at the advanced age of ninety years.

Lewis H. Merritt learned the trade of millwright in the East. In 1855 he came to Superior, Wis., and was employed in the construction of the first sawmill at that place, and also in building one at Oneota, which was the second sawmill at the Head of the Lakes, and the first in the present city of Duluth. In 1875 he removed to Atchison county, Mo., where his death occurred at the age of seventy years. His venerable widow, who has attained the age of over ninety years, is now living in Duluth, one of the honored pioneers of that thriving city. She was born in Deerfield, Mass., a daughter of Samuel and Hepzibah Jewett, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. The family moved to Warren county, Pa., where Mr. Jewett got lost in the woods at the age of eighty-eight years, and his body was never found. His wife attained the age of over ninety-four years.

Napoleon B. Merritt joined his parents at Superior in 1856. He assisted in the construction of the first two sawmills at the Head of the Lakes, and followed the trade of millwright for a number of years. He was connected with the lumber industry in one capacity and another for many years, operating mills a portion of the time. In 1889 he and his brothers began the exploration of the now famous Mesaba Iron Range. Owing to the density of the forest and the lack of any other means of transportation, they were obliged to pack all their tools and provisions upon their backs, and endured considerable hardship and privation in carrying out the enterprise, which consumed considerable time. Having discovered an abundance of ore, they set about the development of the range and opened a number of mines, including the locations known as the Biwabik, Mountain Iron, Mesaba Mountain, Rathburn, Pauley and Great Northern, now known as the richest iron mines in the world. In order to provide transportation for the product, the Merritt Brothers organized the company which built the Duluth, Mesaba & Northern Railroad, in which for some time they held a controlling interest. The opening of this road was one of the most auspicious events in the history of Duluth and a grand free excursion was given on the first train, which passed over the track Oct. 14, 1893. Since that date fully fifty thousand people have located on the Mesaba Range. Mr. Merritt has since become interested in other mines and in recent years gives his chief attention to dealing in pine and mineral lands. His home has been in Duluth continuously since 1887. He helped to organize the first Methodist Episcopal Church at Oneota in 1858, and is still a member of that organization. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a stanch advocate of temperance, a sentiment advocated by both paternal and maternal ancestors for many generations.

On Oct. 14, 1857, occurred the wedding of Mr. Merritt and Miss Jennie H. Holman, of Ashtabula county, Ohio. Her father, Aaron J. Holman, was a native of Massachusetts, and her mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Williams, was born in Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have four sons: Eugene, Fred H., Thomas A. and Frank W.

J. ADELARD RENE, M. D. Scattered throughout the Lake Superior region are many representatives of the old French families, whose ancestors first gave to the civilized world this rich industrial district, now teeming with multiplied prosperity. It is doubtful if any can be found whose ancestry in the new country dates farther back than that of Dr. Rene, now a well-known physician and writer of West Superior, Douglas county, Wis. The family is traced back to 1700 and until within the present century the name was written Rene-de-Cottret. The ancestors of our subject were pioneers of the Province of Quebec, and in the village of Nicolet, Jean Rene, his grandfather, was born and reared. He married Cecile Therien, also a native of Canada, and for many years engaged in the lumbering trade, dying at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Aime Rene, the father of J. Adelard, was born in Nicolet, Quebec, in 1838. He married Ezilla Lord, a native of Yamachiche, the same province, and now resides in St. Guillaume, where for the past thirty years he has been in active business as a farmer, hotel proprietor and merchant. He has acquired considerable wealth and his recreation is the speeding of fast horses.

J. Adelard Rene was born at Ste. Monique, Province of Quebec, June 12, 1867. He acquired his early education at St. Guillaume, where he removed when three years of age with his father's family. Later he completed a course of study at Nicolet Seminary. His medical education was received at Victoria Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1889. He at once located at West Superior, Wis., where he has since remained in active practice. For a year he has served as health officer of the city. He is the examining physician for the New York Life Insurance Co., lodge physician of the Elks, and the camp physician of the Modern Woodmen, of which he is a prominent member. He has been president of the Douglas County Medical Society, and is an active member of the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine of Duluth and Superior. He is a member of the Superior Driving Association, and is now serving as its president, having inherited a fondness for horses which he still cultivates.

While devoted to his profession and giving to it the attention which a large practice compels, Dr. Rene has also a literary side of his character, which he indulges in the writing of short stories for the standard magazines. "Recently he has been writing for some of the leading periodicals of the North and East, and he has promised the *Saturday Review* a short story now and then. As a writer of short tales Rene has met with very marked success. The individuality of his style is touched with an elegance and finish that does him pleasing compliment." A small volume of his short stories has been successfully published under the title of "Wandering French Ed, and other stories," and his next book, entitled "Priest and Man," is now in the hands of his publishers, and will soon be on the market. Judging from the flattering comments of the literary press about his first book, it is safe to predict success for his next work. In politics Dr. Rene is a Democrat.

CARL ANDERSON, better known as King Carl, of Atlas, Grantsburg and Trade Lake, Burnett Co., Wis., was born in Sweden, March 16, 1836, son of Anders Johnson and Mary Elizabeth Pearson, both natives of Sweden. The father was a farmer and miner, and died there in 1846. His widow came to America, married John Abram and took up a homestead; she died at Trade Lake in 1880, and both she and her husband were members of the Lutheran Church. Her children, all by the first marriage, were: Carl; Andrew A., a farmer of Trade Lake township; Mary Louise, who married P. E. Larson, of Trade Lake township; Johanna C., who married John P. Holm; and Ulricka C., who died in 1869, in the Black Hills, Wyoming.

Carl Anderson had no opportunity to go to school, for as he was the eldest of the young family, he was forced to help in their support. He learned the trades of wagon making and blacksmithing, and mining, and

found all useful. In 1861 he married Johanna Caroline Hadman, of Sweden. Four years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Anderson came to America, landing in New York City, from which city they came to Peshtigo, Wis., where he worked in the first sawmill in that place. Later, on account of his industrious habits, he was made station agent at the same place for the Co. R. R., and worked in this capacity for three years. The desire to own land of his own was ever strong within his breast, and at the expiration of the three years, he went to St. Croix Falls, and later to Burnett county, in 1868, where, in the summer of that year, he took up 160 acres at Trade Lake Four Corners. By this time many of his friends and relatives from Sweden had come over. He was the first white man to settle there, although there were plenty of Indians. About the first thing he did after securing his property, was to put up a hewed log cabin, 22 x 30, which is still standing. By hard work and great thrift, he managed to clear off his land and make it a very valuable piece of property, which he was able to sell in 1900 at a good figure. He then bought a farm of forty acres known as Gabriel's Lake. Upon this he raises wheat, oats, corn, hay and cattle and does a large dairy business. For seventeen years he also operated a store at Trade Lake, and was agent for the National and Allan Steamship Lines. In 1879-80 he went back to Sweden, and brought back with him the second lot of emigrants to Burnett county, the first having arrived in 1868. So anxious were many of his old neighbors and friends to come to this new land of promise, that he was forced to promise to make arrangements for their passage later on, which he did. In politics, he has always been prominent, voting the Prohibitionist ticket, and he was postmaster for seven years and justice of the peace for several years. A member of the Lutheran Church, he has always taken an active interest in its good work, and was one of the founders of the church at Grantsburg.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson: Carl E., manager of the poor farm of Douglas county, Wis., served thirteen years as foreman on the Ohio coal dock in West Superior; Selma Berna married Louis Mayer, of Spokane, Wash.; Mine married Henry Hogenson, of Spokane, Wash.; John is deceased; Carl Ed lives at West Superior, Wis.; Carl August; Christina married A. T. Stewart, an engineer on the Great Western Railroad at West Superior, Wis.; Carl Aaron, deceased; Mary died in infancy. Possibly because he lacked educational advantages, Mr. Anderson has given his children good educations, sending them, after the public school course was finished, to Duluth, St. Peter and West Superior, and they are succeeding in their several vocations, and delighting their father by their progress.

Mr. Anderson can tell many entertaining stories of the early days when he was the first white man in the district, and encountered the red men hunting, but his meetings with them were always peaceable. He had to go from twenty-two to thirty miles to reach a mill to get his grain and corn ground. He worked hard helping make the roads and as he grew well off in this world's goods, he never forgot the time when every penny was a serious matter, and has always assisted those whom he deemed deserving. Having always worked hard himself, he believes in others doing the same, for he realizes that honest labor teaches true values, and that no one can appreciate the full worth of a dollar until he has earned the one hundred cents. The name by which he is known, King Carl, indicates his universal popularity, and few men exert a greater or more lasting influence than he, who is a recognized representative of the best interests of Burnett county.

L. L. TAYLOR, M. D., who has been a resident of Rib Lake, Wis., since 1900, and has made considerable progress in the ranks of his profession in Taylor county, was born in 1866 in Waupun, Wis., where he was reared and received his preliminary education in the public schools.

Dr. Taylor is a son of Cyrus and Mary G. (Graves) Taylor, the former of whom was a son of Hiram Taylor, a pioneer of

Wolverton, who later moved to Columbia county and there died, leaving a family of nine sons and one daughter. Cyrus Taylor, father of Dr. Taylor, settled in the vicinity of Waupun, where he married and engaged in farming for a number of years; he is now a resident of Waupun, living retired. In his early days he did considerable rail-splitting, the pay at that time being fifty cents per hundred. The mother of Dr. Taylor is a daughter of Logan and Eunice Graves, natives of New York State, who came to Wisconsin in 1843 and settled down to farming in Dodge county. Cyrus Taylor and his wife had three children, Eunice, Mary and the subject of this sketch. Cyrus Taylor went to California in 1849, where he remained three years, spending about two years in mining and more than a year in packing, between Sacramento and Shasta City, using his own outfit. These years were filled with adventure and Mr. Taylor can recall many exciting incidents.

Although Dr. Taylor was reared on a farm, he was given good educational advantages, and after completing the public school course went to Hillsdale College, where he remained until his health failed. He then went to Appleton, Wis., where he entered the university and there completed his interrupted education. Dr. Taylor then accepted a position as bookkeeper with a large lumber company in Louisiana and remained there three years. He had in the meantime cherished the hope of a medical education and by 1897 was financially prepared for the expense. He matriculated in that year at the Illinois Medical College at Chicago, and was graduated with credit in 1900. He came immediately to Rib Lake, where he opened an office and ever since has been in active practice of his profession. In addition to managing a large practice, which continually grows more important, he carries a line of pure drugs, this wise provision enabling him to be sure of his prescriptions. His offices are well appointed and his surgical equipment is sufficient for almost any demand.

In 1893 he married Lenea Lundberg, of Barburg, Sweden. He has taken a prominent part in local affairs ever since becoming a resident of Rib Lake, and was one of the moving spirits in the incorporation of the village, which was consummated in 1902, and he was elected the first president, which office he held one term. He is interested in various enterprises and is one of the directors of the Rib Lake State Bank.

Fraternally Dr. Taylor is a Mason, connected with the Blue Lodge at Waupun, and the Chapter at Medford.

CHARLES PHILIP BROWN, superintendent of the Lake Superior Terminal and Transfer Railway Company at Superior, Douglas county, is a son of Oscar F. and Cordelia (Wing) Brown, and was born in Athens, Ont., April 4, 1865.

Oscar F. Brown was of English descent on his father's side, while his mother was a native of Germany. He was a native of Ohio and when a young man went to Hudson, Wis., where he opened one of the first stores. After conducting this business for several years, Mr. Brown took the position of register of deeds of St. Croix county, being the first to occupy that office. He later spent about six years in Athens, Ont., and returning to Wisconsin, became a dealer in general merchandise at New Richmond. Mr. Brown was active in the Civil war; in 1864 he recruited Company A, 44th W. V. I., which he commanded until the close of the struggle. He died in 1899, at the age of sixty-four. He was a successful business man, an influential citizen, and the first president of the village of New Richmond. His wife, Cordelia (Wing) Brown, died in Athens, Ont., where she was born and married. Her father, Philip Wing, was of English descent, and engaged in farming all his life.

Charles Philip Brown attended the public schools at New Richmond, and was later employed in his father's store until he was nearly twenty-one, when he became car clerk at Spooner, Wis., for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company. Three years later he became railway agent at Spooner and remained there until 1898, when he resigned and went to the

Klondike for two years. He landed at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, from there went over the ice to the Stikine river, through British Columbia via the All Canadian route, and reached Dawson City six months after leaving Wisconsin. Mr. Brown was one of a party of twelve from Wisconsin, who took in a year's supplies. He prospected for gold much of the time, with indifferent success, and part of the time he worked in the mines at $10 a day. He returned by way of the Yukon river and White Pass to Skaguay, where he took passage for Seattle. On coming back to civilization, Mr. Brown reentered the employ of the "Omaha" Railway Company as clerk at Duluth, and from there he was transferred to Spooner. In December, 1900, he accepted the position of superintendent of the Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Railroad Company, and has since continued to reside in Superior. His rapid promotion is the result of natural ability and of close attention to the interests of his employers.

Mr. Brown married in July, 1901, Blanche Beers, a daughter of F. F. Beers, of Spooner, Wis. Mrs. Brown was born and educated at New Richmond. Mr. Brown has been for the past ten years a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge at Superior, and to the Chapter at New Richmond. He always votes the Republican ticket, but takes no active part in politics.

JABEZ C. STUBBS, one of the pioneer settlers of northern Wisconsin and an honored citizen and successful business man of Weyerhauser, Rusk county, was born in 1861, near Goderich, Ont., Can. There he was reared and obtained his education in the public schools, supplementing it by a course of study in the London Business College.

Mr. Stubbs has been inclined toward business from boyhood, and while yet a student, acted in a clerical capacity in a store during vacations. In the spring of 1884 he went to Belle Plaine, Iowa, where he filled a clerkship until the following fall, when he came to Weyerhauser and accepted a position with the firm of Givney & Moore. Later he was with R. M. Stitt, in whose employ he remained until the business was sold to another firm.

In November, 1892, Mr. Stubbs opened up a general mercantile business of his own, one which has grown and expanded with the town up to the present time. Mr. Stubbs is now one of the leading merchants of the place, owning a large establishment filled with a very complete assortment of well selected goods. He has taken a very active part in the developing of this section and has been one of the promoters of its educational and social as well as its material growth. In 1903 he erected a handsome store building, forty by eighty feet in dimensions, has a handsome home and owns a large amount of real estate both in and adjacent to Weyerhauser. In association with O. E. Pederson, of Ladysmith, he has dealt largely in town site property.

In politics Mr. Stubbs is a Democrat and he has been a very active member of his party. In 1902 he was elected chairman of the town board and in 1903, chairman of the county board, of which he is still the incumbent. From 1893 to 1897, he was postmaster at Weyerhauser. For the past ten years he has held the office of town treasurer of Big Bend and was town clerk for one year. In addition to all these various official duties, he has been a notary for the past twelve years; was appointed a member of the county commission board in 1903; has been chairman of the Democratic county committee since its organization, and has frequently served as a delegate to various important conventions.

In 1892 Mr. Stubbs was united in marriage with Miss Jane Clancy, of Weyerhauser, formerly of Chippewa Falls. She is a lady of education and culture and was the second teacher employed in the public schools of Weyerhauser, succeeding Miss Ada Poppleton. She is a graduate of the Chippewa Falls high school, and takes a prominent position in the social circles of this town.

Mr. Stubbs belongs to a number of the leading fraternal associations; is a member

of Masonic Blue Lodge at Ladysmith and Rice Lake Chapter; the I. O. O. F. of Apollonia; the Knights of Pythias of Weyerhauser; and the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Maccabees of the same place. He is a man of genial personality and courteous manner and enjoys the respect of his fellow citizens.

WEYERHAUSER. The early founding of any prospering town carries with it much of human interest. This is particularly the case in the establishing of the first landmarks of civilization in so rich and prolific a locality as northern Wisconsin.

The village of Weyerhauser was not of mere mushroom growth, built in a day and abandoned for a more interesting or promising section on the morrow. It was founded by men of stability who desired to make homes for their wives and children in this rich, fertile and well watered country and they spared neither work nor means to accomplish their object.

The projected town was named in honor of Frederick Weyerhauser, one of the great pioneer lumber capitalists of the Northwest. The location is sixteen miles west of Ladysmith, in Rusk County, Wisconsin. Originally a pine forest stretched for miles away over the site of the little town. Clearing was made and the town was laid out in the fall of 1884, and in the fall of that year the first buildings were erected by R. M. Stitt, John McClellan, Owen Welsch, James Clark and Sidney Wright. Other early settlers were J. C. Stubbs who came to accept a clerkship in the firm of Givney & Moore, who were the first to establish a store. Later A. H. Heller started another store and E. S. Lancaster put in a stock and claimed a part of public patronage. The post office was established in 1885, with G. W. Moore as first postmaster.

In 1887 the town was given an impetus by being made a railroad point, the company building a roundhouse. Several years after it was removed, but in 1903 was rebuilt much better, an eight stall steam heated structure. At the same time the road extended their yards, putting in new coal chutes and otherwise improving to the extent of several thousand dollars.

Nor, in the material prosperity of the town, were its religious and educational interests neglected. The year 1885 saw the opening of the first school, which was presided over by Miss Ada Poppleton. Soon the school-house became too small and the citizens promptly decided that a new structure should take its place. One was erected in 1896, which was improved and added to in 1903. Its equipment is good and its construction is after modern methods, hot air being the means of heating employed. It now belongs to the first class in the State grade and three capable teachers are employed.

Each religious body held services from the very first, for these early settlers, though often rough in speech and uncouth in appearance, according to fashionable standards, were men of integrity and moral worth, cherishing the highest standards of Christian living. For a time religious gatherings were held through the neighborhood and the first body to erect a church was the pioneering Methodists. Some four years after, the Catholic Church was built, and the Lutheran congregation holds regular services in a school house. The town has had a wonderful numerical growth which is bound to increase as its commercial relations extend farther into the outside world. Every line of business, with the exception of the newspaper, is now represented.

In the spring of 1904 the Maples Lumber Co. organized a bank here, erecting a building for that purpose. The country contiguous is being rapidly settled by the very best class of people, those who wish to develop the agricultural resources of the country, and the sturdy offspring of these will go out from these peaceful homes and be the future rulers of the destinies of State and country.

LEWIS A. SIMONSON, one of the prosperous citizens of Washburn, Bayfield county, who has achieved success from humble beginnings, was born in Booneville, Dallas Co., Iowa, Jan. 28, 1869.

Mr. Simonson was left an orphan when only six months old. His parents, Claus and Bertha Simonson, natives of Aalesund, Norway, came to the United States in 1866, and settled at Reedensburg, Iowa, where they both died in 1869. They left three children: Mary, who married A. D. Blanchard, of Casnovia, Mich.; Benhart, of Terry, S. D.; and Lewis A.

Lewis A. Simonson was adopted into the family of Eric Erickson, of Yankton, S. D. and lived there till he was thirteen years old. He was able to attend school only about seven months in all, and was brought up to farm work. In his fourteenth year he started out for himself, his only possessions being the clothes he wore and seventy-five cents in cash. For three years he supported himself by farm work. In 1886 he went to Duluth, was employed about the coal docks unloading vessels, and after two years spent that way went to Washburn.

At that time Washburn was only a village in the woods, with a number of logging camps within sight. Mr. Simonson continued at his previous work for the next three years, and then took a position with a Chicago publishing house, for which he canvassed most of the towns in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, meeting with great success. Returning to Washburn he was appointed assistant postmaster and served for a year, at the end of which time he went into partnership with August Ceasar. The firm established the Washburn Supply Company, who did general trade in installment goods. After four months Mr. Simonson bought out his partner, and continued the business on his own account. He prospered and gradually enlarged its scope, adding a jewelry store and employing a number of solicitors in other places. In the fall of 1901 he closed out and the clearing sale attracted a greater crowd of customers than Washburn had ever before seen.

Mr. Simonson next went into the grocery business and Aug. 12, 1901, he signed articles of partnership with Andrew M. Arnsten. They bought the stock of M. N. Oisted, and have been conducting the concern profitably up to the present time. Mr. Simonson has many other business interests in the town, among which may be mentioned the Washburn Building & Loan Association, the most successful organization of that kind in Wisconsin, in which he is a stockholder. He was also one of the incorporators of the Washburn Ice Company, and is still interested in it.

Always a Republican, Mr. Simonson has been actively interested in local politics, and all questions of the public welfare. Since 1900 he has been a member of the board of education, was vice-president his first year, and has been president ever since. His keenest interests, perhaps, are in fraternal work, and he is very prominently identified with many organizations. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the I. O. F., Court Chequamegon, in which he has been financial secretary and treasurer six years, and twice a delegate to the High Court; to the Scandinavian H. & E. F., in which he held the office of local treasurer for years; and to the Washburn Assembly, No. 160, E. F. U., of which he was a charter member.

On Dec. 26, 1888, Mr. Simonson was united in marriage to Hannah Olson, daughter of Terber and Martha (Peterson) Olson, born near Christiansund, Norway. Her father died there and her mother afterward married Lars Thorson, who brought his family to America in 1881 and lived at La Crosse, Wis., Duluth and, since 1888, in Washburn, where he and his wife still reside. Mrs. Simonson has borne her husband four children: Charles T.; Benjamin, who died in infancy; Mabel B.; and Lloyd H. Mrs. Simonson was well educated in Norway, and though she never attended school in this country, she has a good knowledge of English, and has been able to assist her husband greatly in his business. The family live in a fine residence commanding a magnificent view of Chequamegon Bay. Mr. Simonson built this in 1899, and has also erected a business place which he owns.

JAMES BLACKADDER, deputy Wisconsin State game warden, is among the well known citizens of West Superior. He has been a resident of that place since 1890.

and received his commission as warden, May 23, 1901, from Gov. La Follette.

Mr. Blackadder was born at Dumbarton, on the river Clyde, Scotland, in October, 1873. For generations his ancestors have been shipbuilders, and his father, James Blackadder, was a ship carpenter. The first of the family to immigrate to America was John, an elder brother of James, who came to Duluth and was with the Collingwood Ship Building Co. at that place and at Superior for a number of years, being at present foreman for the same company at Collingwood, Canada. Another member of the family died in Scotland, and a sister, Flora, is the wife of Robert Carson, of West Superior.

James Blackadder, the father, came to this country in 1887, living for a number of years in Wyandotte, Canada, and later moving to Duluth, where he died. In 1890, when James Blackadder was about seventeen, he and his mother followed the father and elder brother to this country. He had learned the trade of ship plater, and worked at that occupation a few months before coming to West Superior, where he and his brother John laid the keel of the first boat launched from the West Superior shipyards. With his brother John and others, Mr. Blackadder went to the State of Washington, and there built the "Edward Everett;" he then returned to West Superior, where he followed the occupation of ship plater until appointed by the Governor to his present position. This is a responsible place, great watchfulness being required to prevent the destruction of game and fish during the closed season, the area covered by Mr. Blackadder being one half of the tenth congressional district.

Mr. Blackadder married Sarah Anderson, of Ontario, Canada, and they have two daughters, Ellen and Janette, both born at West Superior. Mr. Blackadder is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a member of the Scottish order, Clan Campbell, of Superior. He is a highly esteemed citizen of West Superior.

ELIJAH C. GRIDLEY was for a number of years so prominently identified with affairs of importance pertaining to the past and future welfare of the Upper Lake Region, and especially of Duluth and vicinity, that a commemorative record thereof could not well be compiled without a suitable tribute to his memory. From the date of his locating at Duluth in 1886 he was one of its most optimistic citizens, retaining at all times and under all circumstances an unbounded faith in the future of that city as a great commercial metropolis, and he contributed freely of his time and energies toward accomplishing the fulfillment of his faith.

Upon the discovery of iron ore on the Mesaba Range, Col. Gridley, as he was generally called, became one of the first investors in that field, and took an active part in the exploration and development of the same and in advertising the wealth and the other advantages of northern Minnesota to the outside world. Some of his predictions were scoffed at by his associates, but he lived to see many of them realized and had his health been spared for a few years more he might, doubtless, have seen many of his fondest hopes surpassed. For several years he was president of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, and as long as that organization existed was one of its stanchest and most influential members. Through that body he was largely instrumental is securing the enactment of a number of legislative measures. Among these acts may be mentioned the one which allowed a rebate of the royalty on ore mined from State lands and manufactured in the State; also the measure which caused so large a number of the vessels on the Great Lakes to be registered at Duluth. He was one of the promoters of various attempts to develop the water power of the St. Louis river, and of numerous other undertakings calculated to advance the interests of the Head of the Lakes. He will long be remembered as the founder of the Duluth Humane Society, of which he was president for years. This organization has been instrumental in relieving thousands of cases of

distress among children and animals and continues to be one of the most creditable philanthropic institutions in the city. A Democrat in political sentiment, he exerted no small influence in party councils in this part of the State, and was always a close student of current questions. He was especially interested in financial problems of the nation and compiled and published in 1899 a pamphlet entitled "A Forward Step in Finance," in which he suggested a system by which the government could absolutely control the volume and value of the circulating medium of the country and thus prevent the periodical recurrence of the panics and financial disturbances which have so often unsettled the business of the country and retarded its growth. This treatise received considerable thoughtful attention from many of the leading business men and statesmen of this and other countries.

Col. Gridley was a man of genial nature and marked personality, who acquired a very wide acquaintance and will long be remembered as one of the stanchest and most reliable residents of the city. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, being a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Shrine.

Mr. Gridley was born at Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., Jan. 31, 1848, and died at Duluth Feb. 7, 1903. He belonged to a family of four sons and one daughter born to Chauncey G. and Sophia C. Gridley, of whom he was the last survivor. One of his brothers was killed while defending the stars and stripes at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House.

In June, 1874, Col. Gridley was married to Emma M. Eby, daughter of J. R. Eby, a leading merchant of Lanark, Ill. To this union were born: Ora I., who was educated at the University of Minnesota and is now the wife of W. D. Bailey, of Duluth; and Eby G., who was also educated at the University of Minnesota and later attended the Minnesota State Law School, and who since 1901 has been a practicing attorney at Duluth.

CHARLES W. ERICSON is the proprietor of one of the largest clothing and furnishing houses of Duluth. He has grown up in Duluth, having come to the city when a boy of thirteen, with his parents, William and Augusta (Engman) Ericson.

William Ericson was a native of Sweden, where he was engaged in the hardware business. In May, 1873, he brought his family to Duluth, where he now lives in retirement. His wife was also a native of Sweden, and they had a family of seven children, only four of whom are living: Charles W. is mentioned below; David was formerly a well known and successful artist of Duluth, and is now located in New York City (among his best known painting are "The Nativity," exhibited in the Paris Salon, and "Orpheus," which was given the place of honor in the Salon in 1900; his pictures not only please the art critics, but also the buying public); Josephine is the wife of J. H. Nordby, a merchant of Two Harbors, Minn.; Victoria, who lives at home, is a teacher in the Jefferson school kindergarten.

Charles W. Ericson was born in Motala, Sweden, Sept. 27, 1860, and attended school in his native place previous to coming to America. After coming to Duluth he became a pupil in the high school, earning his board meantime by working for E. R. Jefferson, the lighthouse keeper. He graduated in 1878, and at once took a position in the clothing department of the store of W. G. Willis. After nine years he bought out his employer and has since carried on the business alone. He has developed his business from the original small store into one of the largest clothing and furnishing establishments in Duluth, occupying two floors, and carrying a full line of clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps and shoes. He regularly employs eight assistants, with six additional ones on Saturdays.

Mr. Ericson married, Oct. 26, 1886, Amelia Acker, of Duluth, daughter of Lam-

Chas W Ericson

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bert and Amelia Acker, both natives of Germany. Lambert Acker died in 1899, having all his life followed the occupation of farming. His wife makes her home in Duluth. Six of their twelve children are living, Mrs. Ericson being among the older ones. Mr. and Mrs. Ericson are the parents of the following children: Ethel L. and Edna M., students in the Duluth high school; Vivian, deceased; Ruth; and Dorothy. The family are members of Pilgrim Congregational Church. Mr. Ericson is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the B. P. O. E. Lodge, No. 113, of Duluth; Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., of Duluth; I. S. W. A., No. 36; and the Modern Samaritans, of Duluth.

WILLIAM MARTIN. Many of our most substantial citizens are of foreign birth, but the majority on coming to this country and finding a home within the friendly boundaries give to our government the honor and allegiance due a kindly foster parent. Among those who have thus become valued citizens, is William Martin, county clerk of Taylor county.

Mr. Martin's parents were Frederick and Fredericka (Sanders) Martin, natives of Saxony, who came to the United States in 1881, following their son thither, and made their home on a farm in Taylor county. Frederick Martin and his wife died some two years apart, he in 1894, aged seventy-four, and she in 1896, when seventy-one years old. They had ten children, three of whom came to this country and are living in Wisconsin.

William Martin was born in Gotha, Saxony, Germany, May 23, 1849. He was given a good education and after completing his studies, gave his services to his country during the Franco-Prussian war. He took part in twenty-five battles and skirmishes and received for his gallant service an iron cross, which he still cherishes as a valued memento of his army life. In spite of his active service he was never wounded, although bullets passed through his clothing on several occasions.

In 1873 Mr. Martin sought our western shores and, traveling on as far as Wisconsin, settled first in Sheboygan county. Later he moved to Calumet county and worked in a chair factory at Chilton. From there he went to Clark county in 1875, bought forty acres of wild land and spent the next seven or eight years improving his property. In 1881 his parents came to America and settled in Taylor county, so he too went there the year following their arrival, and took up a homestead near Chelsea in the present town of Greenwood, 160 acres in section 12, township 32, range 2 East.

Settling on the new homestead was a matter of toil and difficulty, for there were no roads to the farm from Chelsea, and Mr. Martin was obliged to carry all his household goods over the six miles lying between the two, while for his first house he carried 1,500 feet of lumber on his shoulders for a mile and a half. He still owns the place and now has forty acres under cultivation, with all necessary buildings.

Mr. Martin on becoming a citizen, affiliated himself with the Republican party, and took an active part in politics. After the town of Greenwood was organized, he was the second town clerk elected, and served for fourteen years, while for a similar period he was a school director. In 1900, and again two years after, he was elected county clerk, and has been a most faithful and efficient officer.

The year before leaving Germany, in 1872, Mr. Martin took to himself a wife, Miss Aurora Machlett, who died eleven years later, aged thirty-four years. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Two sons survive her, Herman and William, both residents of Milwaukee. In 1883 Mr. Martin was married again, his present wife being also a native of Germany, born in Saxony. Her maiden name was Olga Grundig. Mrs. Martin is the mother of five children, Otto, Ella, Rosa, Frieda and Edwin. The family is connected with the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Martin is a member of the A. O. U. W., and holds the office of recorder in the local lodge. He is a most intelligent and progressive citizen, and well posted on gen-

eral affairs. While well educated in German, his knowledge of English is self-taught, save for some private lessons from a teacher who boarded in his home, a fact which makes his grasp of English and American current events the more remarkable.

ANDREW G. NEWBURGH, alderman for the First ward in Superior, Douglas county, is now (1902) serving his fifth year in that capacity; his predecessor in the city council was Isaac Ross. Mr. Newburgh is one of the well known and progressive citizens of the East End, where he has resided since 1893. He was born at Lake City, Minn., in 1864, and lived there until about twenty years of age, his father, Fred Newburgh, having been one of the early settlers of that place in 1858. Later the father moved to Zumbrota, Minn., where he died a number of years ago.

Andrew G. Newburgh was one of ten children, and while a boy, learned the trades of bricklayer and carpenter. When quite a young man, he located in Royalton, Minn., where he lived for a number of years, moving from there to St. Paul, and coming from that city to Superior. He carried on a coopering business for a time, and has engaged in various other occupations.

Mr. Newburgh married in St. Cloud, Minn., Augusta Anderson, and they have two sons and a daughter, namely, Fred, Roy and Minnie. Mr. Newburgh is a Democrat in politics, and fraternally is a member of the Maccabees and the I. O. R. M. He enjoys the respect and esteem of his neighbors as an industrious and honorable citizen.

PHILIP N. BURG is one of the most enterprising business men of Shell Lake, Washburn county. He is a native of Sweden, having been born in Parup, Sallerup, that country, April 15, 1860. His parents, Nels and Karna (Nelson) Anderson, were residents of the same locality in Sweden. The father, who was a farmer, died in his native place in 1881, when about fifty-five years of age; the mother still lives in the same place, now over sixty years old.

Philip N. Burg received a common school education, and in 1880 came to the United States, settling in Grove City, Minn. He was employed on railroad construction work in summer, and attended school in the winter for two years. He then went to Princeton, Minn., and for five years was employed there in a general store, becoming an important factor in the concern. He first came to Shell Lake in 1887, and was employed three years in a general store kept by Curtis & Williams. In the spring of 1900 he went to Minneapolis and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Nels Hillman, dealing in general merchandise, after six months buying out Mr. Hillman's interest and moving the stock to Shell Lake. Mr. Burg continues to deal in general merchandise, including hardware, farm implements, furniture, etc., and also conducts an undertaking establishment. The original building which he purchased has been greatly enlarged, and his stock is now the most complete in Washburn county. Mr. Burg is also a stockholder in the Shell Lake Creamery Co. In 1895 he bought wild land on the lake shore, near the village, which he has improved into a fine stock farm, known as Burg's Lookout Point, and where he breeds Morgan horses and Durham cattle. He also owns 2,000 acres of other lands, partly improved, mostly in Washburn and Burnett counties. In October, 1903, Mr. Burg became one of the incorporators of the Wisconsin State Bank, of which he was one of the directors until the concern was consolidated with the Lumbermen's Bank.

Mr. Burg was married at Princeton, Minn., Nov. 1, 1885, to Lizzie Hillman, a native of Venjan, Dalarne, Sweden, daughter of Andrew and Annie Hillman, who came to the United States with their family in 1880, and now reside at Burg's Lookout Point. Mr. and Mrs. Burg are members of the Lutheran Church. Fraternally Mr. Burg is connected with the I. O. O. F., being a charter member of the local lodge, and financial secretary from the time of its organization, and also a member of Shell Lake Encampment. Since coming to the United States Mr. Burg has been a Republican, and although not an active politician is always

interested in all matters of public welfare. In the spring of 1902 he was nominated for chairman of the township board, and was very nearly elected in the face of a strongly organized opposition.

ROBERT DIRIMPLE, a merchant of Fifield, Price Co., Wis., and postmaster of that town, was born in Battle Creek, Mich., in 1855, son of Robert and Elizabeth Dirimple, and his connection with Fifield dates back almost to the commencement of the town.

Mr. Dirimple grew up in Battle Creek and was educated in the public schools. When he was fifteen years old he went to Northern Michigan, and was engaged in lumhering there for thirteen years. His brother George was already located in Fifield, and in 1883 Robert Dirimple joined him, and going into his store worked there ten years. Only a few months before the town was swept by its disastrous fire he bought his brother out, so that the total loss entailed by the fire fell upon our subject. But disaster only nerved him to greater effort, and within a week he opened again in a rough board shed, and the following year put up his present store, where he has carried a general line of goods.

On Dec. 20, 1887, Mr. Dirimple was married to Ella Jackson, of Manawa, Wis., by whom he has had six children, namely: Clara, born in 1889; Kenneth, in 1890; Eva, 1893; Isabelle, 1895; Mildred, 1897; and Paul, 1899.

Mr. Dirimple is a genial, wholesouled man, generous and public spirited, with a host of friends, for he is popular both in social and fraternal circles. He is a member of Fifield Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican, and has served his town well in several capacities; he was town treasurer for years; was chairman of the town board for five years; and has been a delegate to all the county conventions. He was also a delegate to the Congressional convention at Rhinelander, when W. E. Brown was nominated, and to the State Convention which nominated Gov. LaFollette for his first term. In June, 1902, he was appointed postmaster of Fifield.

FIFIELD. The railroad had been put through Fifield in 1877, but in 1880 the list of men engaged in business in the little village included only the following names: W. F. Turner, a hotel man, now of Park Falls; W. F. Hinz, who kept a small general store; Johnson Larson and Horace Boran, who ran a small store, a firm now located in Park Falls, and R. Rhimer, one of the early settlers who subsequently went into business. In the following year George H. Singleton and Peter Leonard came, and began their career as merchants. In 1882 George Dirimple and Anton McKenyon opened a small store; John Schilling, a merchant, now a banker at Minocqua, Wis., came that same year, as did M. Erdman, who is still a resident; George Cothram, a logger now of Iron River; and Daniel Donohue, a hotel man now of Park Falls.

The first public school in Fifield was established in 1883, in a small building which six years later was replaced by a $15,000 structure. The course of study now laid out is carefully graded according to the present educational system. The town has two churches, the Catholic, which was established first, and the Congregational. The post-office was established in 1881, and W. F. Turner was the first postmaster. The town grew rapidly and became one of the thriving towns of Wisconsin, with a bank established by W. F. Hinz, and a paper, the Fifield *Advocate,* edited by George E. Sackitt, now of Phillips. A number of excellent buildings were put up, including some good business houses.

On July 27, 1893, a fire broke out. It was started by some boys playing with matches, and as a strong south wind was blowing at the time, it quickly spread. The business portion of the town was entirely wiped out. Necessarily the loss was heavy, though considerable insurance was carried, and it was some time before the town recovered from its setback.

The sawmills constitute one of the main

industries in Fifield, and the first one in the town was owned by O. G. Van Dusan, Sr., C. D. Arnold, M. Arnold and W. F. Hinz. The mill escaped the fire of 1893, but was later removed to Phillips. Later another saw and shingle mill was started; the former was owned by Henry Ocker, and was burned in the summer of 1903, and the latter owned by Hudson Brothers, is still in operation.

Fifield's record of crime is promisingly brief. William McMahon, an ex-policeman, was murdered in 1893, and his murderer, Ed Young, was caught, convicted and sentenced to five years in Waupun. An unknown man, who was never identified, was found hanging by a wire round his neck and with a bullet through his head. The crime was committed on a deserted homestead four miles from town and the assassin was never discovered.

The population of the town is about 500. In the election of 1902, 120 votes were cast, including the township of Fifield and Fellows. Fraternal organizations are represented by the Woodmen, the Royal Neighbors, and the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 79 of the latter order was organized April 26, 1872, with the following charter members: George W. Hubbell; George E. Sackitt; George M. Chamberlain; J. R. Reimer; Abe Wiley; W. B. Estes; and Angus McDonald.

JOHN F. HILL, one of the leading business men of Northern Wisconsin, is also one of the pioneers, coming here in the fall of 1856, and settling at Eau Claire, when he was a boy of eleven years.

Mr. Hill was born April 25, 1845, in Milltown, Maine, a son of John and Ann (Britton) Hill, the former of whom was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1816 and died from wounds received during the Civil war, at Cold Harbor, in June, 1864, aged forty-seven years. His wife was born in England but was reared in Ireland, and they married at Madagdavia, N. B. For thirty-six years of his life, John Hill was a sea-faring man, having run away from home at the age of ten. In 1855 he came to Menomonie, Wis., was joined by his family in the following year, and three years later they settled at Eau Claire. In 1863 he enlisted in Co. K, 36th W. V. I., and saw hard service in the army of the Potomac, his life ending as related above. It had been one of many adventures.

John F. Hill was, as noted, a boy of tender years when his family came to Eau Claire and his education was obtained in the public schools. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. C, 8th W. V. I., a regiment which is recalled as the "Eagle" regiment and one which gained applause for its gallant members. After being mustered in as a private, he was sent to the army of the Tennessee and participated in thirty-six battles of the war, beginning at Frederickstown, Mo., near Pilot Knob, which was succeeded by: Pittsburg Landing, Farmington (Miss.), both battles at Corinth, Iuka and Tupelo, and many engagements in that vicinity. At the second battle of Corinth he was shot through his body by a minie ball and was two months in the hospital. In 1864 his regiment was in the Vicksburg campaign and took part in the many battles in that vicinity; he was at Champion Hills, Black River, and Jackson, Miss., and he aided in the building of the canal constructed by Gen. Grant around Vicksburg. From there the regiment went to join Gen. Banks on the Red River expedition, in the meantime fighting its way. It was a part of the 16th army corps and was commanded by Gen. A. J. Smith.

No record of the brilliant achievements of the 8th Wisconsin would be complete without reference to "Old Abe," the famous eagle and the mascot of the regiment. "Old Abe" was captured in 1861 by a Chippewa Indian, named Ogema-bejessie, meaning Chief of the Sky, who traded the eagle to Daniel McCann for a half bushel of corn. Its new owner took the eagle to Eau Claire where it was bought by a citizen, Miles Jeffers, who after some negotiations presented the noble bird to Co. C, 8th Wisconsin. After the war this then noted emblem of our country was presented to the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Hill was detailed as eagle bearer for a part of the time he was in the service, a position of honor and one that was by no means a sinecure. Mr. Hill was, years after,

given honorable recognition of the care he had taken of the bird, which was so beloved in the regiment and which aroused its enthusiasm in every battle, by being appointed in 1876 by Gov. Luddington to carry "Old Abe" to the Centennial at Philadelphia, where both it and its bearer were objects of the greatest interest. "Old Abe" perished at the burning of the Capitol at Madison, but some good photographs of him are carefully preserved by Mr. Hill. During an imprisonment Mr. Hill overheard Confederate soldiers say that they would rather capture "Old Abe" than to take a brigade, so inspiring were the intelligent actions of the bird. During battle he would perch on the colors and his screams of delight would so enthuse the soldiers that no force could withstand them. Many stories of "Old Abe" have appeared in print, but one of these Mr. Hill declares untrue. He did not leave his friends at any time to fly over the field, seeming to understand that he was the private property of Co. C. He took part in every battle of the regiment. Permission was given the eagle-bearer by Gen. Sherman to forage for its food, and as the bird had a preference for chicken and fresh beef, those were dainties most sought for and if, on some few occasions, the chickens captured for "Old Abe" figured in the Co. C "mess," there was no one to find fault. In this connection Mr. Hill recalls one occasion when he had been particularly successful in foraging for his charge, and was halted by the guard when bringing in a string of chickens. The guard took him before Gen. Banks, who at first threatened arrest, but gave way before the permit shown from Gen. Sherman.

After Mr. Hill was wounded at Corinth, he was left unattended for three days on the battlefield, ignored by the Confederate surgeons who said he would die anyhow. He actually managed to crawl the six miles to the Tombigbee river and finally reached the Union lines, giving his commander a big surprise as he had supposed him dead. It must be recalled that Mr. Hill's wound had penetrated through his body and when it is stated that he submitted to having it probed and dressed, a silk handkerchief being drawn entirely through, with no administration of chloroform, the reader can appreciate what at least one of the brave survivors of those dreadful days suffered in defense of his and our country. All honor to that noble, valiant band, a band which, alas, is yearly growing smaller and smaller. When the last one has fought his last battle, there will have passed away a body of men whose like will ne'er be seen again, men who fought for principle and home, not for plunder.

After his honorable discharge in 1865, at Madison, Wis., Mr. Hill settled in Eau Claire and followed logging for a number of years. In 1891 he removed to Bayfield county and took up a homestead near Iron river, on which he resided for ten years. His claim there was, with others, contested and is still a matter of litigation. In 1901 he came to Island Lake where he built a comfortable home and here he and his wife are enjoying the ease of retired life. With the exception of an affliction of the ears, Mr. Hill is in remarkable health, considering the nature of his wound. The Government rewards him as far as possible, by a pension of $25 a month.

In 1871 Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Ella Gates and they have had five children born to them, namely: Leonard F., Rosa A., Mabel M., William H. and Frederick A.

In 1876 while in Philadelphia, Mr. Hill joined Post No. 2, of the G. A. R., at 13th and Spring Garden streets, an association which has given him much pleasure. He has had noble company in this post, Gen. Philip Sheridan and other eminent commanders being members and not the least important name on the roster is that of "Old Abe," although we are not prepared to testify that he wrote the same himself. Mr. Hill has had a long and useful life, filled with what the world terms adventures, but he has taken then just as they came, all a part of "a day's work," the natural result of duty followed and its claims fulfilled. He occupies a place in public esteem and is respected and beloved in the community and in domestic life.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, a prosperous and highly esteemed citizen of Superior, Douglas county, was born March 5, 1850, near Toronto, Ont., his parents, who now live in Duluth, being Robert and Jeannette (Maloy) Thompson.

George Thompson, grandfather of William, came from Ireland in the early part of the nineteenth century, and settled on a farm near Toronto, where he died at the age of sixty-five. Robert Thompson, who was born in Canada, has made lumbering his life interest and he is still, at the age of eighty, actively engaged as a logging contractor. About 1877 he went to Minnesota, where he located at Thompson, Carlton county, but for several years past he has lived in Duluth. He served a year or more in the 55th Iowa V. I., and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and other engagements. His wife, Jeannette (Maloy) Thompson, was born in Scotland. Her father died on the voyage to America, and her mother died in Canada.

With his parents, William Thompson left Toronto in 1860, for several years lived in Michigan, and then moved to Oshkosh, Wis. From his early boyhood Mr. Thompson has been interested in the lumber business, and since coming to the Head of the Lakes he has been employed by different lumber companies, being with one firm for seventeen years, and rising to the position of head sawyer. He is now foreman for the pool managed by the Northern Lumber Co., making headquarters at Cloquet, Minn., and operating in the adjacent woods. Mr. Thompson has built a pleasant house in Superior, where he makes his home.

In 1881 Mr. Thompson and Margaret Whalen were united in marriage. Mrs. Thompson is a daughter of Robert and Mary Whalen, who were early settlers of Superior. The Whalen family came from the town of Mountrath, County Queens, Ireland. Robert Whalen came to Superior in 1855, but kept his home in Michigan several years before becoming a permanent citizen of Superior. He lived to a good old age and his widow still survives him. Five children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson: Mary, a graduate of the Nelson Dewey high school; Isabella, a student in the Superior Normal School; and Bessie, Robert and George, all at school. Mr. Thompson is a Republican, although not an active politician.

HENRY A. LIEDEL, deputy clerk of the district court for St. Louis county, Minn., is a native of Duluth, born March 17, 1876. His parents were Edward and Sime (Christianson) Liedel, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Denmark.

When a young man Edward Liedel came to the United States and in 1853 went to California, for three years. He then went to Oregon and Washington, where he engaged in mining for another three years. After that he had a government contract for teaming at Helena, Mont., which he held for ten years. In 1869 he came to Duluth, where for a few years he did contracting and general work, and then went into the hotel and livery business. He later engaged in the wholesale flour and feed business, in which he was occupied at the time of his death, in 1897. His wife died in 1893. Their three children were: Edward C., an insurance man of Duluth; Henry A.; and Mamie, deceased.

Henry A. Liedel received most of his education in California, where he attended the Bayview Academy and the University of California. He returned to Duluth in 1897, and was for a year engaged in the wholesale flour and feed business. Selling out this business he enlisted in the Fourteenth Minn. V. I., and served through the Spanish-American war. After receiving his discharge he was occupied in various ways until he received the appointment of deputy clerk of the district court, which he now holds.

Mr. Liedel was married Sept. 24, 1902, to Bessie C. Carr, of Ohio. Fraternally he is connected with the B. P. O. E., at Duluth.

JOHN SOUTHERLAND CRAIG, a popular citizen and public official of Superior, was born at Paisley, Ontario, Jan. 12, 1865. His parents, John and Marrion (Southerland) Craig, natives of Scotland,

were worthy representatives of that sturdy race, which has made its influence felt in many parts of the American continent. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Craig, was a Cameronian preacher, who spent his later years upon a farm in the town of Ramsey, Ontario.

John Craig, who was born in Paisley, famous the world over for its skilled artisans and fine fabrics, came in boyhood to Canada, and a few years later joined the throng of prospectors and adventurers who, in 1849, went to seek their fortunes in California, the land of gold. He made the journey by way of Cape Horn and spent about twenty years in that State, a part of the time being spent in mining and a part in filling contracts to furnish mining timbers for other parties. He afterward prospected in Nevada at Winnemucca and Carson City, and still later at Butte, Mont., and Boise City, Idaho, meeting with better success than the average miner. He acquired a tract of real estate in Owyhee county, Idaho, as well as other property. He was one of the first explorers of the Craig mountain range in that State, which was named in his honor. He died in 1896 at the age of sixty-six years in Boise City. Mrs. Marrion Craig, who has attained the age of over seventy years, is now at Minnedosa, Manitoba. As might be inferred she came from the highland of Southerland. Her father, David Southerland, was a sturdy farmer who reached an old age in Ramsey, Ontario.

John S. Craig, whose name heads this notice, left home at the age of fifteen years and went to South Dakota. He learned the trade of painter and paper hanger at Scotland and spent about three years at that place and Mitchell. He spent four years more in Montana, at Ft. Benton and Butte City, becoming interested in other enterprises as well as doing considerable work at his trade. He also visited Salmon City and Nicholia, Idaho, and put in two years upon the stock ranges of that State. Having acquired a fund of useful experience in the West he returned for a short time to his native place, where he was married. In April, 1890, he located at West Superior, which has since been his home. For several years he gave his chief attention to his original calling, but was not wanting in expedients when dull seasons made the same unprofitable. For three seasons he was employed in the cooper shops connected with the flour sheds of the Eastern Railway of Minnesota. In the fall of 1896 he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Douglas county and served for two years in that capacity. Since that time he has been interested in fire insurance as special agent of the Globe Insurance Company, and since the spring of 1900, he has also served as city assessor by appointment. He has been an influential factor in the local councils of the Republican party, participating in many city and county conventions and in 1896 he was a delegate to the State convention at Milwaukee, which nominated Edward Scofield for the office of Governor of Wisconsin.

On July 16, 1889 Mr. Craig wedded Miss Eliza Ross, daughter of John Ross of Paisley, Ontario. One son, Rossi Marrion, born Oct. 2, 1900, has blessed their home. They are connected with the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Craig is prominently identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He united with that fraternity in 1889, in his native town and since 1893 has been a member of Terminal Lodge of Superior, in which he has passed all of the chairs. The capable and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties in all walks of life has won him the confidence and good will of all his associates, and the warmest friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

THEODORE B. OTIS, deceased, was one of the pioneer merchants of Northern Wisconsin, having settled at Maiden Rock, Pierce county, about 1867, and for forty years the family has been prominent in the business affairs of this section.

The late Theodore B. Otis was born in 1831 in Upper Jay, Essex Co., N. Y., where he was reared on a farm and educated in the district school. He came West in young manhood in search of a permanent home, first visiting Illinois, and then came to Wis-

consin and settled at Maiden Rock. Here he established a mercantile business, but later removed to Superior, at the time that section was having what is denominated a "boom" in about 1886. Here he conducted a large mercantile establishment, developing a fine business which he continued until 1889, when failing health compelled him to give up active business life. Mr. Otis sold his stock to his son, who removed it to Rice Lake, Wis. In 1897 he came to Apollonia, where he resided until his death in 1903. He was an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Otis married Miss Mary Houghton of New York and they had two sons: F. J. and Robert T. During Mr. Otis's business career, in partnership with his son, F. J., he carried on a general store in Hayward, Wis. About 1891 they established a general store at Apollonia, which was the first store in the place, and is one of the few business houses which have survived to the present time. At first the style of the firm was F. J. Otis & Company, which was later, in 1895, changed to The F. J. Otis Co., the present name.

Theodore B. Otis was a life-long Republican and a stanch adherent to his party's principles. In his religious connections he was a Baptist. He was a conservative man in all the affairs of life and in his business relations he stood high in the esteem of his associates. He was successful in his affairs.

ROBERT T. OTIS was born in 1869, in Pierce county, Wis., and was educated in the public schools of Superior and Hayward. He has been continuously in mercantile life since he entered upon a business career.

Mr. Otis is a member of the Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Ladysmith; the Royal Purple Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Ladysmith; the Encampment, of Apollonia, and the Maccabees of the same town. His name is one which stands high both in business and social circles in Rusk county, and wherever else known.

JOHN T. GUNNISS, of Duluth, has been active in business circles ever since his location there. He was born Nov. 21, 1850, in Algonac, Mich., son of William and Louana (Cook) Gunniss, and comes of a family which has been prominent in Lincolnshire, England, for many generations. His father was born there, in Sibsy, and came to the United States previous to 1840, making his home in Algonac, Mich., where he still resides, now living in retirement at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He followed the business of marine engineer for some years. Mrs. Gunniss, who has long since passed away, was a native of New York and a daughter of Truman Cook, who spent his last years in Algonac.

The public schools of Algonac afforded John T. Gunnis very good opportunities for an education, and he made the most of them, completing the high school course at the age of seventeen years. For some years during his early manhood he followed steamboating as an engineer, becoming such when only eighteen years of age. In 1871 he went to L'Anse, Mich., where he was connected with a mercantile firm for some years, and he also operated a line of tugboats in that harbor. In 1882 he made another move, this time to Hancock, Mich., where he began the manufacture of brick, continuing that business there until 1889. In that year he came to West Duluth, where he started a brickyard as a member of the firm of Seager & Gunniss, and also conducted a brickyard at South Superior for a time. Since 1893 he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick at Wrenshall, Minn., the product being marketed at the Head of the Lakes. In 1902 he became a member of the firm of Derrig & Gunniss, who deal in mines, mining stock and oil properties in the West. Mr. Gunniss enjoys high standing as a citizen as well as in his commercial relations, and he served one term as president of the village of West Duluth before its annexation to the city proper. His political connection is with the Republican party.

In 1881 Mr. Gunniss married Miss Annie E. Welsh, who was born in Ontonagon, Mich., and is a daughter of James and Mary Welsh, of L'Anse, Mich. Four sons have come to this marriage, Walter, Clay-

ton, William and Gordon. The family is connected with the Catholic church, and socially has excellent standing.

CHARLES O. STENSRUD, of South Superior, is one of the city's well-known and progressive business men. He is engaged in a mercantile business and carries a general stock of hardware and groceries.

Although now a loyal American citizen, Mr. Stensrud was born in Norway in 1866. When he was about five years of age his father emigrated with his family, and coming to America, settled in Michigan, and it was in that State that Charles Stensrud was reared and educated. He left Michigan in early manhood and going to South Superior in 1893, began business on a comparatively small scale. He carried at first a novelty line of goods, but as his trade has steadily increased he has branched out in other lines and now is one of the leading merchants of the place.

In 1903 Mr. Stensrud removed to his present quarters. Previous to his purchase of the property it had been damaged by fire, but he repaired and enlarged the building at an expense of $2,000 and transformed the place into its present somewhat attractive state. He has also dealt to some extent in real estate, having bought and sold other city property.

Mr. Stensrud was married before leaving Michigan. He was united in 1887, in Marquette county, to Miss Agnes King, of Detroit, and they had nine children. Four of these died. Those who survive are named Louise, Pearl, Bertie, Earl and Ruth.

Mr. Stensrud is a man of recognized public spirit and has been chosen president of the Greenwood Cemetery Association. It is largely through his instrumentality that this burial place has been so carefully laid out and beautified that it is now one of the finest in the northern part of the State. It lies about two miles south of the city limits.

Mr. Stensrud is also actively connected with several fraternal orders, including the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Modern Samaritans.

FRANK J. MEEHAN, a well known citizen and prominent real estate man in Washburn, Bayfield county, Wis., was born in Vassar, Mich., Jan. 1, 1863.

Frank Meehan, father of Frank J., was born in Ireland, but went to Edinburgh, Scotland, during his boyhood, and was brought up there. About 1850 he came to the United States and was employed in foundries in Toledo, Chicago and Saginaw. By 1859 he was able to establish a foundry of his own, which he located at Vassar, Mich., and until his death in 1876, did a flourishing business there. He was a Republican in politics, and in his church affiliations a Presbyterian. He died in the prime of life when only forty-seven years old, though he came of a long-lived family, his mother living to be ninety-eight.

Mrs. Frank Meehan was a Miss Helen Hughes, a native of County Galway, Ireland. Her parents both died in that country, as did the parents of her husband. She came to this country while still young. Her death occurred in Vassar, in July, 1899, at the age of sixty-four years.

Frank J. Meehan was educated in the public schools of Vassar and attended until he was fourteen years old. At that time he began working in a dry goods and clothing store in the town and continued in that employment until 1882, when he went to Northern Michigan. Three years were spent there in St. Louis, Cadillac and Lapeer, successively, as manager of stores owned by various firms, and in 1887 he went to Washburn and began business for himself. Mr. Meehan at first opened a clothing store, and from the beginning did so well that he was encouraged to add other lines until his establishment developed into a regular department store. He conducted this business until 1898, when he sold out. Meantime he had begun early in his career in Washburn to invest in real estate and build. His first structure was the Union block, which he put up in 1888, in company with Peter Wilson. This is a double two-story stone building, and one of the most substantial in the town. Several years later he built another solid stone fire proof store 75x

80 feet. In 1897 he erected what is known as the Postoffice Block, a double two-story frame building. All these, together with others which he has built, Mr. Meehan still owns. He was also one of the promoters and incorporators of the Washburn Electric Light & Power Company.

In politics Mr. Meehan is a Republican, but not an active worker in the party's campaigns. He is an energetic, capable business man, and is highly esteemed both in business and social circles.

WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN, chief engineer for Alger, Smith & Co., has had many years experience as a stationary engineer. For the last ten or twelve years he has been in the employ of the same firm, and before that had been engineer for various flouring and sawmills. His father, Joseph Sullivan, has always been engaged in the lumber business in some capacity, and is at present a sawyer at Pickford, Mich. He and his wife, Sarah Tweedy, had a family of ten children, of whom seven are living.

William J. Sullivan, the second child of his parents, was born Aug. 1, 1865, in Canada, his father and mother being natives of the same country. He obtained his education in the common schools of his native place, after leaving which he worked for a year in a blast furnace. He then went to Sault Ste. Marie for a year, where he found employment as a sawyer and in attending to an engine. His next move was to Duluth, where he worked five months as fireman in an electric light plant. He then secured the position of second engineer in a flouring mill, where he remained two years, at the end of that time being promoted to the place of chief engineer, which he filled for three years. After this he went to Superior, and was for two years chief and consulting engineer in a flouring mill in that city. Leaving this position he became engineer in a sawmill in Superior, where he remained a year. He then came back to Duluth and accepted the position of chief engineer for the W. H. Knox Lumber Company. He has ever since remained with the same concern, which is now known as the Alger, Smith Lumber Company. His brother, Samuel Sullivan, is chief electrician for the same firm.

Mr. Sullivan married, Aug. 31, 1892, Anna Kribs, of Canada, and they are the parents of three children: Fred J., Horace W. and Ethel. The family are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Sullivan is an Orangeman, a member of the local organization in Duluth. In politics he is a Republican, and fraternally he is connected with the A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 105, of Duluth. The family home, at the corner of Twenty-seventh avenue west and Huron street, is owned by Mr. Sullivan.

JOHN F. FRY, a sawyer in the employ of Alger, Smith & Co., came to Duluth about ten years ago. He has had considerable experience as a sawyer and logger in various places and has worked for the same firm since 1889. He was born in Holmesville, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1866, son of Jacob A., and Selesian (Swan) Fry, both natives of Ohio. The Fry family is one of the oldest in that state, Cyrus Fry, the great-grandfather of John F., migrating thither from Pennsylvania when he was obliged to cut his own trail. Jacob A. Fry is a farmer. He still lives at Holmesville, where his wife died in 1881. John F. is the eldest of their family of five children.

John F. Fry attended the public schools as a lad, and then helped his father on the farm for a time. At length he secured a position on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where he remained until 1885. He then came to Stevens Point, Wis., working in the lumber woods during the winter, and in a sawmill during the summer. In 1889 he engaged as a sawyer with W. H. Knox, a lumberman of Price county, Wis., and remained there until 1894. At that time he came to Duluth in the employ of the same company, with whom he has since remained, the firm name being now Alger, Smith & Co. He owns his home in Duluth.

Mr. Fry married, July 4, 1889, Bessie McCabe, of Medford, Wis., daughter of Patrick and Mary McCabe, both natives of Ireland. Patrick McCabe spent his active

years as a laboring man and is now leading a retired life in Medford. His wife passed away in 1871. They were the parents of six children, all living, of whom Mrs. Fry was the youngest. To Mr. and Mrs. Fry have been born the following children, Jane, Nora, Isabel, Morris and Clarence, all living at home. The family are members of the United Brethren church. Mr. Fry is independent in politics and fraternally is a member of the K. P., No. 45, of Duluth.

A. J. BUFFALO. The Red Cliff Reservation was first set apart for the use of the Indian tribes in 1854, and in the beginning only four sections were reserved, and no special tribe was designated. In 1858 sixteen sections were added by act of Congress, and finally in President Cleveland's first administration had been created exclusively for the Chippewa Indians. The chief of the tribe thus established on the reserve is A. J. Buffalo, born in 1852, a son of the former chief, Antoine Buffalo, whose authority descended to his son. The family reaches back through a long line of ancestors, all of whom have been prominent as chieftains of their tribes.

Antoine Buffalo was a son of Chajegweon, a full-blooded Indian. He married Mary, a daughter of another old family and they have had six children, two of whom are living, Josephine, of West Superior, and A. J. Antoine Buffalo died about 1865, but his wife survives at a good old age, and resides with her son.

A. J. Buffalo early felt the importance of an education and succeeded in obtaining a limited amount of instruction in the government school, but before he had finished his father had died and he was obliged to abandon his studies and go to work to support his mother and the younger children, these responsibilities resting upon him until he was grown. As the head of the tribe he had all the affairs of his people to direct also, no light task for so young a chief.

When the allotments were made to the Chippewas each Indian received about eighty acres. They at once began taking up their allotments and settling on their lands. Two-thirds of their lands were covered with fine timber, which they were allowed to dispose of and thus secure funds with which to put up houses. About 1872 the government established an agency on the reservation which was maintained for eight years. The first agent was Major Clark, who was succeeded by a Mr. Mehan. While the latter was in charge the agency was destroyed by fire and it was never rebuilt.

The first government school was established in 1854 on Chequamegon Bay, on Madaline Island, at LaPointe. This school was carried on for four years under government supervision, and was then moved to Red Cliff, where it was still under government control. During the last years of Mr. Mehan's administration the school was moved again, this time to the Courtes Oreilles Reservation. Another school was established on the Red Cliff Reservation, maintained by the people themselves, and taught by Sisters. Subsequently the Sisters themselves received government appointment, and have continued to conduct the school very successfully to the present time. It is well patronized in every way, and has done much for the Indian children. Of these there are about seventy-five of school age. The census shows an Indian population on the reservation of 275. At present increased interest is being taken in agriculture and the allotments show decided improvements. The mission and the school buildings are in one, a good comfortable structure, costing about $2,000.

During his earlier years Chief Buffalo was occupied in clearing up his farm of forty acres, and in doing contract work. His unvarying success proves that much may be attained by industry and good management. In 1897 he was appointed government farmer by President McKinley but resigned that position in February, 1903.

Chief Buffalo was married in 1873 to Esther, a Chippewa half-breed maiden, and they have had a family of eleven children of whom eight are living: Antoine, Susan, Michael, Joseph, Robert, Martin, Maggie and Henry. The three who died were John, Mary and James. All of these children are

educated, some of them to an unusual extent. Michael received his early schooling in the parochial schools, and was then sent to a business college at Quincy, Ill., and after graduating from that entered Haskell Institute, St. Lawrence, Kans.; he completed that course, graduated, and has since been filling a responsible position at St. Paul. Two other sons, Joseph and Martin, went from the parochial schools to the Flandreau school in South Dakota, where the former belonged to the class of 1903, and the latter will finish a year or two later. Robert is now in the Haskell Institute, taking the full course; and Antoine and the daughters have all been through the parochial schools.

In 1898 Chief Buffalo established a general store at Red Cliff, which he further enlarged in March, 1904, by buying the mercantile stock of the Red Cliff Lumber Co., combining the two and forming a complete general store; he had the only one in the village. He is the most progressive man of his tribe, and possesses ability of no mean order. The family are all connected with the Catholic Church.

SAMUEL C. DANEL, who resides at 515 12th street, West Superior, has now made his home in that city for a number of years, having previously tried other sections of the Middle West. He was born in Maryland, May 30, 1845.

Peter Danel, father of Samuel C., was also a native of Maryland. He married Miss Lydia Echenberger, and they had ten children; several of them died young, but while two sons and four daughters grew to maturity, Samuel C., so far as is known, is the only one living. When he was about two years old the family removed to Ohio, and after several years there, to Freeport, Ill., where Peter Danel died. His widow then went to Marshalltown, Iowa, and from there to Waseca, Minn., where she died in the home of her daughter.

Samuel C. Danel and his only brother, James P., two years older, enlisted April 6, 1862, in Company D, 12th Ill. Cav., for service in the Civil war. Through some error, the former was enrolled as Samuel Daniels, and his name appears in that form in all records connected with his military life. The brothers were in the army of the Potomac, and their regiment reached the field of Antietam on the last day of that battle. From that beginning Mr. Danel saw much active service; he was in Stoneman's famous raid about Richmond, and it was the brigade to which he belonged that opened the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. He was in the battles of Hagerstown, Mechanisville, Boonsboro and Falling Waters. From there he was sent to Culpeper Court House, where he remained until the fall of 1863, when his regiment assisted in covering Meade's retreat. One of the most important battles in which Mr. Danel participated was that of Brandy Station, one of the most brilliant cavalry engagements of the whole war.

In January, 1864, the brothers were granted a furlough, after which they returned to Chicago with the intention of renewing their enlistment when it expired. But while there both were attacked with small-pox, and were discharged in May of that same year. Their regiment in the meantime had gone to Arkansas.

The two Danels returned to Freeport, Ill., and there James died a few years later. Samuel went West in 1867 and was engaged in construction work for the Union Pacific Railroad for two years. After this he went back to Freeport, and learned the plasterer's trade, his occupation ever since, though in various places. In 1871 he went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he remained for several years, and was then in Minneapolis for three years. At Elk River, Minn., he remained twelve years. In the last place he served four years as sheriff of Sherburne county. Next followed a period during which he was employed by the government in the Black Hills in the construction of Fort Meade; and then after an interval of two years, in Ashland, he located at West Superior, where he has since remained.

Mr. Danel was married in 1871 in Waterloo, Iowa, to Miss Martha Hough. One son has come to them, Charles A., born in Waterloo July 4, 1872. He lives at home and follows the same trade as his father.

With such a war record behind him, Mr. Danel naturally is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, No. 170, G. A. R. He was a faithful and efficient soldier in the war, and in the days of peace since that time has proved himself also a good citizen, who deserves the respect in which he is held.

J. ARTHUR MARCHESSAULT, M. D., one of the most skillful and successful physicians now practicing in Ashland, is a Canadian by birth, but has passed his whole professional life in the United States. The Doctor was born in Sherbrooke, Quebec, March 7, 1852.

Both the Doctor's parents were born in France. His father, Romnald Marchessault, was less than a year old when his parents brought him to America in 1822, and he was educated in the College of Chambly, St. Hyacinthe. He always took an interest in politics and became well known in public life, being elected to the Assembly from the county of Vercheres. His occupation was that of a farmer, and his whole life was spent on his farm at Sherbrooke. He also acquired another magnificent property at Compton. His death occurred Aug. 6, 1888. He was the great-grandson of a French nobleman, and the latter's rapier is still preserved by the Doctor.

Romnald Marchessault married Olimpe Perrault, who came of one of the oldest families of Montreal. Her father, Joseph Perrault, came there from France during her early childhood, and became one of the large land holders in the vicinity of Montreal; he was very well known. Mrs. Marchessault died May 2, 1896, at the age of seventy-four years and three months.

J. Arthur Marchessault was educated at St. Hyacinthe's seminary, where he pursued a classical course preparatory to entering Victoria Medical College, in Montreal, from which he received the degree of M. D. in 1877. He first practiced at Omaha, Neb., but soon removed to Elk Point, S. Dak., where he spent four years. Two years later he went to Ashland, where since 1882 he has been in general practice, being now one of the oldest and most successful doctors there, for he has built up a clientele that assures his standing and practice beyond question. The Doctor keeps in close touch with all the medical teachings of the day, and belongs to the Ashland County Medical Association and the American Medical Association. Since 1880 he has been a member of the I. O. O. F. In his political faith he is a gold Democrat. He has been appointed health commissioner of the city, a position he has filled for six years.

The first wife of Dr. Marchessault was Miss Lovina Jerraud, of Montague, Mich., who was born in Illinois in 1848. She died in 1886, four years after her marriage, leaving one daughter, May, who graduated from the Ashland high school in the class of 1903. In 1890 Dr. Marchessault married Miss Harriet Hoyer, daughter of Lansing Hoyer, of Omaha, and by this marriage he has had one son, Clinton, born in 1896. Mrs. Marchessault was born in Wyoming, Iowa. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Marchessault has been very successful in his business affairs, and owns a number of blocks in various parts of the city, which he has built as investments. His favorite recreation is hunting, and he devotes much of his leisure time to that sport. He is an expert shot, and always returns from an outing with an ample supply of game for all his friends.

ANTOINE GORDON, a pioneer merchant of Gordon, Douglas county, was born at Sandy Lake, Aitkin county, Minn., Jan. 10, 1822. His father was John Battis Gordon and his mother was Owa-neshan (meaning Young Beaver), a Chippewa woman. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon both died in LaPointe, Madaline Island, Bayfield county, Wis., whither they had come in 1840.

The early boyhood of Antoine Gordon was spent in his native place, where he attended school for one term of three months, the only school life he ever knew. He was about twelve years old when he accompanied his father to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., going a few years later to La Pointe, Madaline Island, Bayfield county, Wis., where at that

time the American Fur Company had their headquarters. In 1845 he opened a general store at La Pointe, which he carried on for ten years. Meantime he bought the schooner "Algonquin," fifty-five tons burden, and went into the lumber business, getting out lumber at the mouth of the Bad river, and transporting it to Superior, which was just then building up. In 1855 he moved to St. Croix, near the mouth of the Snake river, taking a stock of goods for trade with the Indians, and continued in that business until 1862, when he came to his present location on the stage route from St. Paul to Bayfield, which was then a wilderness. Here he opened a store and a boarding house, in both of which lines he has done a successful business up to the present time. When the Northwestern Railroad was built through this locality, in 1872, the station was named Gordon in honor of its first settler. Mr. Gordon soon bought from H. M. Rice, a forty-acre tract on which was a trout pond, and he employed George E. Stuntz to survey and plat the town of Gordon. He was appointed the first postmaster at Gordon, and served as such for three years; he also filled the office of town supervisor for six years, and was for ten years school treasurer. In early life he embraced the Christian faith, attaching himself to the Catholic Church, and while, owing to his mother's objections, he did not yield to the importunities of those who sought to have him fit himself for the priesthood, he has always been a zealous churchman. He took a prominent part in the erection of the Catholic Church at La Pointe, in 1847, gave the site, and bore the greater part of the expense of building the Catholic Church at Gordon, which was erected in 1890.

In 1845, at La Pointe, Mr. Gordon was married to Sarah Dingley, and they have had a family of seven children, of whom Lucy and Lizzie are deceased. The survivors are: Edward, Lizzie, William, Aggie and Susan, all married and in good homes, and each having a family of five or six children. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have ten great-grandchildren. Mrs. Gordon was born in Yellow Lake, Burnett Co., Wis., where her father, Daniel Dingley, a Massachusetts man, was an Indian trader. At one time he had a large store at St. Joseph, Mich. He went out hunting one morning and was never heard of again. Mrs. Gordon's mother, Isabelle La Prairie, was a half-breed, of French blood on her father's side.

Mr. Gordon has been a keen observer of men and things, and has acquired much knowledge by self-teaching. He speaks and writes English, French and the Chippewa language, reads Latin, and understands the Sioux tongue. He has never used liquor or tobacco in any form, and is strictly temperate in all things. In business he is noted for his unswerving honesty and integrity. He is well preserved both mentally and physically, stands perfectly erect, and his mind is clear and alert despite more than four score years of active life. At the time of the Sioux war in Minnesota, in 1862, Mr. Gordon went on foot over one hundred miles to remonstrate with three of his cousins who were chiefs of the Chippewas and had been importuned to join the Sioux in a war of extermination against the whites. One of these cousins, Chief Hole-in-the-Day, was very determined, but the influence of Mr. Gordon prevailed, and thus the lives of many white people were saved.

FREDERICK THOMAS YATES.

The influence of the press, in such a country as this, is one that cannot adequately be estimated, and upon the editors and publishers of our papers rests the responsibility of guiding, if not of entirely forming, the opinions of their public following. One of the prominent newspaper men in Washburn, Bayfield county, is Frederick T. Yates, the publisher of the *Washburn News and Itemizer*.

Thomas Yates, the father, came to the United States during the early childhood of our subject. Landing in this country in the fall of 1871, he established himself in Chicago only two weeks before the great fire. He was a jeweler by trade, at first conducting a store on the west side, and later in the Grand Pacific Hotel building. In 1881 he went to River Falls, Wis., where he con-

tinued in the same line, later starting business at Washburn, whither he had moved in 1887.

Frederick T. Yates was born in Wales, April 28, 1867. His education was acquired in the public schools of Chicago, and, at the age of fourteen, going to River Falls with his parents, he entered the office of the *Journal,* remaining there a year and a half, becoming a master of the printing craft. In 1885 he went to Bayfield county, and worked on the Bayfield *Press* until September, 1887, when he decided to locate permanently at Washburn, where he began the publication of the *News.* Nine years later he bought the *Itemizer,* and has since published the two papers combined as the *News and Itemizer.* The paper was always an independent Democratic publication until the summer of 1902, when Mr. Yates joined the Republican ranks and the *News and Itemizer* is now among the prominent Republican papers of northern Wisconsin.

Mr. Yates has been prominent in many of the business concerns of Washburn. He was one of the incorporators and is now president of the Washburn Loan and Building Association, the model association of that character in Wisconsin; a stockholder and manager of the Washburn Electric Light & Power Company; vice-president of the Northern State Bank; and is interested to a considerable degree in real estate. He has served two terms as secretary of the high school board, and one year as mayor of the city.

In 1887 Mr. Yates was married to Miss Jennie Cooper, daughter of David Cooper, deceased, one of the pioneers of Bayfield. Mr. Cooper was born in Michigan, but passed the most of his life in Wisconsin, where he dealt in merchandise many years, and also at one time operated a stage line between Ashland and Duluth. Mr. and Mrs. Yates have had three children: Frederick T., who died in 1901, at the age of thirteen years; Alma Florence; and Grace Cooper. The family is connected with the Methodist Church, and Mr. Yates belongs to the M. W. A., and the Masonic fraternity. Few men, especially young men, touch the life of their locality on so many sides as does Mr. Yates, and his work in the community is highly appreciated by his fellow citizens.

SAMUEL P. CARPENTER, a highly esteemed citizen of Superior, Douglas county, where has resided since 1891, and for some years past one of the city's officials, has had an eventful and useful career. He was born at Carpenter's Corners, Washtenaw Co., Mich., son of Justus and Wealthy A. (Parsons) Carpenter.

The ancestors of the Carpenter family were among the oldest settlers in New England. Early in the nineteenth century Horace Carpenter, father of Justus, settled in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he carried on a mercantile business until about 1830. He then moved to Michigan and settled about half way between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti, at a place ever since known as Carpenter's Corners, where he died at the age of seventy. Justus Carpenter was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, settling about 1840 on a farm in Jefferson county, near Whitewater. He took the contract for grading the first railway west of Milwaukee, between Eagle and Whitewater, and he kept a store for a time at Palmyra. In 1871 he located at Sauk Rapids, Minn., where he kept the "Russell House," at that time the largest hotel west of Minneapolis. He died at Sauk Rapids in 1887 at the age of seventy-eight; his wife survived him several years, living to be eighty years of age. She was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y. Her paternal grandfather came to this country from Scotland, and her father, Rev. Josiah Parsons, was a Congregational minister, located for many years at Ann Arbor.

Samuel P. Carpenter attended the public schools of Whitewater and Palmyra. In 1859 he left home, joining a wagon train for Pike's Peak. On reaching Fort Laramie the party heard discouraging reports of their intended location and some members returned East, but Mr. Carpenter bought out his partner's interest and determined to push on to California. He became a dealer in clothing and furnishing goods at No. 622 Clark street, San Francisco, and later at the corner of 4th and J streets, Sacramento.

He spent seven years in California, and at one time had accumulated a fortune, but he lost much of this through unfortunate mining speculations in Mexico. During the Civil war he enlisted, but was rejected owing to physical disability. His desire to enter the service had been augmented by the news of the death of his brother, Capt. Roswell P. Carpenter, of the 20th Mich. V. I., at the battle of Spottsylvania. Another brother, James P. Carpenter, now of Royalton, Minn., served about a year in the Union army during the war. In 1867 Mr. Carpenter opened a clothing and furnishing store in Chicago, at the southeast corner of State and Randolph streets, but after three years he went to Sauk Rapids, Minn., joining his father in the hotel business and later becoming sole proprietor. While in Sauk Rapids he was for eighteen years a county official, filling successively the positions of sheriff, county clerk and county register, and serving several terms in each office. The great disaster of Mr. Carpenter's life came to him in the cyclone of April 16, 1886, which destroyed the town of Sauk Rapids, and did much other damage. In this storm his beautiful home was demolished and three of his children—Lulu, Olive and Angeline—were killed. Since 1891 the surviving members of the family have lived in Superior, where since 1894 Mr. Carpenter has been secretary of the police department. He has been a stanch Republican since the organization of that party. In religious faith he is a Unitarian.

On Oct. 20, 1871, Mr. Carpenter married Eva Coburn, who was born at Galena, Ill., daughter of Chester A. and Maria S. Coburn, of Sauk Rapids, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter have four living children, Horace B., Justus, Chester and Virginia. The family attend the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Carpenter has for a long period been identified with the W. C. T. U., being president of the local organization. Since 1897 she has been State commander for Wisconsin of the Ladies of the Maccabees, and she is deputy supreme commander of the order.

GEORGE FORSYTH, the oldest logger in northern Wisconsin, and widely known among lumbermen throughout the Northwest, lived for several years on his farm near Sanborn, and devoted himself to the less strenuous life of an agriculturist. Though his sixty-five years have in no way lessened his ardor nor diminished his strength, a serious trouble with his eyes, some years ago, made his former active and adventurous life in the logging regions unsafe, and he turned his energies into quieter channels.

Andrew and Mary (Buchanan) Forsyth, his parents, were natives of Scotland, and came to this country in 1838. George Forsyth was born shortly after their arrival in this country, at Milltown, near Calais, Maine, where he was reared and educated, remaining there until he was eighteen years old. In 1856 he started West, alone, to seek his fortune, and went first to Minneapolis, where he secured employment in cutting the first lath ever made in that city. He was employed there for eleven years, during the winters working in the woods. From Minneapolis he went to Sault Ste. Marie, and engaged in lumbering on Sugar Island for P. S. Church, for whom he worked six years. In 1872 he went to Duluth, and in 1876 to Ashland, which was then just coming into prominence as a lumber town.

In Ashland Mr. Forsyth went into partnership in the lumber business with the late Samuel Vaughn, and in the course of their business was the first man to drive logs down the White river. Later he was connected with Robert Ritchie in a sawmill. They had a contract for getting out part of the lumber for the Northwestern ore dock, in Ashland, supplying 3,000,000 out of the 7,000,000 feet required. Mr. Forsyth was also the first man to drive logs down the Marengo river, which he cleared of snags from Bad river to a point three miles above his farm, a distance of thirty miles on the river. He also drove the first logs on Fish creek and on Potato river.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE FORSYTH

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It was at this point in his career that Mr. Forsyth's troubles with his eyes began, one of the optic nerves becoming affected, and he was obliged to give up his old occupation. He had been quite successful as a logger, owing to his untiring energy and strict attention to business, and had accumulated considerable property. One farm which he had bought was situated on the Marengo, about twelve miles south of Ashland, and consisted of 160 acres and he had been in the habit of sending his horses and oxen there during the summers, while he lived in Ashland. In 1889 he settled on this place, to which he has since added twenty acres, and he remained there until his recent removal to Ashland. At present that is his only farming property, though he previously owned a much larger acreage in Ashland and Bayfield counties. The place is one of the best developed in Ashland county, and Mr. Forsyth cut 160 tons of hay annually, besides raising 1,400 bushels of grain and from 2,000 to 4,000 bushels of potatoes. He kept about forty head of live stock. His farm brings in a large income, and is yearly growing more valuable. He also owns five city residences in Ashland, where he now resides.

Mr. Forsyth was first married, in 1860, to Almira McKinzie, a native of East Machias, Maine. She died in 1869, aged thirty-one years. On Oct. 13, 1881, Mr. Forsyth married Mary Lonergan, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Fitzgerald) Lonergan. Mrs. Forsyth was born in Washington county, Wis. Three sons of Mr. Forsyth are living: William O., superintendent of the western division of the Armour Packing Company, with headquarters at Portland, Ore.; George, engaged in lumbering on Bad River reservation; and Frederick.

In politics Mr. Forsyth is a Republican, and in local affairs he has displayed an active interest. He is essentially a self-made man, winning his way largely by the dogged persistence which has characterized his life, and which he doubtless inherits from his Scotch ancestors.

SAMUEL CALDWELL McQUADE, who resided in Duluth from 1870 until his death, July 20, 1896, was a prominent man in that city throughout his active years. He was successful in business, foremost in public life and a man of influence wherever he was known.

Mr. McQuade was a native of Pennsylvania, born July 4, 1829, at Kittanning, and was the descendant of Scottish ancestors who came to Pennsylvania from their native land at an early day. James McQuade, Sr., grandfather of Samuel C., was a sea captain for many years, in later life settling at Kittanning. James McQuade, father of Samuel C., was a miller by trade. In 1847 he removed to Belleville, Wayne Co., Mich., where he built a flouring mill and conducted it until his death in 1857, at the age of fifty-six years. He married Elizabeth Caldwell, who was born in Philadelphia, of English descent, and who during her young womanhood was prominent in Pittsburg society. She died at the age of sixty years.

Samuel Caldwell McQuade enjoyed fair educational advantages. After removing with his parents to Michigan, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1870 except during the period of his service in the Civil war. Previous to that struggle he spent about three years in Ontonagon, Mich., engaged in contracting. In the fall of 1861 he and his brother Robert entered the Union service, Samuel C. as principal musician, being raised to rank of second lieutenant, which rank he was holding at the time of his discharge, in April, 1865. His regiment, the 27th M. V. I., which formed a part of the 9th Army Corps, under Gen. Burnside, took part in the siege of Vicksburg and other important engagements, and made a creditable record. Lieut. McQuade was once slightly wounded and had many narrow escapes. Exposure brought on chronic dysentery, and he was obliged to spend some time in the hospital at Covington, Ky., but for the most part he bore the hardship of the service very well, and he did his duty faithfully.

Soon after his return from the war, Mr. McQuade went to Hancock, Mich., where he engaged in contracting and building for about five years, in 1870 moving to Duluth, where he ever afterward made his home. In company with O. K. Patterson (the firm name being Patterson & McQuade) he embarked in the manufacture of sash and doors on Minnesota Point, Lower Duluth, continuing the business until the panic of 1873, when he again took up contracting. He erected a number of residences and other buildings, taking a contract, among others, to put up all the buildings for the Nonesuch Mine, Isle Royale, where he spent the greater part of a season. He became one of the leading men of the State in his line of work, and amassed a comfortable fortune in the pursuit of his chosen industry, to which the greater part of his attention was given.

In 1877 Mr. McQuade was elected sheriff of St. Louis county, and was re-elected five times, serving ten years in all in that incumbency, where his services proved most satisfactory to all concerned. In 1891-92 he was chief of police in Duluth, and in that position also displayed executive ability and tact of a high order. He was well known in fraternal circles as a Scottish Rite Mason, and held a number of official positions in the order. During the last few years of his life Mr. McQuade was afflicted with poor health, caused by heart trouble, and he spent considerable time in the South and West in the hope of improving, but in vain. Always conspicuous for ambition and enterprise, the inaction which uncertain health entailed was contrary to his nature and distasteful to him. He was energetic and efficient in everything he undertook, and in his day held a high place among the business and public men of his adopted city.

Mr. McQuade was married Jan. 1, 1856, to Miss Abbie Eliza Hayward, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and daughter of David and Betsy (Hoyt) Hayward, of Romulus, Wayne Co., Mich. Mr. Hayward was born in 1784 in New Jersey, of English descent, was a sawyer by trade, and died in 1878 at Bayfield, Wis. He served for a time in a New York regiment during the war of 1812. His wife, who was born in 1793 in Vermont, passed away in 1865 at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

To Mr. and Mrs. McQuade were born three sons and one daughter, viz.: William H., who resides in Tower, Minn.; Gertrude, Mrs. C. O. Flynn, of Duluth; Robert H., of Tower; and Fred F., of Duluth. Mrs. McQuade still makes her home in Duluth, and is held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

ERICK DAHLSTROM is one of the enterprising farmers of the town of Bashaw, Washburn county. He was born in Mora, Sweden, Nov. 21, 1855, son of Erick and Anna Dahlstrom, who came with their family to the United States in 1868.

Erick Dahlstrom, Sr., a blacksmith by trade, lived for a year or two in Minnesota, and then settled in Polk county, Wis., where he took up a homestead claim. About 1884 he moved to Shell Lake, where he died in 1898, aged seventy-two years, after a life of quiet industry. Mrs. Anna Dahlstrom is now living, aged nearly four score years, in Rusk, Burnett county, Wis. Of her seven or eight children only two survive, Andrew, a farmer in the town of Rusk; and Erick.

Erick Dahlstrom had little opportunity for schooling after coming to this country, but managed to acquire a good knowledge of English, and a fund of general information. When he was fourteen he began work as a farm laborer, and after about 1882 spent his winters in the woods, and his summers at carpentering. In 1886 he bought land in the town of Bashaw, where he now owns 270 acres, about sixty acres of which he has brought under cultivation. The farm is watered by a living spring, and a stream which he has stocked with trout; he has ample barns, and a good farm house, built by himself. When he first located on this farm he was obliged to clear his own road through the woods from Shell Lake. He has given much attention to logging and contracting, cutting considerable timber on his own land. He has built most of the roads in the township, and served as assessor for three years when the township was first organized. He

was also for three years chairman of the town board. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1880 Mr. Dahlstrom married Bertha Nelson, who was born near Christiania, Norway, daughter of Hans Nelson, one of the early settlers in Polk county, Wis., where he located in 1869. Seven children have been born to this union, as follows: Anna, of Kalispell, Mont.; Hilda; Oscar; Harry; Mary; Jennie; and Melvin. The family is connected with the Lutheran Church.

FRED PETERSON, the register of deeds of Ashland county, has been a citizen of Ashland for more than three decades and is ranked among the most worthy and exemplary citizens of that city and county. He was born in Lagmanshalm, Sweden, July 5, 1845, the son of Peter and Johanna (Anderson) Anderson, natives of the same place, who lived and died there.

Peter Anderson was a carpenter and blacksmith by trade. He and his wife had six children, viz.: A. P., who still lives in Sweden; John, of Madrid, Iowa; Hedda, the widow of John Johnson, and Annastina, Mrs. Carlson, both of North Platte, Neb.; Fred; and a sister, who has died.

Fred Peterson left home at the age of twenty-one years and came to the United States. He spent several years in Iowa, Kansas and other parts of the West, and then paid a visit of a few months to Sweden. In 1872 he again came to this country and located at Ashland, where he opened a boarding house and kept it for eighteen years. He then opened a grocery store on the same location and conducted it until Dec. 1, 1902, when he rented it, as he had been elected register of deeds for Ashland county, on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Peterson has always been a Republican since becoming a citizen of this country, but had never before been a candidate for office. The original building in which Mr. Peterson began business has been repeatedly enlarged and improved as his means permitted, and is now very commodious. His financial success is undisputed.

At Ashland, Sept. 7, 1872, Mr. Peterson was married to Edla M. Anderson, daughter of Anders Burgeson, of Lagmanshalm, Sweden. They have had one daughter, Emelia, now an assistant in her father's office. The family is connected with the Swedish Lutheran Church, which Mr. and Mrs. Peterson helped to organize in Ashland. Mr. Peterson was one of the first trustees and has also been a deacon and treasurer.

JOSEPH W. WICKER, D. V. S., is a prominent citizen and business man in Medford, Taylor county, who has also taken considerable part in politics, and is now serving as sheriff of the county. He was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., June 19, 1849, and is of German and French descent.

James D. Wicker, father of Joseph W., was a native of New York, of German lineage. An attorney by profession, he went to Wisconsin about 1850, and lived for some years at Barton, Washington county. He then returned to the East, and was in New York City connected with the Brooklyn Navy Yard for several years, but went back to Wisconsin and spent the rest of his life there. Most of the time he lived in Barton, but his death occurred in Colby, at the age of seventy years. His wife, Caroline (Freer) Wicker, who was born in Ithaca, N. Y., of French descent, died at Barton.

Joseph W. Wicker was educated in the public schools of Barton and Brooklyn, N. Y., and about his sixteenth year began to study with Dr. Biden, a veterinary surgeon at Newburg, Wis., with whom he remained several years, and then in 1881 located at Colby and began practicing himself; for two years of his residence in Colby, he served as under sheriff of Marathon county. Later Dr. Wicker went to Chicago and was employed for some time as assistant chief of railroad detectives for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, where he had charge of twenty-six men. Returning to Wisconsin in 1890, he located at Medford and has been there ever since. For eight years Dr. Wicker conducted a livery stable, in a large building which was his own property, but he has now sold the whole establishment. He is the owner of a number of buildings in different parts of the city.

Twice married Mr. Wicker's first wife was Ruth A. Stevens, of Washington county, to whom he was united in 1871. Only one child survived the mother, Anabel, Mrs. Cleveland, of Medford. In 1888 he was married to Miss Florence Vogen, of Wausau, Wis., and to this union one child, Ethel, has been born.

Dr. Wicker has always been active in local politics, and in the fall of 1902 was elected sheriff of Taylor county, on the Democratic ticket, though the county is strongly Republican. He had previously served two terms as under sheriff, and had shown such qualifications for the advanced position that he was elected without regard to party distinctions. Fraternally he is a member of the B. P. O. E., at Mansfield; of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Honor and the W. O. W. When the Taylor county Agricultural Society was reorganized Dr. Wicker was a prominent mover in the matter; he is superintendent of the speed department, and is much interested in the annual county fair held at Medford. He owns some of the best trotting horses in northern Wisconsin, and has probably the only horse in the world that will make a race without a driver.

AARON H. FOSTER, of Central Park, West Superior, residing at No. 733 West 5th street, dates his coming to the Head of the Lakes from May 17, 1879. He belongs to a family of English lineage, and is a descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers. The records given below cover five generations, extending from 1762 to the present time. The descendants of Thomas Foster, the earliest member of the family in direct line are numerous, as from his six children have come thirty-one grandchildren, 124 great-grandchildren and 360 great-great-grandchildren, scattered now over all parts of the Union.

(I) Thomas Foster was born in Connecticut Nov. 2, 1762, and married Oct. 30, 1780, Sally Meigs, who was born Sept. 25, 1762, and who died in 1856, at the age of ninety-four. Six children were born to this union: (1) Phoebe, born in Connecticut, March 18, 1782, died in 1832, aged fifty. She married, about 1806, Heman Warner, and they had four children. Both were lifelong Presbyterians. (2) De Lanson, born in Connecticut, Jan. 11, 1784, died in 1878, aged ninety-four. His marriage is thought to have occurred in 1808, and his wife, Harriet, bore him nine children. She was a Methodist and he also embraced that faith. (3) Martin, who was born in Connecticut, Aug. 27, 1786, and died in 1836, aged fifty. He married Annis Marvin about 1810, and they had six children. They were also consistent Presbyterians. (4) Aaron was born in Connecticut June 22, 1789, and died in 1864, aged seventy-five. (5) Sally Alpha was born in New York Aug. 4, 1795, and died in 1880, aged eighty-five. She was married in 1812 to Bradford Potter, and had four children. Mr. Potter was a Baptist and his wife also became one. (6) Calvin, born in New York Nov. 20, 1798, died in 1836, aged thirty-eight. He married Cintha Dewy, in 1816, and had four children. He adopted the faith of his wife and became a Universalist. The first three of these children settled in the town of Van Buren, Onondaga Co., N. Y., upon homesteads of 100 acres each, given them by their father, Thomas Foster.

In 1795 Thomas Foster and his family joined the stream of pioneers pouring into western New York State, then considered the "far West," and in a state of almost unbroken wilderness. It was a trip of 150 miles, and as they made it by ox teams, it took a month to accomplish the removal. Going away from all civilization they were obliged to carry with them all necessary household goods, furniture, tools and provisions, together with cattle and other stock. Thomas Foster settled in the town of Pompey, Onondaga county, where the land, though very cheap at the time, was prospectively desirable. The soil was hard and stony, requiring much hard labor to cultivate, even after the heavy timber had been cut down. Eventually, however, it proved good for stock raising and dairying, while good crops of grain and fruit were secured. The Fosters were among the most successful farmers of the region, and Thomas Fos-

ter not only improved his original farm of 300 acres, setting out orchards and erecting a large house and barns, but acquired more land, so that he was able to leave four of his children 100 acres apiece. Thomas Foster died suddenly Dec. 4, 1824, at the age of sixty-two, from heart rupture, falling dead while walking uphill in a snowstorm. He was buried in the cemetery of the First Church at Pompey, on land donated by himself. In physique he was large and strong, a hardy, active pioneer, cheerfully enduring all the hardships of frontier life in order to fulfill his ambition to leave his children well provided for. He was one of the old orthodox Presbyterians, and donated the ten-acre site for the first church established in Pompey, organized by himself and other early pioneers, in which he served faithfully as an elder and trustee.

Thomas Foster had the truest helpmate possible in the wife he had chosen. Sally Meigs, born Sept. 25, 1762, was a daughter of Christopher Meigs, one of the pioneer settlers of Onondaga county from New England. She married Mr. Foster when eighteen years of age, and proved a model wife. Of Quaker descent, she was remarkable for her liberal-minded, sympathetic Christian character. The Golden Rule was her life long guide, and her influence was felt in a marked degree in her own family and in the church. She always inculcated and exemplified the value of practical Christianity as above all creeds, ceremonies or the superstitious beliefs of the past ages. After her husband's death Mrs. Foster continued to live in the old homestead for thirty-two years, passing at last to her heavenly rest in 1856, at the age of ninety-four. She died alone, most peacefully, while asleep upon her bed.

(II) Aaron Foster, son of Thomas, was born in Guilford, Conn., June 22, 1789, and was six years old when his father moved to New York. There were none of the present educational advantages at that time, and he, like the others of the family, grew up accustomed to a life of the hardest toil, with no opportunity of rest or pleasure. The only variation from labor was the religious training he received, which was rigorous and exacting. Only sickness was an excuse for absence from church, where there were the orthodox long prayers and sermons, while at home family prayers and daily Bible readings, morning and evening were required from all. Thus their whole training and the entire system of family government was in those days based upon religion.

On Oct. 20, 1811, at the age of twenty-two, Aaron Foster married Betsey Hart, born Aug. 29, 1791, in Massachusetts, daughter of William Hart, a pioneer of Onondaga county. After his marriage Mr. Foster located upon the 100 acres given him by his father, in the town of Van Buren, and put in several years of hard labor clearing it. He then sold it for $2,000, and going back to Pompey, about 1815, bought a farm of eighty acres partly improved. Although stony, it was good, rich soil, well watered and heavily timbered, and he developed it into a fine place. The rude log cabin and shed, found there when he bought it, were replaced by a good house and barns, and he set out fine orchards. Later the death of a beloved daughter, and of his aged father, so preyed upon his health, increasing a weakness of the heart, that a change of scene and life became advisable. He sold his farm in May, 1829, and removed to Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he spent the rest of his life. Although somewhat broken in health, he reached the age of seventy-five and died peacefully, in the full assurance of Christian faith, Feb. 2, 1864.

Aaron Foster strongly resembled his father, being in early life large, strong and healthy, while in his character he was also much like him. Of positive convictions he was remarkable for his system of order, his industry, economy, perseverance and sense of right and justice, while he inherited also his mother's sympathetic nature. His name, Aaron, was given him by his parents as a special consecration to the life of a preacher of the Gospel, and he felt deeply the importance of the mission, but as he could not secure the needed educational preparation, he decided, instead, to give himself to the duty of assisting his parents and providing for his family, and to preach only through his

life and example. Aside from his deeply religious nature, his life was characterized by his love for his home and family, and the many sacrifices made in their behalf. He was buried in Hope Dawn cemetery in Dryden, and a monument was erected in accordance with his will, with the names of all the family engraved thereon, and with a hand pointing to the divine quotation: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." The family of Aaron Foster consisted of four children, Bradford P., Milana A., Aaron H. and Betsey Maria, who were all brought up according to the same religious training which the father had received, though they enjoyed better educational advantages in the district schools. Their home life was simple and regular in the extreme. Rising before the sun the year round, they had breakfast at six in the summer, seven in the winter; dinner at twelve; supper at six; and a lunch of bread and milk, if required. On this regime they grew up strong and healthy, ready and willing to work. The mother, Betsey (Hart) Foster, was noted for her achievements in the way of making clothing for the family, for she manufactured all of it from materials supplied at home, such as flax, wool, etc. A faithful and devoted wife and mother she was also to the end of her life an active member of the church, singing in the choir for many years. At her husband's death she was left with a homestead and control of the estate, while each of the children were given $2,000. Mrs. Foster died Oct. 1, 1872, in Dryden, New York.

(III) Bradford Potter Foster, oldest son of Aaron, was born in Van Buren, Jan. 9, 1813, and accompanied his father on his removal to Dryden. Besides the farm there Aaron Foster had secured a saw and gristmill, and as Bradford P. preferred that work, he had charge of the mills until 1835. In that year he married Harriet, daughter of Deacon Hitchcock. In 1837 he moved to Glencoe county, Mich., where his father had bought 160 acres of pine and other timber land. He built a sawmill, improved the farm and then sold it, to purchase another better farm of eighty acres. This also was sold and he went to Vineland, N. J., where he secured 120 acres of sandy, fruit land. After about twenty years of almost wasted labor there, his wife died, and Bradford Foster, heartbroken and enfeebled, sold out, and returned to Genesee county to visit, and died at Flushing Sept. 28, 1889. He was buried there among the old settlers. Besides his headstone there his name is engraved on the family monument in Dryden. He left no children. Formerly a Presbyterian, in Dryden he became a spiritualist, and passed away in that belief, which he considered an advanced religious development. It appealed to his progressive mind as a new and higher field of thought, and he became a leader among the members of the sect at Vineland, where he spent time, labor and money, reaping only misfortune in both financial and family life. Bradford Potter Foster resembled his mother's family in size and general appearance, being of medium height, thick set, with dark hair and eyes; he was self reliant, progressive, rather combative in disposition, and of a mechanical inventive turn of mind, which made him in his youth waste much time in trying to work out the idea of perpetual motion.

(III) Milana A. Foster, daughter of Aaron Foster, was born Dec. 20, 1814, and met with an untimely death July 18, 1825, at the age of ten by drowning in an open well. She was a child of beautiful disposition and of Christ-like life, and has always been held in fondest remembrance by the family. Her name is also engraved upon the family monument.

(III) Betsey Maria Foster, youngest child of Aaron, was born Dec. 20, 1818, and died March 31, 1882, aged sixty-four. In 1844 she married George Pratt, who was born in New York in 1815, and died in 1880, aged sixty-five. They had three sons, all born in Groton, N. Y., as follows: Harlan, born in 1846; Hart, in 1848; and George, in 1850, who died in 1895, aged forty-five.

It is remarkable that Milana A., Aaron H. and Betsey H. Foster were all born on the same day of the month, Dec. 20th, just two years apart. The year 1816, in which Aaron H. was born, is known as the "cold

year," with snow and frost every month of the year, with deaths from freezing reported in July, and with no crops, hence no business and no money in the farming districts. Dec. 20th was the coldest day of that exceptionally cold period.

(III) Aaron Hart Foster, born Dec. 20, 1816, was raised in the State of New York, and assisted his father in his farming and milling operations, both at Pompey and at Dryden, whither the family removed when Aaron was thirteen years of age. His early years were years of constant toil with only three months of school in the winter for the older children, or three months in summer for the primary pupils with women teachers. What education a child got then was mainly from home study. The only books in the region were text books and the small cheap Bibles, while all the news was gleaned from the *New York Observer,* the old Presbyterian weekly paper, and the *New York Evangelist,* to which list the *New York Independent* was afterward added. These, however, were highly appreciated, as was also the religious training Mr. Foster received.

As Mr. Foster grew older he gradually assumed entire charge of the business. In his real estate dealings Mr. Foster has met with many discouraging experiences, although one of his earlier purchases was very successful. This was at Corning, N. Y., where in 1842 he bought 550 acres of pine timber lands, where he manufactured lumber for twenty years or more. In 1853 he bought another tract of 3,000 acres in Pennsylvania, where mills were put up and twenty million feet of lumber manufactured but both his partners and attorneys proved dishonest and the enterprise was a total loss on account of fraudulent mortgages and doubtful titles. The fact that property had been bought on time payments, and that constant labor was necessary to meet the various demands, together with the added uncertainty caused by Aaron Foster's poor health, made Aaron H. feel for a long time that it was his duty to remain in the East and help his parents, but so strong was his desire to go West, that it made him uncertain and changeable in his plans, often changing his location, and this had much to do with his lack of permanent success, for loss generally followed each removal.

On June 4, 1838, Mr. Foster finally, with horse and buggy, set out for the West. Passing through Buffalo June 11, he took passage on the steamboat "Washington," which was to make her first trip, and on the third day arrived in Detroit—a head wind delaying them. On the return trip the boat was burned and fifty lives lost, a most disastrous record. From Detroit Mr. Foster went to Flint, Genesee county, to stop with Bradford P. Foster, arriving there June 15, and from there he made his way to Bloomington, Ill., his final destination, by way of Michigan City and Joliet, reaching the latter July 4th. The trip of about 1,200 miles was covered in about forty days, and he arrived in Bloomington July 13th, having expended on the way about $75. He sold his horse and buggy for $200 and settled as he thought permanently in Blooming Grove. But a letter from his sister setting forth his parents' need of him, and their failing health, roused both his sympathies and his sense of duty, so that he returned to Dryden, starting back only three days after he had reached there. The return journey was by private conveyance to Indianapolis, thence to Cincinnati by stage coach over dreadful corduroy roads, paying seven cents a mile, and then by river and canal to Sandusky. Going from there by steamboat to Buffalo, he passed through a number of the towns of Central Ohio, and from Buffalo went by the Erie canal and Cayuga Lake to Ithaca, and finally Dryden, where he arrived Sept. 3d, the return trip having cost $98.

From that time he remained in Dryden until 1847, when he took up his residence in Corning, N. Y., where his timber interests have been referred to. He took an active part in public affairs there, was trustee and president of the village, elected on the no-license issue, and re-elected trustee for five consecutive terms. He was also a trustee in the Presbyterian Church. After twenty years residence there he went to Wisconsin, settled in Oshkosh, and was preparing to go into

the milling business there when his wife died in 1870, and he decided to seek another locality. He went to Nashville, Mich., and later to West Superior, where he now makes his home. After coming to the West Mr. Foster invested heavily in Chicago real estate, buying in 1867 at low prices, with promise of large returns, but the fire of 1871 and the general panic of 1873 made this a total loss, one of many thousands actually and of many millions in prospect.

Aaron H. Foster was united in marriage Dec. 25, 1838, to Mary Elizabeth Card, who was born Dec. 1, 1815, in Dutchess county, N. Y., eldest daughter of Jonathan and Irene (Mallory) Card. Miss Card had had a practical training as a housewife at home, because of her mother's poor health, and she made a most capable and devoted wife and mother, as well as an agreeable companion. She died in Oshkosh at the age of fifty-five, leaving two children, Sarah Maria and George W. Sarah M., born Nov. 25, 1840, was given that name by special request of the grandmother, one of the last she made. Sarah M. Foster was married in Michigan, Dec. 1, 1875, to Charles D. Dean, by whom she had no children. She died in 1901, and Mr. Dean passed away Oct. 9, 1900, in Nebraska, of heart failure. George W. Foster was born in Dryden, May 24, 1844, and married at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1865, Miss Oneida Lake. Three daughters were born to them namely: Julia E., born Feb. 7, 1868, married to Frank E. Guernsey, at Corning, in 1889; Georgia was born in April, 1873; and Marie Romana, born in August, 1877, married June 28, 1905, Arthur R. Stephens.

Aaron H. Foster's second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah Frances (Mallory) Mott, a cousin of his first wife, to whom he was united in Nashville, Mich., Feb. 22, 1872. By this union there were two children: Mary A., born in Michigan, March 21, 1873, was married in Wisconsin, Aug. 8, 1894, to J. H. Somerville and has one daughter, Mary Frances, whose birth occurred in Superior, Wis., May 27, 1895; Dean Mallory was born in Michigan Oct. 24, 1875, and was married in Superior, Wis., June 29, 1905, to Miss Edith C. Hunter. Mrs. Sarah F. Foster died Feb. 21, 1889, in Chicago, at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Alice B. Stockham, and was buried at Nashville, Michigan.

Aaron H. Foster has been unfortunate in other than financial ways, for he has had a series of accidents. On his fourth birthday his left thumb was so seriously injured as to be almost useless ever after. When thirteen his left elbow joint was broken, leaving a permanent disability. A railroad accident in 1857 left him with two ribs broken on the left side near the heart, affecting his health for a number of years. In 1882 he dislocated the left ankle joint and in consequence he has ever since needed the aid of a cane. Mr. Foster has endured all things cheerfully, however, for his general health has been good, thanks to his temperate habits, and he is looking forward to many years yet of a peaceful life.

JOHN KRAEMER, a respected citizen of Medford, Taylor county, and prominent in the ranks of the local Democratic party, was born in Fond-du-Lac county, Wis., Nov. 29, 1860, son of Anton and Maria (Brost) Kraemer.

Anton Kraemer and his wife were natives of Prussia and came to the United States in 1842. They went to Fond du Lac county, took up land, on which they settled, and soon turned it into a fine farm. Mr. Kraemer added to his original purchase, and at the time of his death owned a tract of 200 acres, which was divided among his children. Besides his farm property he was interested in a hub and spoke factory at Mt. Calvary, Wis. He was successful financially and had a place of honor and respect among his neighbors. Mrs. Kraemer died in January, 1880, at the age of forty-nine years, while her husband survived her ten years and passed away in September, 1890, in his seventy-first year. They were the parents of fourteen children, only four of whom are living, namely: Matt, of Medford; Mary, the wife of Joseph Pauly, of Helena, Mont.; Kattie, Mrs. John Classen, of Nebraska; and John.

John Kraemer was given his earlier educational training in the public schools and

later attended St. Lawrence College, Mt. Calvary. After finishing his studies he returned to a farmer's life for a time at home, and then in 1881 started out for himself in Taylor county, on wild land which he bought in section 25, near Medford, a place which Mr. Kraemer still makes his home. About forty acres of it are under cultivation. In the life of the community about him Mr. Kraemer has always been ready to do his part in anything tending to promote the prosperity of the town. For a number of years he has been president of the Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company, of Little Black, and politically has been elected on the Democratic ticket for county treasurer. Beginning with 1897 he served in that capacity two terms, and in 1902 was made register of deeds for the county. In the latter year he was sent as a delegate to the Congressional district convention, and he is also secretary of the Democratic county committee. Mr. Kraemer's services in each of these responsible positions have been most valuable and reflect great credit upon him, while they necessarily increased his influence in the party.

In 1885 Mr. Kraemer married Miss Lizzie Gilles, a resident of Mt. Calvary, and a daughter of John and Barbara Gilles. Mr. and Mrs. Kraemer became the parents of five children, Anton, John, Anna, Josephine and Joseph. The family is connected with the Catholic Church, for which Mr. Kraemer has been treasurer for the past fifteen years.

JENS J. JENSEN. Norway has contributed to the United States many of its most reliable, sober and industrious citizens, and Grantsburg, Burnett Co., Wis., is no exception to this rule, many of its leading men being natives of that far distant land. Among those thus referred to is one Jens J. Jensen, who was born in Norway, Aug. 30, 1836, a son of Jens Hendricks and Ingeborg Marie (Ingersbricsen) Jensen, both of Middle Norway. By occupation the father was a farmer, and very useful in doing the various tasks about a place, being really a born mechanic. Eight children were born to himself and wife, five of who came to America: Mekal, deceased, lived in Burnett county; Trena, who married Erick Hanson, of Burnett county; Julia Ann, of Eau Claire, Wis.; Christ, lived in Norway; Carrie, deceased; Christiana, residing in Norway; Jens J.; Mary, married to Lars Valem, and living at Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

Jens J. Jensen received but a limited education in his native land, and remained at home until he was twenty-seven, working principally at cutting out timber. In 1857 he was united in marriage with Anilia Stenerson, born July 27, 1835, daughter of Joakem Stenerson and Anna Johana Myre, who lived and died in Norway. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jensen, six of whom grew to maturity; Ana married Andrew Anderson, and lives in Pine county; Ingeborg married Tobias Thoreson, and lives in Burnett county; Jensena is deceased; Theodore, farming on the old homestead, married Watilda Anderson; Mandus married Emma Pitirson, and lives at Grantsburg; Simon is in a store at Sandstone, Minn.; William is clerking in a hardware store at Braham, Minn.; and the others died in infancy.

In 1862 Mr. and Mrs. Jensen and one daughter started for America in a sailing vessel, and were six weeks on the voyage, landing at Quebec, Canada, whence they came on to La Crosse, Wis., and then on to St. Croix Falls. This was during the winter, so they stayed at the latter place until warm weather, when they made their way to Grantsburg, Burnett county. During that summer they remained with Canut Anderson, Mr. Jensen working in a sawmill, cutting timber and doing anything he could find at which to earn an honest penny. In 1864 he located on his present place, which was then all covered with dense woods. In order to put up a crude log cabin, he had to make a cutting in the midst of the vast wilderness of trees. Energetic then, as always, he put up his log house with hinged logs, 16 x 22, and when it was done and his little family established in it, he began his mighty task of clearing off his land. Mrs. Jensen nobly bore her part, not only making the clothing for the family, but spinning and weaving the cloth. She spun yarn and

knit their stockings in addition to cooking and working about her little home, with none of the conveniences of the present day. She also practiced midwifery. Mr. Jensen took up 160 acres, clearing about eighty acres, and later he sold the remaining eighty acres to his son. At present he is raising wheat, oats and potatoes, and kills a good many cows, sheep and hogs, doing a large business in this line, although at present he is living somewhat retired at Grantsburg. He has always been an active Republican, and for thirty-five years was a member of the county board of Burnett, and was also road commissioner for fifteen years, proving a very efficient official. One of the pillars of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, in 1872, he helped very materially in building the church, and is always exceedingly prominent in church work.

Starting in his new life almost without a cent, Mr. Jensen by persistent, untiring hard work, combined with thrift and good management, has succeeded far beyond his expectations when he landed in this country, and he has the satisfaction of living to see his sons and daughters grow up about him, a credit to their parents and the several communities in which they reside.

JOHN PETERSON, a citizen of Douglas county for a score of years past, and now residing on a farm in the town of Superior, was born in Eslof Skone, Sweden, Aug. 10, 1860.

The parents, Peter and Annie (Nelson) Johnson, were natives of the same place. The father, a brick layer by trade, is still living, being now over seventy-five years old; his wife died in 1896, at the age of sixty. Two children survive her, John Peterson and a daughter, Christine, now Mrs. Pearson, of Eslof Skone.

John Peterson attended the public schools and an institution of penmanship. When about twenty years old, in the spring of 1880, he came to the United States and spent his first year in lumbering, at Manistee, Mich. Then he went to Ludington, in the same State, next to Chicago, where he spent four months only, and then on to Minnesota, where he was engaged in railroad grading between Hastings and Stillwater. After finishing that work, Mr. Peterson spent some time in Minneapolis and other places in the State, and then was employed in railroad work again on the Great Northern, between Grand Forks and Devil's Lake, N. D. In June, 1883, he reached Duluth and took a contract for grading on the Northern Pacific between Old Superior and Brule. The next winter was spent in logging and he has followed lumbering every winter since. The following summer, in 1884, he graded one and a half miles on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad, at Odanah, Wis., and built one of the first structures put up there; later he assisted in similar work at Hurley, Wis. His next essay was to engage in business in West Superior, which he continued for four years.

In 1894 Mr. Peterson bought forty acres of timber land in Douglas county, in sections eighteen, forty-seven and thirteen, and there he has since made his home. The place is watered by a branch of Copper creek, and well adapted to agriculture; at present he has about twenty acres under cultivation. He continues to do more or less logging contracting each winter. Since 1897 Mr. Peterson, who is a Republican in politics, has been one of the supervisors of Superior, and has given considerable attention to road building in the township.

Mr. Peterson was reared in the faith of the Swedish Lutheran Church. His present location does not give him the opportunity of attending church regularly, but he is usually present at any religious service in the neighborhood, and by his moral and upright character commands the respect of all of his acquaintances.

JOHN DIAMOND, a prosperous farmer and chairman of the town of Flambeau, was born in that town, Rusk county, Wis., in 1864, son of Benjamin Diamond, a native of Canada, who about 1852, came to northern Wisconsin. At that early day, this section was unexplored by a white man. He settled upon the Chippewa river at the site of Flambeau, eighteen miles from Ladysmith. One of the few neighbors of this

brave and adventurous pioneer was a Mr. LeRange, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. For many years, the nearest trading post was Sparta, one hundred miles away but he also traded largely with the Indians, and on account of his fair treatment they held him in high esteem. In later years, Mr. Diamond became a man of affairs, and was always an earnest worker for whatever he believed would prove beneficial to the community. By his wife, Angeline Corbine, he had children: Madeline (Mrs. Cota); John, William, Charles, Susan (Mrs. Tormancoure), Albert, Mary (Mrs. Wright), Lucy (Mrs. Savord), and Louis (who died at the age of twenty-four). Mr. Diamond died in 1882, aged fifty years, while his widow died in 1892, aged fifty-five years.

John Diamond, our subject proper, is a most highly respected citizen of Rusk county, in which his life has been spent. Although his schooling was confined to the public schools, he gained an excellent education, and has improved himself by reading and observation. Until 1895, he resided at Flambeau, but at that date, he settled on his farm, two miles north of Ladysmith. This property he has greatly improved, and has made of it a very comfortable and productive farm and place of residence.

Mr. Diamond takes an active interest in local affairs, being one of the leading Republicans of his locality, and he has held with honor the offices his party has bestowed upon him, among them being those of town clerk, town treasurer, town assessor, and in 1901, he was elected chairman of the town. He has shown an unswerving fidelity to all trusts imposed in him, and he is regarded as one of the representative men of the county. Frequently he has been chosen delegate to the county conventions, and he is always called into consultation with others of his township, upon matters of higher import in the party.

Mr. Diamond was married in 1890, to Miss Mary Donahoe, and they have five children: John, Kate, Earl, Mary and Lucy.

CAPT. HENRY W. NEWTON. The Spanish-American war afforded many of the young men of the Nation an opportunity to break away from the routine of regular business life, and, while gaining an immensely broadened outlook on the world, to reveal in themselves qualities and capabilities that would otherwise never have been fully developed. One of these, whose energy, quick intelligence and ability to command have raised him to the rank of Captain in the United States service, is Henry W. Newton, a native of Superior, who has served both in the Porto Rico and the Philippine campaigns and is now stationed at Fort Washington, Maryland.

Capt. Newton comes of a family which has been conspicuous in the history of Superior, where his father resided for several decades. The grandparents, Henry and Harriet (Walbridge) Newton, had lived in New York State, where their ancestors had been of early colonial families, while several of them served in the Continental army. Henry Newton died in the East and his wife died in Superior in 1878, aged seventy-eight. William H. Newton, one of the sons of this couple, in 1854, became the agent of the Company which owned the town site of Superior. He took charge of most of the improvements made by that concern, and was one of the most conspicuous citizens of the place for some years. John and George Newton, son of the same couple, also engaged in business there for a time, while another son, named Frank, was drowned in the Nemadji river at the age of sixteen years.

James Newton, the father of Capt. Henry, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1830. When about twenty-four years old he left home and came to Superior, where he made his home until his death April 2, 1889. For a number of years he served as sheriff of Douglas county, and filled other official positions. In the early days he preempted land on the present site of West Superior, then only an unbroken wilderness. In Malone, N. Y., on Jan. 5, 1866, James Newton was married to Matilda A. Brennan, daughter of William and Polly (Dearborn) Brennan. Miss Brennan was born in Ottawa, Canada, and was educated at the,

Malone Seminary, and for several years before her marriage was engaged as a teacher in an Indian school, at Fort William, Ont. Her death occurred at Superior Jan. 7, 1900, in her fifty-eighth year. To her and her husband were born four children, namely: Henry W.; Charles W.; Herbert W.; and Rio Matilda, wife of Rev. T. K. Howard, now of Olympia, Washington.

Henry W. Newton was born Jan. 14, 1867, and attended the public schools of Superior during his boyhood. Later he spent three years at Racine College, in the classical course, and then worked in a railroad office for several years. For a period of four years he acted as deputy clerk and deputy city comptroller at Superior, and then in 1898 abandoned civil life, to begin his military career. On April 28th he enlisted in Company I, 3d Wis. V. I.; he helped to recruit this company, and was commissioned captain of it. The military experience he gained in Porto Rico convinced Capt. Newton that that should be his chosen career, and when his company was mustered out, he was reappointed to the 34th U. S. A. with a commission as first lieutenant. On Aug. 6, 1900 he was promoted to Captain.

Immediately after his second appointment the regiment was ordered to the Philippines and reached there in September, 1899, the first of the new volunteers to land. The 34th took part in many skirmishes and marches, and visited nearly every province in Luzon, becoming familiar with Philippine character and customs. Capt. Newton had many interesting experiences; at one time he commanded an expedition to release Father Mariano Gill, a Spanish priest who had been captured in the first uprising of the natives, two years before and was the last priest rescued. With five men Capt. Newton rowed in an open boat forty miles along the coast, reaching the village of Casaguran in the night. He captured the chief and compelled him to lead the way to the priest's prison for the work of rescue. Capt. Newton also formed a part of Gen. Funston's famous expedition, when Aguinaldo was captured. He became acquainted with that native chief, and considered him intellectually inferior to many of his country men.

On June 30, 1901, Capt. Newton was again mustered out, but was re-appointed to the regular service as a first lieutenant of artillery Aug. 8, 1901, and assigned to his new post at Honolulu. He was given several months furlough and spent most of the time at home. Naturally Superior delighted to do him honor, after his loyal service to his country, and both there and in other cities, as Duluth and Minneapolis, a number of receptions were given for the returned soldier. He was presented an elegant sword by the citizens of Superior, and received a gold medal from the State of Wisconsin. At present Capt. Newton is stationed at Fort Washington, Maryland.

HON. SIMON THORESON, member of the Lower house of the State Senate of Wisconsin, representing Grantsburg, is a leading merchant of that village, and is the proprietor of the "Big Store." He is a native of Norway, where his birth occurred May 29, 1849, and he is a son of Thor, a farmer there.

The parents came to the United States in 1862, and first located at St. Croix Falls, later coming to Burnett county, it then being Polk county. They located two and one-half miles southwest of where Grantsburg is now located, when there were but six or seven white families living in the section. Settling in the woods, the father erected a little log cabin on his 160 acres of land, and of this property he cleared about twenty acres. Although he never sought public office, he was a stanch Republican. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. Of the seven children born to the parents of Mr. Thoreson, three died in the old country. Those that came to America were: Andrew, deceased, was a hotel keeper, and ran a ferry across the river west of Grantsburg; Tobias is now farming the old homestead; Bessie, deceased, married John Hagen, of Grantsburg; and Simon.

Simon Thoreson received but little schooling, and as a boy was compelled to

work very hard. He lived at home until twenty-three years old, when he engaged in lumbering and in working in the pinery, continuing in that work for about ten years. He then engaged in a general store business, about four miles south of Grantsburg, and also operated a threshing machine there for many years, owning the first one in Burnett county. Locating in Grantsburg, he formed a partnership with O. Oleson, under the firm name of Oleson & Thoreson, to whom Mr. Thoreson sold his interest three years later, and engaged in the business at his present location, "The Big Store," where he has since continued. Mr. Thoreson was married to Isabelle Newgard, of Stillwater, Minn., and to this union have been born: Silas T., a bookkeeper in his father's store; and Herman, attending High school at Grantsburg.

Mr. Thoreson is a stockholder in the Hickerson Roller Mills and in the Farmers' Starch Company, and is vice president of the First Bank of Grantsburg. He owns two farms, aggregating 260 acres of land, and one of the fine homes of Grantsburg, which he had remodeled and fitted with all modern conveniences and improvements. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, belonging to lodge No. 244, Grantsburg, and a member of the Woodmen of the World. Religiously he is connected with the Lutheran Church. Mr. Thoreson has been school director for sixteen years, is a stanch Republican and is the present representative. He was postmaster of Grantsburg in 1898. He is an enterprising business man, a popular public official and an important factor in the religious and educational movements of the community. He is public spirited and progressive, and is one of Wisconsin's representative men.

HENRY MAURER, one of the prosperous citizens of Medford, Taylor county, was born near Kaiserslautern, Bavaria, Feb. 18, 1854, son of Philip and Mary Elizabeth (Goedel) Maurer, who lived and died in that locality.

Frederick Maurer, the grandfather of Henry, was a miller by trade and operated a gristmill which was built by his father-in-law, a Mr. Bieler. This mill has descended from father to son, was run by Philip Maurer and is now owned by Carl Philip Maurer, brother of Henry. This son, Carl Philip served through the Franco-Prussian war, and was wounded at Belfort, where he was on duty with the Heavy Artillery.

Henry Maurer was too young to serve in the Franco-Prussian war, but was later enrolled in the German army, and served for the three years required of all citizens of the Empire. When discharged he had the rank of sergeant. After leaving the military service he went into business as a baker, and was so engaged until he left Germany. In 1882 Mr. Maurer came to the United States, and spent the first nine months in Chicago, where he attended a private school and acquired a good command of the English language, so that from the first of his residence in the new country, he has been able to keep himself well informed on general topics, and has ever been in the ranks of progressive citizens.

Leaving Chicago in May, 1883, Mr. Maurer went to Medford, and opened the first bakery there, an enterprise which he has since continued. Soon, he also opened a business in groceries, glass, chinaware, notions, toys, etc., which has likewise proved a profitable venture. He is located in a two-story double brick building, which he erected in 1890, and which is one of the most substantial blocks in Medford.

Mr. Maurer was married before leaving Germany, Miss Anna Weck becoming his wife in 1880. Mrs. Maurer was born in Prussia, daughter of John N. and Anna Maria Weck, who likewise came to America and settled in Medford, the same year that their daughter went there. They died in 1894 and 1896, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Maurer five children have come, as follows: Robert, assistant bookkeeper for the Milwaukee Harvester Company, Milwaukee; Eugene, who is employed in the State Bank at Medford; Herman, a student in Gilbert's Business College, in Milwaukee; Elsie and Erna, at home. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church.

Mr. Maurer from the time of his coming

to the United States has been keenly interested in politics, and as soon as he became a citizen joined the ranks of the Republican party. He has been somewhat active in local affairs, has served one term as alderman, and is now acting as supervisor of the First ward for his second term. Fraternally he belongs to the Equitable Fraternal Union, the M. W. A., and the local Masonic lodge and chapter.

LAFAYETTE STAPLES has been since 1887 a resident of Superior, where he is chief engineer of the Daisy Roller Flouring Mill. Mr. Staples is a son of William B. and Viola (Alden) Staples, and was born in Belfast, Maine, Nov. 17, 1859.

Grandfather Jacob Staples was a millwright and spent his early life in Maine, where his son William B. was born. About 1860 the family went to St. Cloud, Minn., where Jacob Staples lived until over eighty years of age; his wife, whose maiden name was White, died at the age of about seventy years. William B. Staples learned his trade of iron moulder in the shipyards at Belfast. His later life was passed on a farm near St. Cloud, where he died in 1897, when sixty-five years old. He was a Spiritualist in religious faith. His wife, Viola (Alden) Staples, who is still living at the age of sixty, was a native of Derbyshire, England. Her father came to Montreal, Canada, and about 1860 settled in Stearns county, Minn., later moving to Central Park, Colo., where he died at an advanced age.

LaFayette Staples gained his education in the public schools of St. Cloud, and when about twenty-two years old began learning the trade of machinist at Brainerd, Minn. After three years he went to Wadena, Minn., where he studied to become a stationary engineer. He was employed by the Sawyer Elevator Company as traveling engineer through Minnesota and Dakota, and in July, 1887, came to Superior. Mr. Staples has been employed as engineer by various plants, and since 1901 has been chief engineer of the Daisy Mill, which is the largest mill in Wisconsin, and has a 1172 horse power engine. Mr. Staples has always been interested in mechanical experiments and has invented a number of useful appliances. He is at present devoting his leisure to the construction of a compound engine. Mr. Staples is president of the National Engineers' Association, No. 17, State of Wisconsin.

Mr. Staples's family included seven children, of whom five died in childhood; the surviving members are Emma, who is Mrs. A. C. McKinnon, of Doty, Lewis Co., Wash; and Clara. The family are attendants of the Methodist church. Mr. Staples, while independent in local politics, is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY is a successful and influential citizen of Washburn county, who has resided at Shell Lake since 1898. His birth occurred in Minneapolis, April 27, 1863, his parents being John H. and Bridget (O'Brien) Kennedy, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, who were married in Elmira, New York.

Grandfather John Kennedy was a farmer who lived and died in Ireland; his wife's maiden name was Mary Hennessey. His son, John H. Kennedy, came to the United States in 1845, lived in New York State until 1858, and then went to Minneapolis, where he engaged in farming, and later in railroad contracting. He constructed portions of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, the St. Paul & Duluth roads, and the Northern Pacific railroad west of Brainerd. He died in Colorado in August, 1882, when sixty-four years of age. Mrs. Bridget (O'Brien) Kennedy died in Minneapolis, April 25, 1904, aged eighty-one years. Her parents, Michael and Elizabeth (Conrad) O'Brien, lived and died on a farm in Ireland. John H. and Bridget (O'Brien) Kennedy had seven children, of whom but two are living: Anna, Mrs. John O'Brien, of Kalispell, Mont., and Andrew E., mentioned below.

Until he was eighteen years of age Andrew E. Kennedy attended public school in Minneapolis and then began work as a clerk in the lumber woods. In 1884 he located in Minong, Washburn county, and was em-

ployed as a clerk by J. S. and John O'Brien, who erected the first building at that place, and opened a logging camp. He afterward worked in the camp of this company at Veazie, spent two seasons in Minnesota, and in 1892 began cutting timber on his own account. This business he still continues, buying timber and timber lands, and cutting and selling the same, his market being at Stillwater. Since 1898 he has been a member of the firm of Kennedy & McCawley, their logging operations being carried on mostly in Washburn county, in addition to which they buy and sell huge tracts of land.

Mr. Kennedy married Sept. 5, 1893, at Stillwater, Minn., Agnes Mulligan, a native of Plainfield, Minn., daughter of John Mulligan, now a resident of Superior, Wis. To this union have been born the following children: Agnes, John, Marie and James Stephen. The family are members of the Catholic church. In politics Mr. Kennedy is a Democrat. His first official position was that of town clerk of Veazie, later he was chairman of the same town, and for four years chairman of the county board. While filling the latter position he prosecuted the suit of Washburn county vs. the bondsmen of A. C. Probert, of Shell Lake Savings Bank, securing a judgment of over $15,000 for the county. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Kennedy was elected county sheriff and served as such two years, being the first official occupant of the new jail erected by the county. In 1902 he was nominated for county treasurer, but declined to become a candidate for that office.

SAMUEL WALPOLE BAILEY, one of the best known citizens of Ashland, and the superintendent of the Fahrig Metal Company, is a native of England, born in North Walsham, near Norwich, Aug. 29, 1841. The family had lived there for several generations, and the grandfather died there at an advanced age.

Samuel Bailey, the father, came to the United States in 1855. He was a carpenter and worked at his trade in Elmira, N. Y., and Toronto, Ontario. He remained only a few years in this country, however, and in 1862 returned to England, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. For many years he held the office of constable. Mr. Bailey married Miss Mary Ann Walpole, daughter of Jonas Walpole, a country gentleman related to the great statesman, Sir Robert Walpole. Mrs. Bailey lived to an extreme old age.

Samuel Walpole Bailey attended school in his native place and in Elmira, while in Toronto he attended a normal school. He became a modeler in stucco work for architectural purposes, but did little work of that kind after the first few years. In 1864 he went to Houghton, Mich., where he was employed as a bookkeeper, and also learned photography and sketching. Leaving Houghton Mr. Bailey went to Marquette, Mich., where he remained for eighteen years, prospering meantime. For a short time he dealt in groceries, but during the greater part of his residence there he conducted a photograph gallery. In 1886 he removed to Ashland and opened the gallery there which has ever since been successfully carried on; at the present it is in charge of his son, Arthur. Mr. Bailey has collected a great variety of scenes on Lake Superior, and there is a great demand for his pictures among tourists and visitors. He is the captain of the yacht "Stella," and during the summer makes many excursions about the lake.

Photography is only one among several of Mr. Bailey's interests. Another is taxidermy, and for the last few years he has given a large share of his attention to that art. He also does more or less metal and machine work, and has a workshop equipped for many kinds of handicraft. In the Fahrig Metal Company he holds the position of superintendent, and oversees the manufacture of the famous Fahrig metal boxing or shafting dynamos. Their product is regarded as a great improvement on the Babbitt metal.

In March, 1863, during his residence at Houghton, Mr. Bailey was married to Sarah Roberts, who was born in Bovey Tracey, Devonshire, England. They have six children: Emily, Mrs. D. D. McDonald, of

San Francisco; Edith, Mrs. Tooker, of Ironwood, Mich.; Daisy, Mrs. Ritchie, of Manitowoc, Wis.; Frances, Mrs. J. E. Byrns, of Ashland; Arthur, manager of the Ashland gallery; and Sheffield, a student in the public schools. There are eleven grandchildren in the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are connected with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Bailey has always been a Republican, and while in Marquette was city treasurer. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, of the Wisconsin Consistory, Ashland Lodge, Ashland Chapter, and Ashland Commandery, Knights Templar.

EDGAR NEWTON BOWERS, publisher of the Rice Lake *Chronotype,* and one of the representative men of Barron county, was born at Roxbury, Dane Co., Wis., eldest son of Luman B. and Mary (Chase) Bowers.

Luman B. Bowers was born at Lyme, Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1832, and his parents. Zachariah and Adeline (Hubbard) Bowers, were natives of the same county. Luman B. Bowers came to Wisconsin when he was twelve years old, residing in Waukesha county until 1848, when he removed to Dane county, and still later to Trempealeau county. On Feb. 22, 1864, at the call of his country, he enlisted in Company K, 36th Wis. V. I., and served until July 12, 1865, when he was mustered out at Jefferson, Ind. At the close of the war this gallant soldier went to Chippewa county and located at the town of Auburn, where he still lives, respected by all who know him.

Edgar N. Bowers was born Nov. 4, 1854, and in 1865 was taken by his parents to Chippewa county, where he assisted in improving the homestead, and whenever opportunity offered he attended school until he was able to secure a certificate. After teaching for some time this ambitious young man attended the Wesleyan Seminary at Eau Claire, Wis., two terms beginning in 1879, and was for some time at the Northern Indiana Normal school, at Valparaiso, and also the Normal school at River Falls, Wis., after which he taught again for ten years. Later he studied law for a period, but all this time his inclinations were for a literary life. He spent a year traveling through California and other western States, residing in Los Angeles during the summer of 1887, where he worked for a life insurance company. In 1890 Mr. Bowers purchased the Bloomer *Advance,* and built this publication up from the very bottom into one of the best papers in that section, and one which made money rapidly. In 1896 Mr. Bowers became the owner of the Rice Lake *Chronotype,* with which he has worked wonders. This paper was founded in 1874, by C. W. Carpenter, and is the oldest paper at Rice Lake and in Barron county. It is recognized as an exponent of the best ideas of the Republican party, and its editorials are extensively quoted, not only locally, but by the papers in the larger cities. Mr. Bowers has always been a Republican, for four years serving on the county board of supervisors, and was chairman of the committee on finance and equalization. So diplomatic was he in the latter position that he preserved harmony, and satisfied even the most carping of his constituents. For some years past he has been chairman of the Republican City Central Committee, and for a long period has been secretary of the county central committee of his party, a position he now holds. Mr. Bowers was one of the incorporators of the Rice Lake Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has acted as its secretary since the organization of the concern.

Mr. Bowers has been twice married, his first union, in February, 1890, being to Mary C. Brown, daughter of Charles Brown, of Dansville, N. Y. She died in 1894, leaving one child, Ina Mabel. For his second wife Mr. Bowers married Stella G. Mohr, a native of Boyd, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have two living children, Newton and Miriam. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Bowers is a Mason, belonging to the local lodge and chapter. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., local lodge and Encampment, and the M. W. A., and has filled offices in all of these organizations.

E. N. Bowers

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GILBERT A. STENSRUD, an enterprising young business man of Superior, was born at Michigamme, Mich., May 23, 1876, son of Evan and Carrie Stensrud, natives of Christiania, Norway, who came to the United States about 1867.

Evan Stensrud lived in Chicago for several years, and from there moved to Ishpeming, Mich. About 1876 he opened a hardware store in Michigamme, which he carried on until his death, which occurred Dec. 19, 1895, when he was sixty years old. He was a member of the Methodist church, and his political affiliation was with the Republican party. Evan Stensrud was eminently a self-made man, having been left an orphan at the age of eight. His widow still lives in Michigamme. Her father died in Norway, and her mother passed away in Michigamme, aged eighty-six years. Evan and Carrie Stensrud were the parents of four sons and one daughter: Charles O., a prominent business man of South Superior; Dora M., Mrs. John McConville, of Houghton, Mich.; Herman, a business man of Marquette, Mich.; Gilbert A.; and Edwin M., of Michigamme, Michigan.

Gilbert A. Stensrud attended the public schools at Michigamme and learned the hardware business in his father's store. In 1895 he started in business for himself, removing his stock to Superior, April 1, 1898, where he has ever since carried on the business. In addition to general hardware Mr. Stensrud carries the largest stock of agricultural implements in the city; he has sold most of the haying tools used in his vicinity, and in 1901 sold the first threshing machine that was used in Douglas county. In December, 1901, he enlarged his establishment by adding a grocery department.

Mr. Stensrud married, in December, 1895, Lena Ellingson, of Michigamme, who was born in Norway, daughter of Elling Oleson, whose home is still in that country. Mr. and Mrs. Stensrud are both members of the Methodist church. Fraternally Mr. Stensrud belongs to Rosewood Camp, M. W. A.

IRA HOLMES. The true development of a new country begins with the cultivation of the soil. It is not until forests are leveled and roads built that the way is opened up for the husbandmen. Ira Holmes was one of the first to establish on a sound agricultural basis in Washburn county. Born in Erie county, N. Y., March 4, 1851, he was a son of Winfield Scott and Sally (Eckert) Holmes, the former a native of Erie county, N. Y., the latter of Ulster county, same State.

Ira Holmes was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the district schools, acquiring the same before reaching his seventeenth year. In 1878 he became imbued with the idea that the restriction in the East handicapped young men of meagre fortune, in consequence of which he took Greeley's advice to "Go West," and settled in Ionia county, Mich., where he found employment on a farm during the summers and worked in the woods during the winters for four years. He then returned to his former home in New York, where he followed farming for two years, and in 1884, prompted by the return of the Western "fever," he went to Stillwater, Minn., which place was just then beginning to take prominence in the commercial world as a great lumber manufacturing point, where he obtained employment with the St. Croix Lumber Company. For ten years he faithfully performed the duties required of him in a manner so satisfactory to his employers as to win their utmost confidence and esteem. In 1888 the St. Croix Lumber Company began operations in Washburn county to which place he came to accept a position that had to do with furnishing supplies for the company's several camps, and in this capacity he remained six years. By economic management he succeeded in hoarding up a little capital, and, having confidence in the agricultural future of the immediate region, he invested his savings in 782 acres of land in 1891, the same being Section 1, Town 38, Range 12. In 1894 he bought half of Section 31, Town 39, Range 11, and on this

purchase he established himself and began the work of development, since when he has given exclusive attention to improving his farm, and has demonstrated the productiveness of the soil. It was a herculean task that confronted him, but, nothing daunted, he took hold of his work with an energy that has resulted in his getting into cultivation nearly 100 acres, which annually yields him rich returns for labor expended. His improvements are of exceptionally good character, comprising a comfortable house, barns and all essential outbuildings. Mr. Holmes has particularly interested himself in introducing into the county grade Belgian horses, of which he has quite a number. Despite Mr. Holmes's unusually busy life he has found time to take a good citizen's part in political affairs, having represented the town of Spooner as supervisor for a number of terms and is now serving as chairman of the town board. The cause of education has in Mr. Holmes a strong advocate, and he has freely given of his time in perfecting and bringing to a higher standard the schools of his town.

Mr. Holmes's marriage was consummated in 1887, at South Stillwater, Minn., Miss Mary Myers becoming his wife. To their union seven children have been born, namely: Grace, George, Gertrude, Bertha, Alice, Elsie and John.

H. C. JOHNSON, M. D., is a prominent physician and surgeon of Glen Flora, Rusk Co., Wis. A most excellent citizen, a companionable man, easy of approach and always genial in manner, he is a native of Sheboygan county, Wis., where he was born in 1875, son of Richard and Eva (Conover) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Wisconsin.

Richard Johnson's father was of German descent and he settled in Wisconsin during the fifties. Like so many of his countrymen who had immigrated to the United States prior to the war, he enlisted and served until he was killed in the mighty conflict. On the maternal side of the house the founder of the family in Wisconsin was Hiram Conover, a pioneer of Wisconsin, who settled in the State in 1842, near Janesville.

Dr. Johnson was reared in Sheboygan county and educated in the public schools, from which he entered the Medical Department of the Northwestern University in 1896, and was graduated therefrom in 1900. In March, 1901, Dr. Johnson settled at Glen Flora, where he has since devoted himself to the demands of his profession, and the duties of his office as postmaster, to which office he was appointed in 1904. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society and keeps himself well posted in recent discoveries in his profession, as well as in current events. As an intelligent citizen he takes an active interest in the affairs of the community, and in addition to his practice and official position, he is interested with his brother Ernest in a sawmill just south of Ingram. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, Mystic Tie Lodge, of Ladysmith; the Order of Woodmen, and the Maccabees, the last two being local lodges.

Dr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Anna Carter, of Clintonville, Wis., in 1901. Dr. Johnson's office is replete with the best medical books extant, and is supplied as well with the other paraphernalia and surgical instruments used in the medical profession.

FRANK G. DAHLBERG, county judge of Burnett county, has been a resident of that county for thirty six years. He was born Feb. 2, 1857, in Dalarne, Sweden, son of Olaf and Sophia Dahlberg, natives of Sweden.

In his native country, Olaf Dahlberg was a foreman in a smelting works. On coming to America in 1868 he located for a time in Minneapolis, Minn., after which he removed to Tradelake, Burnett Co., Wis., where he took up 160 acres of government land and settled in the woods where he erected a log cabin and started to clear a home. Mr. Dahlberg was killed in a runaway accident in 1890, while his wife passed

away in 1871. Although a stanch Republican he never aspired to office. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and was well known and esteemed throughout the community. He and his wife had children as follows: Fred, a carpenter by trade, resides in Minneapolis; Frank G., our subject; Aaron Oscar, who runs a sawmill at Tradelake, Wis.; John A., residing in Oklahoma, where he carries on contracting and building; Hilma, wife of N. L. C. Briggs, of Sioux City, Iowa; Otto B., a carpenter of Grantsburg; and Ida, who married a Mr. Walsh, and resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Frank G. Dahlberg received only a common school education and remained at home until his marriage to Mary Sniborg, of Sweden, daughter of Nels F. and Anna Maria (Brosill) Sniborg, natives of Sweden. The parents of Mrs. Dahlberg came to America in 1869, and after living in Chicago, Ill., for one year, came to Washburn county, Wis., and took up 160 acres of government land, one and one-half miles southwest of the village of Grantsburg, where Mrs. Sniborg died, and where the father still makes his home, at the age of eighty-seven years. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlberg have these children: Laura, assistant register of deeds of Burnett county; Hulda, a teacher; Lydia, a stenographer at Sioux City, Iowa; Esther, attending the high school at Grantsburg; and Hildegard, Francis, Florence and Gladys, at home.

For a number of years Mr. Dahlberg engaged in railroad contracting in different places and also owned a sixty-acre farm at Tradelake, where he makes his home. In 1885 he was elected town clerk of Tradelake and served two terms, was chairman of Tradelake for two years, postmaster for one term, and a member of the Legislature in 1895, 1898 and 1899. He was justice of the peace for many years, and was elected county judge of Burnett county in 1901 to serve four years. He has always been a stanch Republican. Judge Dahlberg is a consistent member of the Lutheran church. He has engaged in a number of successful business enterprises, among which was a farm implement business, and he is very well known and highly respected all over the county.

NATHANIEL DURFEE RODMAN is government farmer at the Lac Court d'Oreilles Indian Reservation in Sawyer county, Wis. His birth occurred at South Kingston, R. I., July 27, 1867, his parents being Capt. Rowland G. and Marcia (Durfee) Rodman.

A tradition in the Rodman family tells that its progenitors were descended from some Norse navigators named Routman, who visited the New England coast long before the coming of the English; and authentic records show that the ancestors of the present family were among the earliest white settlers near Newport. Members of the family, which has always taken an active part in public affairs, fought in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. Grandfather Thomas Rodman, a farmer by occupation, held the rank of captain in the Revolutionary war, and was colonel of militia in the war of 1812, having charge of the coast defense on the Rhode Island side of Narragansett Bay. His son, Samuel J. Rodman, built at Newport one of the first woolen mills in Rhode Island, and at one time he and his sons operated seven mills in that State. The Civil war injured his business, and he died at South Kingston, at the age of eighty. He had nine sons who grew to maturity, two of whom distinguished themselves in the Civil war. Isaac P. Rodman became a brigadier general and was mortally wounded at Antietam, where he led the charge against the Confederates. Rowland G. Rodman helped recruit Company G, 7th R. I. V. I., and was commissioned captain; he was wounded at Fredericksburg, losing the use of his right arm. After the war Capt. Rodman continued in the woolen business, in which he had been associated with his father. He also organized the Narragansett Hosiery Company, but on the destruction of this plant by fire he went West. Coming to Wisconsin in 1880 he had charge

of a sawmill at Ashland for several years, and there he died March 10, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine. He was a lifelong Republican. Mrs. Marcia (Durfee) Rodman, who was born at Warwick Neck, R. I., still lives at Ashland. Her father, Nathaniel B. Durfee, was a farmer and represented Rhode Island in Congress two terms, being one of the earliest speakers on behalf of a protective tariff. His ancestors came from the North of Ireland. He married Harriet Greene, a niece of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the Revolutionary hero. Capt. Rowland G. and Marcia (Durfee) Rodman had four children who grew up: Harriet G., of New York City; Rowland Gibson, of Ashland, chief clerk, Lapointe Indian Agency; Marcia D., assistant principal of the West Side high school, Milwaukee; and Nathaniel Durfee.

Nathaniel Durfee Rodman was educated in a private school, known as the South Kingston University. When he was seventeen he joined his father at Ashland and spent eight years on Lake Superior, two years as mate on an excursion steamer and later in command of tug boats. For several years he was a member of the Ashland National Guards. In August, 1894, he received the appointment of government farmer at Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, where he has charge of 1,150 Indians. He has proved a useful friend to the Indians and has won their confidence as well as that of his white associates. Mr. Rodman is a Mason, member of Keystone Lodge, No. 263, at Hayward; and of the B. P. O. E., Ashland Lodge, No. 558. He was reared in the Episcopal faith.

JULIUS C. PETERSON, cashier of the Nebagamon Lumber Company, and one of the most influential citizens of Douglas county, had a long and varied mercantile experience before assuming his present responsible position. By birth he is a Norwegian, son of Christian and Inger Peterson, and was born in Drammen, Oct. 12, 1852.

The ancestors of Christian Peterson lived for many generations on a farm called "Lundle," and his nephew, Charles Olson, was a captain in the Norwegian army. Christian Peterson himself left home at the age of sixteen and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed for some years at Drammen, his native place. In 1868 he came to the United States, settling in Westby, Vernon Co., Wis., where he carried on a shoe shop for a few years before moving to Eau Claire, and finally, in 1874, he settled on a homestead near Rice Lake, where he is still living. He is now over seventy years of age. His wife, about two years younger, is also living. Her parents died when she was only three years old, and her only brother, Andrew, a ship carpenter by trade, went on a voyage to the East Indies in 1860 and has never been heard from since. Of the seven children born to Christian and Inger Peterson, four are living, namely: Julius C.; Clara, now Mrs. Hans Lundle, of Rice Lake; Josephine, the wife of Mr. Anderson, of the same place; and William, a farmer on the old homestead.

Julius C. Peterson attended the public schools of Drammen and also for a time those of Wisconsin, but his mastery of the English language has been mainly acquired unaided. Very soon after reaching Westby he entered a general store as clerk, and after working there two years spent the same length of time in a grocery store at Eau Claire and likewise in the general store of Kepler & Co., one of the leading firms of that place. Leaving Eau Claire, Mr. Peterson spent a year in a clothing store at St. Peter, Minn., but at the end of that time returned to Wisconsin and located at Rice Lake, where he was employed for six years as assistant bookkeeper and cashier for Knapp, Stout & Co., one of the largest lumbering concerns in the State.

Having acquired an ample experience in all the details of mercantile business, Mr. Peterson engaged in it for himself and opened a general store, which he conducted for a number of years. Finally disposing of it, he spent a year in Sawyer county, taking charge of the logging operations of Dobie & Stratton, on the Court d'Oreilles Reservation. Thence he went to West Superior,

looking after the real estate and logging interests of David Dobie for a number of years. During his residence there he served three years as a member of the board of city assessors. Subsequently his supervision of Mr. Dobie's business took him to the town of Nebagamon, where he employed a large force of men. In 1898, when the Nebagamon Lumber Company was formed, he was offered the position of cashier and has since that date filled the place most creditably.

Mr. Peterson was married Oct. 22, 1873, to Eliza Sherman, daughter of Reuben and Zilla Sherman, of Chippewa Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson attend the Presbyterian church and are active in its work. Since residing at Lake Nebagamon, Mr. Peterson has built two residences there, the second being a charming modern house which commands a fine view of the lake.

Always a Republican in his views, Mr. Peterson has taken little part in practical politics. During his residence at Rice Lake he received the appointment as postmaster and held the position four years. In 1877 he joined the I. O. O. F., and is now connected with Nebagamon Lodge and Encampment and the Canton at West Superior.

DANIEL HOFFLUND, who efficiently filled a responsible clerical position in the Douglas County Court House, was born April 18, 1850, in Theingoold, Trondhjem, Norway. He is a son of Rev. Peter D. and Theodora A. T. P. M. Hofflund, who still live at Trondhjem, where the former was born. Rev. Peter D. Hofflund is now eighty-one years old and has been pastor of the same church since 1888, being the oldest minister of the Lutheran church now in the active service in Norway. The ancestors of the Rev. Peter D. Hofflund have been notable people for over two centuries. His grandfather, Peter Olivarius Bugge, came to Norway from Denmark and was the first bishop of the Lutheran church in Norway. Several of Peter O. Bugge's sons were prominent in the ministry and as professors in the University of Norway, among them being Prof. Bugge, of the Trondhjem Cathedral School, one of the most renowned Latin scholars in Northern Europe and author of several text books. Mrs. Theodora A. T. P. M. Hofflund was born near Stavanger, Norway. Her mother, Gustava Kjelland, was a writer of note in Norway, and published a number of poems. Her father, Rev. Gabriel Kjelland, was always actively interested in educational work, and was the founder of the Lyngdal Foreign Mission.

Daniel Hofflund received his education at Trondhjem and the Norwegian University at Christiania, graduating from the Department of Philosophy. He came to the United States in 1872 and located at Red Wing, Minn., where he was employed as a clerk in a store and taught instrumental music for some time. He was appointed United States railway mail clerk and in this capacity was for four years on the Winona & St. Paul Railroad, at the same time continuing his music teaching near Red Wing. In 1888 Mr. Hofflund went to Duluth, where he taught music and was employed in the county auditor's office. He came to Superior in 1889, as a clerk in the county clerk's office, and in 1890 he was elected clerk of the court, a position he held two years. After that Mr. Hofflund served continuously either as deputy clerk of court or deputy county clerk.

In 1875, at Vasa, Minn., Mr. Hofflund married Christina Englund, who was born in Sunne, Sweden, and came to this country in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Hofflund have two daughters: Theodora Christina and Frances Gustava. The family is connected with the Swedish Lutheran church of West Superior, where Mr. Hofflund is organist. Mr. Hofflund is a Republican in politics.

BERSVEN THORESON, a prosperous farmer of Burnett county, was born April 25, 1835, at Aason, Bardo, Norway, son of Thore Ingebrigtson and Hanna Olson, both of whom were also natives of Norway. In 1862 the father came with his family to Burnett county, Wis., and took up a claim of 160 acres of land within a half mile of the village of South Grantsburg.

At this time the country was almost a wilderness, and the father built his little log cabin in the woods. He cleared his land and remained on this farm until 1873, when he spent two years in Missouri, and then returned to Grantsburg, where both father and mother of our subject died, aged about ninety-two years. They had eight children, as follows: Ingebrigtson, who lives in Norway, engaged in farming and fishing; Ole, engaged in farming in Burnett county; Karen, married Erick Tholff, and both are deceased; Bersven; Iver, who lives one mile south of Grantsburg; Jorgina, deceased; Ola A., a county judge and a farmer near Red River, Minn., formerly postmaster at East Grand Forks; and Isabelle, who married Arne Higdon, and lives at Seattle, Washington.

Bersven Thoreson enjoyed but few early educational advantages, and his youth was spent in hard work, farming, lumbering and fishing. In 1859 he was (first) married to Randi Olson, of Norway, who died in 1887. In 1860 he started for America, taking passage on a sailing vessel, which, after a voyage of seven weeks, landed him at Quebec, Canada, from which point he came to La Crosse, Wis., arriving with fifty cents as his whole capital. He soon found work at farming and spent three months at Taylor's Falls, Minn., and then came to Burnett county, where he was employed by Canute Anderson. Mr. Thoreson assisted in building a mill and worked in the woods getting out pine, during the winter of 1861. During the following summer he worked in Goodhue county, Minn., at harvesting. In the fall he went through Minnesota to look at land, but did not find a place to suit him and spent the winter again at work in the woods in Burnett county.

In the spring of 1862 he went to work on the drive for Canute Anderson, and then worked for a time at Taylor's Falls again. When he found his people were coming, he collected all due him and went to La Crosse to meet them, remaining to do some work that came in his way, and then brought them to Burnett county. Here he took up 160 acres of land in Sections 26, 38 and 19, all of it being still wild. Erecting a log cabin in which he lived for twenty-six years, he cleared and improved the land and sold the place to advantage in 1888.

Mr. Thoreson then took a trip to look over farming land in other states, visiting Washington, Oregon and the Puget Sound territory, and bought a lot at Ballard, Wash., returning to Wisconsin two years later, in 1891 going to Red River, Minn. After several months here he went again to Burnett county and resided with his children for a time. In the spring of 1895 he married Mrs. Mary Forsmand, widow of John Erick Forsmand, formerly of Sweden, who came to Burnett county in 1870.

Mr. Thoreson had seven children born to his first marriage, namely: Oliver, living at Grantsburg, Wis.; Isabelle, wife of James H. Jenson, of Grantsburg; Theodore H., of Shell Lake, Wis.; Anna, wife of Sever Jensen, harbor master at Grantsburg; Tobias B., a barber who has settled in the Klondyke; Peter A., of Grantsburg. The eldest child, Hanna, died young. Mr. Thoreson gave his children every educational advantage possible and has always taken a deep interest in their welfare.

At the time of her second marriage Mrs. Thoreson had four children, namely: Alfred, a painter at Minneapolis; Emma, wife of Oscar Westman, of Pine City, Minn.; Eda, wife of John Holm, of Minneapolis; and Oscar, still living at home.

While Mr. Thoreson has made farming his principal business in life, he has been prominent in public affairs and has been chosen by his party to fill a number of town offices. He has been assessor, town treasurer, chairman of the town board, and for many years has been one of the school directors. In politics he has always been identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church and a man who is honored and respected for his sterling traits of character.

FRED W. WILLIAMS, foreman of the farms of the Shell Lake Lumber Co., was born in Waite, Washington Co., Maine, July 18, 1856. His parents, Andrew and

Margaret (McFarlane) Williams, were natives of the same county, the father being of Welsh descent. Andrew Williams was a farmer. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in Company G, 6th Maine V. I., dying in the service about a year later. One of his sons, Hiram, enlisted in the same company and was killed in the battle of Bull Run. Mrs. Margaret (McFarlane) Williams is still living in Washington county, Maine, and has reached the age of seventy-eight years. Her parents both lived to a ripe old age, her father, Walter McFarlane, a millwright, who came from Scotland, dying in Maine at the age of eighty-eight, and her mother, Matilda McFarlane, living to be eighty-three.

Fred W. Williams passed his boyhood on the farm. In 1887 he came to Shell Lake and was employed by different lumber companies until 1890, when he entered the employ of the Shell Lake Lumber Company, with which he still remains. Since 1900 he has had charge of the farms of the company, consisting of about 800 acres, on which are employed about twenty men and twenty-four horses. He had a pleasant cottage home in the village of Shell Lake, but is now located at Atlanta.

On Sept. 24, 1896, Mr. Williams was married to Anna Ellecson, who was born in Forest, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., daughter of Seymour and Salome Ellecson. Mr. Ellecson, a native of Krogre, Norway, came to the United States in 1846 and settled two years later in Fond du Lac county, where he lived until 1897, since when he has resided in Chicago. He served three years in Company B, 8th Wis. V. I., during the Civil war. His wife, Salome, who was born in Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., came to Wisconsin in 1847 with her parents, John and Phoebe Snell. They settled in Fond du Lac county, where Mrs. Snell died and Mr. Snell passed away in Pentwater, Mich., at the age of eighty-nine. Mr. and Mrs. Ellecson have a family of eight children, all of whom are living and married. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born three children, as follows: Roy Allen, Marguerite Salome, and an infant son. Mr. Williams is a charter member of Shell Lake Camp, M. W. A. In politics he is a Republican.

HUGH A. McDONALD, a leading citizen of Rib Lake, Taylor Co., Wis., was born Jan. 13, 1865, in County of Glengarry, Ontario. He comes of hardy Scotch stock, his first ancestors this side of the water having come from Scotland several generations ago, and his grandfather, Duncan McDonald, reached the age of about seventy years. He was a farmer by occupation.

Alexander McDonald, father of Hugh A., is still living on the old homestead farm in Ontario, now (1904) aged seventy-seven years. He, too, was born in the County of Glengarry, Ontario, and his wife, Christina (McDonald) was born in the 9th Concession, Charlottenburg, County of Glengarry, daughter of Alexander McDonald, who came from Scotland and settled down to farming in Canada. He reared a large family and lived to be nearly ninety. Mrs. Christina (McDonald) McDonald passed away at the early age of twenty-one years, leaving three children: Angus, of Silver City, Idaho; Catherine, still living at home; and Hugh A.

Hugh A. McDonald received his education in the public schools and was seventeen years old when he left home to come to Wisconsin. He located at Rib Lake, which was then a wilderness, and became connected with the J. J. Kennedy Lumber Co., with which he continued for twenty years. After three years he became foreman of the planing mill and lumber yard, and later acted as shipping clerk. Meantime he commenced to invest in real estate, buying and selling considerable farm and timber land, as well as village property, and for a time he carried on a hotel in Rib Lake, one of the leading hostelries of the place, still known as the "McDonald House." Mr. McDonald has been active in the promotion of the public welfare as well as in the furtherance of his own business enterprises, and has been especially prominent as a leading member of the Republican party in his locality. He has

acted with the Republicans ever since he became a citizen of the United States, has been a delegate to numerous conventions, and for six years was a member of the County Central Committee. In 1904 he represented Rib Lake on the county board of supervisors, and in the fall of that year was elected to the office of county register of deeds. Mr. McDonald is secretary of the Rib Lake Live Stock Association, of which he was one of the incorporators. Thus it will be seen that many interests claim his attention, all of them beneficial to the community in which he has located.

On June 28, 1893, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Margaret McDonald, daughter of John C. and Anna (McDonald) McDonald, of Alexandria, Ont., both of whom were descended from ancestors who came from Scotland. John C. McDonald lived for a time in Rib Lake, but he died at Edmonton, Northwest Territory, Canada, where his widow still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. McDonald have had seven children, of whom the eldest, Leander, died in 1903, when nine years old; Catherine Marion died the same year, when eighteen months old. The survivors are Christina Ann, Florence Irene, Mary Celestine, John Alexander and Roy Anthony.

CHARLES ARTHUR SWANSON, one of the rising young business men of West Superior, Douglas county, is one of the newcomers to the town, but has already firmly established himself and demonstrated the value of energy and a progressive spirit in any business enterprise.

Mr. Swanson was born in Red Wing, Minn., Oct. 23, 1875. His father, Andrew Swanson, is a native of Sweden but came to this country in 1850, at the age of sixteen. After drifting about the States for several years seeking a suitable opportunity to locate permanently, he settled at Red Wing in 1853 and for some years dealt in grain. Later he changed his field of operations and opened a business in furniture, while he also owned an interest in a furniture factory at Red Wing. Although now in his seventies he is still actively engaged in business, in which he has reaped a well deserved success. His wife, Olive (Olson) Swanson, is also a native of Sweden, born in 1841, a daughter of Hawkins Olson, an unusually skillful cabinet and organ maker, who came from Sweden to Red Wing and made his home there till he died, at the extreme age of eighty-seven.

Charles A. Swanson was educated in the public schools of Red Wing, which he attended until he was eighteen. At that time he decided to learn the trade of a jeweler, and in order to prepare himself thoroughly he served as apprentice for over four years. Then he engaged in business for himself at Wabasha, Minn. After about four years there he bought out a jeweler's stock at West Superior and established himself there in March, 1901. Under his capable management the business has constantly enlarged, until to meet the demands of his increasing patronage he has extended his line so that now his stock includes jewelry, watches, diamonds, cut glass, china and bric-a-brac, and is one of the most complete to be found anywhere in the region. Mr. Swanson is a member of the Commercial Club and of the Business Men's Association.

On Oct. 30, 1901, occurred the marriage of Charles A. Swanson and Maude Myrtetus, the daughter of Samuel Myrtetus, of Wabasha, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Swanson attend the Congregational church and are actively interested in its work, while socially they are prominent in the best circles of the city. Mr. Swanson has always been a Republican.

ANDREW A. ANDERSON, register of deeds of Grantsburg, Wis., and a prominent and influential citizen of that place, was born in Orebro (Lan), Sweden, Aug. 20, 1848, the only son of Anders and Mary (Erickson) Anderson, natives of that country, where the former followed the occupation of a farmer. The parents of our subject both died in Sweden in the faith of the Lutheran church.

Andrew A. Anderson attended the com-

mon schools of his native country and there learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for three years. He then followed farming until his twentieth year, in which he started for America. Landing at Quebec, Canada, he first located at Peshtigo, Wis., and worked in a sawmill for about eleven months, at the end of which time he came to Burnett county, and, locating in Tradelake, took up 160 acres of land in the woods, being one of the first settlers of the section. He proceeded to clear his farm and to build a home, and there he married Dec. 6, 1883, Miss Louisa Johnson, of Sweden, by whom he had these children: Hilma; Edwin, a merchant of Grantsburg; Emma; Arthur; Alvin; Mamie; Erick, deceased; Elmer and Alfred, twins; and Violet, all of whom were educated in the Grantsburg schools. Mr. Anderson lived at Tradelake from the spring of 1869 until January, 1887, and during this time he engaged in a general store business and also carried mail between St. Croix Falls and Grantsburg once a week for two years. He was town clerk there about eight years. On Jan. 3, 1887, he removed to Grantsburg and was elected register of deeds of Burnett county, a position he has held ever since. He was village clerk in Grantsburg in 1888. Mr. Anderson has attended many conventions in the State, and has always supported the Republican party, casting his first vote for General Grant.

Mr. Anderson sold his old place in Tradelake and purchased twenty acres in Grantsburg and a residence and embarked in the store business. He is a member of the Swedish Lutheran church of Grantsburg and is very active in its work. Mr. Anderson is very well known and highly respected, and is one of Burnett county's leading politicians and prominent business men.

SORIAN THRONDSON, a most worthy and respected citizen of South Superior, Douglas county, was born in Norway in 1832 and, like many of America's adopted sons from that land, has proved himself most loyal to his new country.

In 1854 the Throndson family left Norway for America and settled in Manitowoc county, Wis., where the parents spent the rest of their lives. Out of a family of eight children, only Sorian and his sister survive.

Sorian Throndson entered the Union army in 1864, enlisting in Company E, 18th W. V. I., and served till the close of the war. He was with his regiment in the South Atlantic States and took part, among other battles, in that of Kinston, N. C. When the war was over the regiment was discharged at Washington, D. C., and Mr. Throndson then returned to Wisconsin and settled in Manitowoc county.

In 1886 Mr. Throndson was married to Augusta Thompson, a native of Norway, who was brought by her parents to this country when only an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Throndson have a family of four sons and two daughters: Richard; Carl; Thomas, deceased; Cyrus, Mary and Louise. By virtue of his military service Mr. Throndson is in full sympathy with the purposes of the G. A. R. and is an esteemed member of the order.

JOSEPH TAYLOR HAZARD, principal of public schools in Spooner, Washburn county, comes of a family of scholars, whose members for generations have distinguished themselves in educational work. He was born in Tyrrell, Texas, Jan. 1, 1879, son of Edgar and Martha (Taylor) Hazard, both natives of Lagrange, Walworth Co., Wis., where their parents were among the prominent pioneers.

Hon. Enos J. Hazard, the grandfather, was the first representative sent by the town of Lagrange to the State Assembly. He was a successful farmer, and his many excellent qualities of mind and heart brought him a wide popularity. His prospects for a brilliant and distinguished career were cut short by his premature death in middle life. He was a collateral descendant of Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of Lake Erie, whose mother was a member of this family. Many members of the Hazard family were prominent in New England affairs, some of them distinguishing themselves in the Revolution and in the war of 1812. Joseph Taylor, the maternal grandfather, was a native of York-

shire, England, who in early life settled in New York State. There he was a near neighbor of Asa Gray, the famous botanist, by whom he was inspired with such a passion for the study of plants, that he also became an expert botanist. Later he settled in LaGrange, Wis., where he was a successful farmer and a recognized authority in horticulture. His early educational opportunities had been limited, but he more than made up for this lack by his long study of the best literature on current and technical topics. Of his large family of sons and daughters, educated mainly in the State Normal School at Whitewater, many were successful teachers. The eldest son, Capt. William R. Taylor, who won his title in the Civil war, combined the occupations of teaching and farming for many years. He subsequently became superintendent of schools in Walworth county, a position held later by his son, Ray W. Members of the family in England had also been prominent as teachers, the honorable calling seeming to be an hereditary possession. Mr. Hazard's maternal grandmother was descended from the Knights, a family long prominent in the political and social life of Ireland. Her American ancestor found refuge in this country on being forced to leave Ireland because of his connection with a political uprising against the government.

Mrs. Martha (Taylor) Hazard was educated in Milton College, and was for many years a popular and successful teacher in the public schools. Her daughter, Marion, only sister of Joseph Taylor Hazard, is a graduate of the State Normal School at Whitewater. She taught at New Richmond in 1896, at Fox Lake in 1898 and 1899, was first assistant in the Hayward schools in 1900, and is at present assistant principal of the Ward school in Everett, Washington.

Joseph Taylor Hazard's early education was obtained in the public schools of Whitewater, Wis., where he prepared for the State Normal, from which he graduated in 1898. The following winter he taught a country school near Oakland, in the summer traveling for the Werner School Book Company, of Chicago. The next year he was chosen third assistant and teacher of science in the Spring Green high school, performing his duties so acceptably as to be promoted to the place of first assistant, teaching German and the sciences. He attended the summer school at the State University at Madison in 1901 and spent the summer of 1902 traveling for the Globe School Book Company, of New York, retaining his position in the Spring Green school until the autumn of 1902, when he accepted the principalship of the Spooner schools, which he holds at present. He is a member of F. & A. M. Lodge No. 212, Spring Green, and has attained to the master's degree.

On Aug. 22, 1900, Mr. Hazard married Grace M. Porter, an accomplished young lady of Lake Mills, Wis. Mrs. Hazard was educated in the Minneapolis public schools, and in the State University of Minnesota. She is an expert china painter, an occupation in which she has interested herself from girlhood. Her parents are A. H. Porter, western manager of the Globe School Book Company, and Jennie Keyes, whose paternal grandfather was the pioneer settler of Lake Mills, Wis. Mrs. Porter is a niece of Judge E. W. Keyes, the present postmaster of Madison, and one of the prominent Republicans of Wisconsin. The Keyes family are related to the Lord Youngley family and are among the heirs to the famous Youngley estate in England. Mrs. Porter is also a niece of Damon Fisher, one of Wisconsin's wealthy iron kings, who had a prominent part in developing the immense iron deposits of the great Wisconsin range.

PATRICK H. MULLALEY, a wealthy and influential resident of Medford, was one of the original settlers of Taylor county, going there before Medford was thought of and when the railroad had just been put through that wild, unbroken region in 1873. Mr. Mullaley was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1848, son of Walter and Bridget (Blied) Mullaley, of that country.

About 1849 the parents crossed the

ocean to make a home in the New World, and settled first at Lockport, N. Y. They lived there for ten years, and just previous to the breaking out of the Civil war moved westward to Oshkosh, Wis. There the mother died in 1861, and the family went to Fond du Lac. The same year Walter Mullaley and his eldest son, Thomas, enlisted in Company C, 7th W. V. I., for three years. The former saw active service in the Army of the Tennessee and was in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Milliken's Bend, and Jackson, Miss. His health was not equal to the strain upon it and he was discharged for physical disability, returning home. Thomas Mullaley went through the war, was in many battles, and was wounded at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. He is now deceased.

In 1863 Patrick Mullaley also enlisted in Company C, 17th W. V. I., was in Sherman's campaigns in Georgia and Carolina, taking part in all those battles, and was discharged at the close of the war. Returning to Wisconsin he worked either at farming near Fond du Lac or in the lumber regions until 1873, when he began making ties for the Wisconsin Central Railroad, then just being built through northern Wisconsin. In that way he had an opportunity to see more of the State. The natural advantages were great and Mr. Mullaley foresaw that there was a prosperous future for the region. Consequently he selected 160 acres now adjoining the city limits of Medford, built a log cabin and kept bachelor's hall for two years.

In 1875 Mr. Mullaley was married to Miss Mary A. Coyne, daughter of John and Bridget Coyne, pioneers of El Dorado, Fond du Lac county, and the two began their life together upon the farm. Three daughters, Anna, Mamie and Ella, are living. The two elder ones are teachers in the public schools, and all are most talented young ladies. Their first daughter, Katie, died in 1881, at the age of five years. The family are members of the Catholic church. Mrs. Mullaley is a most unusual woman, with many graces of mind, which were heightened by a careful education, and she became a prominent educator in the Wisconsin public schools. The log cabin which was their first home gave place long since to a good frame house, and the family residence now bears evidences on every hand of the cultured tastes of the mistress.

Mr. Mullaley has greatly improved his farm and has put up good barns and other buildings. The last few years he has gone into the dairy business and keeps nineteen cows. He has for many years believed in the principles of the Democratic party, and has wielded considerable influence, but has never been an active politician, being content with the part of a really public-spirited citizen. The only office he has ever held was that of deputy sheriff, and he was the first man elected in Taylor county to fill that position. In 1902 he ran for sheriff as an independent Democrat and was defeated by a small majority. Twice he has represented Taylor county at the State Fair held at Milwaukee, having charge of the Taylor county exhibits, and in 1905 he helped write up the history of Taylor county in the early days. He is a member of James Shields Post, G. A. R., No. 145, and belongs to the Taylor County Agricultural Society, of which he has been both vice-president and president. Mr. Mullaley is a whole-souled, big-hearted man and has many warm friends.

F. B. HAND, editor of the *Montreal Miner,* has had a wide experience in newspaper work in different States. He came to Hurley, Iron county, in 1886, where, with the exception of a year spent in Arkansas, he has since resided. He was born Aug. 25, 1854, in Walworth county, Wis., son of Nathan and Caroline (Hand) Hand, both natives of New York State. Nathan Hand was a farmer in New York and later in Walworth county, Wis., where he died in 1895. His wife passed away in 1879.

When about sixteen years of age F. B. Hand left home and was employed in various ways, finally learning the trade of printer. He worked at his trade in different places, and in 1877 opened a printing office of his own in Reinbeck, Iowa. After leav-

ing there he conducted newspapers in several different places in various States, coming in 1886 to Hurley, where he took charge of the *Iron Tribune*. This paper he carried on until 1892, when he sold out his interests and moved to Arkansas, where he was connected with several newspapers. After two years in Arkansas, Michigan and Iowa he returned to Hurley and bought the *Montreal River Miner*, a weekly paper, which he continues to publish. He also has a half interest in the *Bessemer Herald*, the *Ribb Herald* and the *Lake Nebagamon Enterprise*, and does considerable job printing.

Mr. Hand married April 26, 1898, Elizabeth Gardner, of Spencer, Wis. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, No. 237, of Hurley.

FRANK HENRY CARD, a millwright at West Superior, Douglas county, whose reputation as an industrious and skillful artisan extends through several States, was born at Crystal Lake, McHenry Co., Ill., Dec. 7, 1848. His parents were C. W. H. and Anna (Turner) Card, the former a native of New York, of Irish descent.

C. W. H. Card was a blacksmith by trade, and while a young man moved to McHenry county, Ill., and operated a shop there. Later he started another at Crystal Lake, and still another at Huntley, Ill., in the latter place dealing in merchandise also. A Republican in his politics, he served as justice of the peace for twenty years. In his early days in Illinois he lived for a while at Woodstock, and his was the second house built there. His death occurred in Huntley, Ill., in 1872, when he was in his fifty-sixth year. His wife, Mrs. Anna T. Card, who was born in Ypsilanti, Mich., is now living in Renwick, Iowa, more than eighty-four years of age. The paternal grandmother of Frank H. Card died in Madison, Wis., at an advanced age.

Frank H. Card attended the public schools at both Crystal Lake and Huntley, and then at the age of eighteen years began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1872 he removed to Algona, Iowa, and two years later to Deadwood, S. D., where he remained for ten years. His next residence was in Stillwater, Minn., where he lived until 1889, when he located at West Superior. In Stillwater he had filled the place of head millwright in a flour mill, having followed that trade for twenty years. Later he traveled for a firm dealing in mill supplies and has done considerable work in West Superior. For five years, from 1893 to 1898, he was employed as a guard at the penitentiary in Stillwater. During the Civil war Mr. Card was too young to enlist until almost the close of the struggle, but in 1864, when nearly sixteen, he enlisted in Company C, 153d I. V. I., and served until the close of the war under Gen. Thomas, most of the time hunting guerrillas in middle Tennessee.

Even before reaching his majority Mr. Card assumed the responsibilities of married life and was united to Betsy Fenwick, July 4, 1868. Mrs. Card was born in Lincolnshire, England, the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Canty) Fenwick, the former a merchant tailor. The family came to America in the sailing vessel "Arctic," and settled in Belvidere, Ill., where Mr. Fenwick remained for many years. His death occurred in Chicago in 1893, at the age of seventy-two. His wife is still living in Belvidere, now aged seventy-four years. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Card has been blessed with six children, May, Charles Eugene, Francis Joseph, Fred Reuben, Vera Jane and Lewis Philip.

Mr. Card is a member of the G. A. R., and like so many of the old soldiers, is a stanch Republican, though he has never cared to take any active part in politics. He is largely absorbed in the cares of business, and wherever known is esteemed and liked.

JAMES N. CHRISTIE, who enjoys the distinction of being the first American settler of the village of Lake Nebagamon, and who is one of the prosperous citizens of that place, now living practically in retirement, was born near Jamestown, Crawford Co., Pa., July 22, 1856, son of Adam and

Mary (Miller) Christie, the former also a native of Pennsylvania.

James Christie, the grandfather, came from Scotland in Colonial times, becoming one of the pioneers of Crawford county. He served in the Revolutionary war and received a wound which crippled him for life, but in spite of this he also took part in the war of 1812. He lived to a good old age in Crawford county.

Adam Christie, son of James, was a farmer by occupation. In 1859 he left Pennsylvania and came to Wisconsin, settling in Clark county, where he died about 1872, aged fifty-two years. His wife, Mary (Miller) Christie, died there a few years later. She was born in Morgan county, Ill., where her father, a German farmer, had settled near Jacksonville, early in the nineteenth century, and where he died. Adam and Mary Christie had twelve children, of whom six are living, namely: Robert, of West Superior; Jacob, of Sawyer county, Wis.; Samuel, of Clark county, Wis.; James N.; Philip, of Two Harbors, Minn.; and John, of Clark county.

James N. Christie was only three years old when the family removed from Pennsylvania to Wisconsin, and he was brought up on the farm in Clark county. When he was fourteen, in company with his brother Jacob, he went to Puget Sound, reaching that point by the Union Pacific Railroad (then recently completed) to San Francisco, from which city the travelers took a steamer to Washington. James was engaged in lumbering four years and another year in mining and prospecting, after which he returned to Wisconsin, spending several years in Clark county as a lumberman. Not content with this he tried farming, and passed the next four or five years on a farm near Jamestown, N. D. About 1892 Mr. Christie returned to Wisconsin and settled in Sawyer county, where he was employed by the Norton Lumber Company. The next year he went to Brule, Douglas county and made his first essay at keeping a boarding house.

In 1893 Mr. Christie settled at Lake Nebagamon. The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad had been built through the place the previous season, but there was no station, so Mr. Christie circulated a petition among the few settlers who followed him, and a few Scandinavians in the vicinity, to induce the company to locate a box car for a depot. This was replaced by a substantial building eighteen months later. Mr. Christie began by building a hotel known as the "Club House," for the accommodation of campers and sportsmen who visited the lake, and also kept boats to let, etc. A few years later, as the town began to grow, he erected a more commodious building, known as the "Lake Hotel," which he has conducted most of the time since the opening, in 1898. It has always been a popular hostelry, and enjoys the best patronage of any in the village. He also owns two farms, 185 acres in all, a part of which he has improved, and in addition does some teaming. His homestead, near the famous Brule river, is a most picturesque spot.

In May, 1884, Mr. Christie married Mary Ann McKinn, daughter of Samuel and Isabella (Courtney) McKinn, of Clark county, Wis. Mrs. Christie was born near Toronto, Canada. Her father came from Scotland about 1840, and thirty-five years later settled on a farm in Clark county, but his wife is a native of Ireland. They are still living on their farm, aged respectively seventy-five and seventy-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Christie have one son, Floyd.

Mr. Christie is a charter member of Nebagamon Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F.; and of Nebagamon Camp, No. 5582, M. W. A. A Republican in politics, he was in the spring of 1902 a candidate for the office of chairman of the town board of supervisors, but was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Christie has made his way largely by his own efforts and the success he has met with commands the respect of his associates, while his personal character has won their esteem.

ALBERT DONNE GIBSON, M. D., whose high attainments and natural ability have made him a leader in the medical

profession in Price county, Wis., is pleasantly located at Park Falls. He was born at St. Austell, Cornwall, England, Nov. 20, 1874, son of Rev. John and Angeline Matilda (Donne) Gibson, both natives of England. The latter was born in Hereford, and was a direct descendant of Rev. John Donne, a poet of considerable renown, and dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, a position to which he was appointed by King James I. Mrs. Gibson was also related to the Miss Donne who became the wife of the noted poet, William Cowper.

Rev. John Gibson was educated for the ministry, which profession he has followed since 1865. In 1883 he came to America, and located at Byron, Ill. While in his native land he was identified with the Primitive Methodist Church, but in his new home he became a pastor in the Congregational Church. Later he engaged in Home Mission work in Southern Illinois. For some time he was located in Springfield, Ill., whence, in 1892, he went to South Kaukauna, Wis., where he spent five years. The next five years were passed in Washburn, and in 1902 he located in Iron River. He has been recognized as a power for good in the different communities in which he has lived and he has always been public-spirited and progressive.

Albert D. Gibson attended the public and high schools in Springfield, Ill., and later in South Kaukauna, in 1893, he was a member of the first class ever graduated from the excellent high school. Before completing his public school work, he began the study of medicine with Dr. H. B. Tanner, of Kaukauna. He entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons at Milwaukee, and after a complete four years course was graduated there in 1897. He immediately located for practice at Park Falls, where he has remained continuously in general practice, except for about eight months spent in Kaukauna, as a partner of his beloved preceptor, Dr. Tanner. He has won the confidence of the public by his conscientious devotion to his profession, and his careful attention to his patients.

Dr. Gibson has, notwithstanding his wide practice, found time also to be a good citizen. He is progressive and is interested in everything that tends to advance or improve the locality in which he has made his home. He was an incorporator and is vice-president of the Great Northern Excelsior Co., which established a plant at Park Falls, and is an incorporator and director in the Park Falls State Bank. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and he belongs to the Rebekahs, in which his wife has also passed all the chairs. Both were representatives to the Grand Lodge and Rebekah Assembly respectively which assembled in Milwaukee in June, 1905. He is also a member of the K. P. He belongs to, and is examiner for, the K. O. T. M., M. W. A., R. N. A., U. O. F., National Fraternal League, W. O. W., and Modern Brotherhood of America, Beavers, etc. He also is examiner for about a dozen leading old line companies. The Doctor is greatly interested in all educational movements, and has served as clerk of the school board. He has also been secretary of the Business Men's Association. In his religious connection Dr. Gibson is a Congregationalist, and in the church of that denomination he has served as deacon, trustee, clerk, and also as superintendent of the Sunday-school. Professionally he is secretary and treasurer of the Price County Medical Society, and is a member and regular attendant of the State Medical Association, to which he contributed an able paper in 1903.

On July 19, 1898, Dr. Gibson was united in marriage with Clara M. Eckardt, daughter of Fred T. and Caroline M. (Drumm) Eckardt, then of Kaukauna, now of Park Falls. Mrs. Gibson was born in Manitowoc, Wis., and graduated from the Kaukauna high school, and the Oshkosh Normal School, being one of the youngest graduates of the latter institution. She afterward taught most successfully for some time. Dr. and Mrs. Gibson have two children: Donne Evans, born Feb. 12, 1902; and Wallace Eckardt, born Sept. 23, 1903.

EDMUND J. ST. ONGE, who for a dozen years past has made his home in Superior, is head millwright of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co. He is a native of St. John, Quebec, where he was born Sept. 1, 1862. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth (Hubert) St. Onge, both natives of Paris, France, who came to America in 1859. They moved from Canada to Faribault, Minn., in 1865, and there passed the remainder of their lives, Mr. St. Onge dying at the age of fifty-nine, and his wife when forty-eight years old. Peter St. Onge had learned the carpenter's trade in France and after coming to Faribault erected a number of buildings. He also spent a few years in Seattle, Wash., engaged in building and contracting. The St. Onge family has been for many generations engaged in farming in France, but most of the brothers and sisters of Mr. and Mrs. St. Onge are now in the United States.

Until he was seventeen Edmund J. St. Onge attended the public schools of Faribault, after which he went to Minneapolis, where he learned the trade of millwright. He followed this occupation in Minneapolis until 1892, when he came to Superior as assistant superintendent millwright on the construction work of the Daisy and Listman mills; on the completion of these mills Mr. St. Onge took charge of the machinery. He is now head millwright of the Duluth-Superior Milling Co., which operates nearly all the flouring mills at the Head of the Lakes.

The marriage of Mr. St. Onge took place March 31, 1884, to Sarah Dring, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Dring of Faribault, Minn. Mrs. St. Onge was born at Fort Wadsworth, N. D., Sept. 1, 1867, and was the first white child born in North Dakota. Her father, who was an Englishman, came to this country in 1849; he enlisted in Chicago in 1862, and took part in the Sioux war, being stationed at Fort Wadsworth until 1869. Later he became a market gardener at Faribault. Mr. and Mrs. St. Onge have a family of ten children: Lionel Edmund, Telesfore, Cordelia, Ernest, Harold, Richard, Allonione, Marie, Frances and Joseph. The family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

Mr. St. Onge is a Republican and takes an active interest in local politics. He is a member of the K. O. T. M. and in 1900 was a delegate from the local lodge to the State convention at Fond du Lac.

JOHN C. ROEHM, a prosperous land owner and meat dealer of Ashland, Ashland county, was born in that city, where his father was one of the pioneers. As his name indicates he is of German descent, his parents, Martin and Christina (Coelo) Roehm, both being natives of Germany.

Martin Roehm came to the United States in 1842, settling in Buffalo, N. Y., and later in La Pointe, Wis. from which he came to Ashland in 1854. He was a veritable pioneer, being for ten years the only white man in the vicinity. For nearly twenty years he devoted himself to farming, and raised considerable stock, feeding as many as fifty head of cattle in one winter. In 1870 he gave up his farm, and went into the hotel business in Ashland, which he had helped to lay out as a town. He died in 1899, in his seventy-eighth year; his wife is still living in Ashland, now seventy-nine years of age. Their family consisted of three children, as follows: William, a farmer in Wisconsin; Lucy, wife of James Duket, of Ashland; and John C., of this sketch.

John C. Roehm was born in Ashland, Feb. 6, 1864, and attended the public schools until he was sixteen. He then worked for his father in the hotel for eight years, at the end of that time setting up his own establishment as a butcher and meat dealer. This occupation he has ever since followed, with much success and profit.

Mr. Roehm married, Nov. 8, 1887, Laura Jorsch, of Manitowoc, daughter of Theodore and Rosalia Jorsch. Mr. Jorsch, who was a contractor of public works in Manitowoc, died April 18, 1904; his wife died in 1900. He was the father of five children, all living, Mrs. Roehm being the eldest. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Roehm

are as follows: Norma R., Faye E., Linus T. and Ruth M., all living at home. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Roehm is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is connected with the Masons, the Elks, No. 558, of Ashland, and the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 63, of Ashland, Camp No. 71, and Canton No. 6. He is a considerable land owner, having a good deal of real estate in Ashland, a tract of 160 acres adjoining the city, and being also the owner of timber lands in Idaho.

CONRAD E. NYSTRUM, M. D., a successful and popular physician of Medford, Taylor county, has been a resident of the city since 1892, and in these years has ministered with his healing art to numbers who feel that now no other physician could really fill the place that Dr. Nystrum has won in their confidence. The Doctor is one of the younger practitioners of Medford, as he had just received his medical degree when he settled in the city. He is one of Wisconsin's own sons, born in Waupaca, June 4, 1869, and his parents were John P. and Mary (Nyquist) Nystrum.

John P. Nystrum left his home in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1865 and embarked for the United States, where he went first to Waupaca and looked the ground over there. The following year he located at Scandinavia, where he built a tannery, but after operating it one year, he removed to Mellen, Wis., and opened a boarding house there, which proved a much more successful venture than his first one. About 1878 Mr. Nystrum left Mellen and made his home in Medford, though he spent considerable time in the woods logging. He also built another tannery which he operated for some time, and then finally took up a homestead in the town of Holway, where he passed his declining years, a farm situated in section 12, T. 30, R. 1, E. Mr. Nystrum died there, Nov. 12, 1900, in his sixty-ninth year. His father had lived to be 112 years old. Mrs. Mary N. Nystrum still survives, now over seventy-five years of age. She bore her husband eleven children, all of whom are living.

Dr. Nystrum was a precocious boy and completed his course in the public schools at an early age, being prepared to enter Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, when only seventeen. Before he finished his studies there he taught school several years, thus securing both a wider experience and knowledge of human nature, as well as materially improving his finances. He was graduated from the college, March 19, 1892, and immediately opened his office in Medford, where his success was prompt and unmistakable. His ability to speak five different languages is a valuable aid to him in treating the mixed population of Taylor county.

A year after locating in Medford, April 16, 1893, Dr. Nystrum was married to Maria Connaughty, then residing in that city, though born in Fond du Lac. They are the parents of three children: Martha, born in 1894; Raymond, 1896; and Lester, 1901.

Unlike many in the profession, Dr. Nystrum is not only a fine physician but also a good business man, and he has been concerned in several enterprises of some magnitude. He was one of the incorporators of the Medford Pea Canning Company and of the Medford & Perkinstown Telephone Company. The Doctor's political principles are those of the Republican party and he has been nominated on that ticket for both alderman and mayor. His defeat on both nominations by a small majority was due mainly to his own lack of effort. While he is genuinely interested in all movements for the advantage of the city, he takes some part in politics generally. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Senatorial District Convention at Ashland and served as secretary of that gathering. Since 1897 he has been health officer of the city and for five years he served as county physician of Taylor county.

Professionally Mr. Nystrum keeps himself completely up with the times and is well posted on all topics connected with his work. He holds several positions as examining surgeon in addition to his general practice, and is connected in that way with the

Dr C. E. Nyshum

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Maryland Casualty Company, the Illinois Life Insurance Co., and the Globe Fraternal Accident Association, of Minneapolis. Since 1897 he has been secretary of the United States Pension Examining Board, and is a member of the Wisconsin League of Medical Licentiates, as well as a member of Taylor County Medical Society and the State Medical Society of Wisconsin.

Dr. Nystrum is also connected with various social and fraternal orders; he belongs to the A. O. U. W.; the K. of H.; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; and the Yeomen of America; while he has been chosen vice-president of the Medford Social Club. The family are members of the Catholic Church. The Doctor is skilled in his profession, while his genial manner and kindly disposition have also contributed to his success and have won him many warm friends.

JOHN H. RYAN, in years of continuous service one of the oldest locomotive engineers at the Head of the Lakes, is a New Englander by birth, of Irish ancestry. He was born in Wells River, Vt., Nov. 8, 1853, the son of John and Annie (Larkin) Ryan, natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, who came to the United States while young people.

John Ryan was employed on railroad construction work in Vermont for the greater part of his life, and died in Bellows Falls in that State in 1890, aged sixty-four years. His wife's demise, at the age of sixty, had occurred there four years earlier. Mrs Annie L. Ryan was the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Larkin, whose death took place in Chicago, when she was over eighty years old. To John and Annie Ryan were born three children, namely: William, an engineer on the Great Northern Railroad, at St. Cloud, Minn.; John H.; Helen, Mrs. Riley, of Bellows Falls, Vermont.

John H. Ryan, before entering the railroad shops, had received a good education in the public schools of his native place, where he had studied until he was seventeen. He then entered the shops of the Central Vermont Railroad and remained there for three years. At the end of that time he was made a fireman, and three and a half years later an engineer. After leaving the Vermont road, he was with the Connecticut River Railroad as conductor for seven years. In April, 1888, he removed to Oelwein, Iowa, where he was employed for a few months on the Chicago & Great Western, but in October of the same year he came to West Superior and entered the employ of the Eastern Railroad of Minnesota, then completed to just about that point. For nine years he was on a transfer engine between Superior and Duluth, next on a work train between Superior and Hibbing, and is now one of the oldest engineers on that road, which has become a part of the Great Northern system.

The marriage of John H. Ryan to Margaret Harty was solemnized in Walpole, N. H., Feb. 10, 1883. The bride was a daughter of Cornelius and Margaret (Savage) Harty, the former of whom was a native of County Cork, Ireland, but immigrated to this country and settled at Walpole, N. H., where he died. His wife, a native of the same county, is still living in Walpole.

Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have five children, all daughters, Cecelia, Anna, Helen, Mary and Katherine. The family are connected with the Catholic Church. Mr. Ryan is a member of the C. O. F. and of the B. of L. E.; in politics he has always been a Democrat.

JAMES P. BAKER, one of the earliest settlers in Washburn county, and postmaster at Shell Lake, is a successful man with a record for industry, perseverance and integrity of character. He was born in Solon, Somerset Co., Maine, Dec. 5, 1836, son of Francis and Deborah (Buckman) Baker.

Francis Baker was born in New Hampshire, and his parents, who were of Scottish descent, dying in his boyhood, he was adopted by a family named Eaton, with whom he went to Maine, where the remainder of his life was passed on a farm. He was a deacon in the M. E. Church, and an exemplary citizen, and lived to be eighty-

four years of age. Mrs. Deborah (Buckman) Baker died on the old homestead farm in April, 1902, aged 100 years. She was a native of Norridgewock, Maine, where her father, Asa Buckman, who was of German descent, and a potter by trade, kept a general store.

The boyhood of James P. Baker was spent on a farm. After working early and late as a farm hand for $13 a month, he decided in 1857 to try to better his fortunes in the West, and borrowing $60 he set out. He went by rail to Prairie du Chien, Wis., and from there to Lake Pepin by stage. Although it was the latter part of April the lake was still filled with ice, and with a few companions he completed the thirty-five miles of his journey on foot. In Stillwater he secured a position at a dollar a day, which seemed to him a princely income. Here he soon went into the lumber business, an occupation which he followed for thirty-one years. He cut and sold logs on the St. Croix river and tributary streams for several years. His first visit to Washburn county was in 1861, there being but three white men in the county at that time, and he spent two years logging near the site of the present town of Shell Lake. In 1872 he returned to Washburn county and began logging on the Yellow river, where he has been interested ever since, bringing his family and permanently locating in the county in 1884. In addition to the logging, at which he employed from fifty to one hundred men each winter, he soon began clearing a farm in the town of Bashaw, west of Shell Lake, this being the first farm of any size to be cleared in the county, no other settler having at that time more than one acre under cultivation. This farm was subsequently sold, and since March, 1891, the family has resided in Shell Lake village, where Mr. Baker bought a meat market that is carried on by his son. Mr. Baker has always been a Republican since casting his first vote for Lincoln; he has served several years as a member of the county board, and since 1897 has been postmaster. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees.

In 1868 Mr. Baker married Addie Jackman, a native of Charlotte, Maine, daughter of Joseph and Louise (Murphy) Jackman, with whom she moved, in 1850, to Stillwater, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Jackman were both natives of Maine, where the latter died; the former passed away at Stillwater. When the Jackman family came to Minnesota there were about half a dozen houses in St. Paul, and a few more in Stillwater. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have two children, namely: James J. and Edith E., both of whom were educated in Shell Lake, the daughter also attending school in St. Paul; she is now employed in the Shell Lake postoffice.

PATRICK H. LAWLER, one of the trusted employes of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway Co., at West Superior, was born in Hancock, Mich., March 11, 1864. His parents, Patrick and Kate (Lamb) Lawler, natives of Waterford, Ireland, came to the United States in 1861 and settled at Hancock. The Lawler family for generations has lived at or in the neighborhood of Waterford, and Patrick and his brother John were the first to immigrate to America. John Lawler, who had been a soldier in the British army, went to California, where he was accidentally killed in the gold fields. Patrick Lawler was a miner in Ireland, and still follows that occupation in the copper mines at Hancock. He has always been a stanch Democrat and is a member of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Kate (Lamb) Lawler is still living; her father died in Ireland and her mother came to the United States and died in Sioux City, Iowa, at the age of seventy.

Most of the boyhood of Patrick H. Lawler was spent in Marquette, Mich., where he attended the public schools. At sixteen he entered the employ of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railway Co. (now the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railroad Co.), after a few years he became a fireman and since 1888 has been employed as a locomotive engineer. For some years his headquarters were at Marquette, but since 1895 he has lived in West Superior, his run being from

there to Thomaston, Mich. He is one of the oldest engineers on the road at the Head of the Lakes.

In November, 1890, Mr. Lawler married Stasia McIntyre, of Brimfield, Ill., daughter of Patrick and Catherine (Farry) McIntyre, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States about 1850, settling at first in Maine, and moving later to Peoria county, Ill. Mr. McIntyre was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and died in Peoria county, Dec. 28, 1901, having been all his life a farmer. His wife, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, is still living in Peoria county. Mr. and Mrs. Lawler are the parents of three children, Irene Catherine, Helen Marie and Francis Charles. The family are communicants of the Catholic Church. Their home is a pleasant and tastefully furnished cottage which Mr. Lawler built in 1897. Since 1891 Mr. Lawler has been a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a Democrat but not an active politician.

JOHN TYMAN, one of the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of Apollonia, Wis., was probably, with the exception of a Mr. Belial, the first settler in what is now known as Rusk county, coming here in 1869. Belial was a Frenchman and came to this country from Canada some time in the thirties, engaging in trading with the Indians along the Chippewa. His death occurred but a few years since, at the age of 100 years or more. He reared three families by three Indian wives. Later Thomas Butler settled at Flambeau and Alexander Diamond and Samuel Johnson kept a kind of stopping place for the early prospectors.

Mr. Tyman was born in 1848 in Merrickville, Ont., Canada, where he was reared and sent to the public schools. In 1862 he went to New York and at a place called Rossie worked for two years in the mines. He then became a woodsman on the Black river and in this early experience obtained a knowledge of surveying and was employed there until 1869, when he came to Wisconsin.

Mr. Tyman came first to Eau Claire, and hired out to H. M. Stocking, a logger, and came to his camp in what is now Sawyer county. In the following May he started cruising for the First National Bank Co., of Eau Claire, which carried him to the lakes both east and west. This experience familiarized Mr. Tyman with every section and locality covered by him, and this business he followed for seven years, enduring much hardship. These years were spent almost entirely without association with white men. The Indians were plentiful but very peaceful, entirely belying the fierce nature popularly attributed to them.

In 1878 Mr. Tyman located a homestead of 160 acres, one mile north of what is now the flourishing town of Apollonia. Here he put up a log cabin and settled down to the development of his claim in the wilderness. This cabin has long since disappeared and on its site now stands a comfortable and commodious residence and he is the owner of 340 acres of improved land. He continued lumbering and carried it on in connection with his farming until 1898.

Mr. Tyman's success can be attributed entirely to his own efforts. His position as one of the county's substantial citizens has been honestly earned. Always taking a lively interest in the progress of local affairs, he has served in the greater number of the offices, as chairman of the town of Big Bend, for nine years, justice of the peace for eight years and as a supervisor for eleven years. He has displayed in all these offices the business tact and wise foresight which have marked him as a competent man of affairs. The establishment of the first school in Big Bend township was mainly due to his efforts, it being created out of Eagle Point township in 1877.

Politically Mr. Tyman is a Democrat and has been a frequent delegate to conventions, although he does not uphold all party measures. He is a man of solid character, a good citizen and a loyal friend and neighbor. A close observer, he keeps in touch with all current events and is companionable in every way. He has seen remarkable changes in Northern Wisconsin since he first settled here. In those early days the comforts of life were not considered, for the necessi-

ties cost so much that all energies were devoted to securing them. Mr. Tyman recalls when potatoes sold here for $2 a bushel, hay for $50 a ton and other commodities in like proportion. Even then the supplies had to be obtained at Eau Claire or Chippewa Falls and brought up on skiffs and canoes and carried by portages to the camps. This rich and beautiful country has been settled, but its cost can never be adequately understood except by those who have born the brunt of the battle.

EUSTACE ROUSSAIN, once a progressive merchant of Duluth, was born in Fond du Lac, Minn., Feb. 17, 1840, son of Francis Roussain.

Francis Roussain was born in France, and was a member of the same family from which came Gen. Roussain, the famous French general who fought in the Revolution. He came to America in early manhood, and must have reached Fond du Lac some time previous to 1840. He was in the employ of the Arctic American Fur Company as long as they had a station at Fond du Lac, and afterward opened a store of his own there, where he traded with the Indians for their furs. There being so few white men there at that time, no other trade was profitable. He employed quite a number of men, and at one time ran two posts, the second at Vermillion Lake. He was very successful and accumulated considerable property. He was also employed by the government as a blacksmith, as he had learned that trade early in life. Francis Roussain's wife, Zoe, was of mixed blood, French and Chippewa, and they became the parents of five children: Cecelia R., who married W. R. Durfee; Francis, deceased; Eustace; John B., who died at the age of seven years; and Elizabeth, who only lived two years. Mr. Roussain died about 1884, and his wife in 1901, aged eighty-two years. They were both members of the Catholic Church.

Eustace Roussain grew up in Fond du Lac and at a time when there were no schools there, and he received no education whatever until he was sixteen, speaking up to that time only in the Chippewa tongue. At that age his father took him to Montreal, where he remained at school for three years, acquiring a fairly good practical education, and learning to speak both French and English. When he returned to Fond du Lac he assisted his father in his stores as long as the latter continued in business. Afterward he carried on a similar business for himself. Mr. Roussain was for many years the postmaster at Fond du Lac. He has also served on the school board as clerk, and is deeply interested in developing the school system of the town to the utmost. In politics he is a Democrat, and always supports his party on every question at issue.

Mr. Roussain's home in Fond du Lac is a very comfortable one, and is presided over by his sister, Mrs. Durfee, and her daughter, Celia J. Durfee. The latter is a talented young lady, finely educated, and one of Duluth's most popular and successful teachers, while the easy grace with which she plays the part of hostess in her uncle's home makes her a social success as well. Mr. Roussain and his sister are both members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE HERBERT RYERSE. The Ryerse family, to which belongs George Herbert Ryerse, an engineer on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, is of Holland descent, and people of that name were among the early colonists of New Jersey, locating there in 1646, but during the Revolution they joined the United Empire Loyalists in their emigration and settled in New Brunswick. Several members of the family joined the British army and two of them rose to the rank of colonel. The name was originally Ryerson, but one of these officers was recorded as Col. Samuel Ryerse and his descendants have retained that form of spelling. Col. Samuel Ryerse removed his family to Ontario and settled on a grant of government land on the north shore of Lake Erie, and at this place, called Port Ryerse, many of his descendants still live. He built a sawmill and also a grist-mill which was burned by United States troops in 1814.

Elder George J. Ryerse, grandfather of

George H., was a farmer and also a doctor and a local preacher of the Baptist Church, bestowing his professional services in most cases without pay. His demise took place at the age of seventy-seven years. His son, Capt. Lewis Ryerse, has always been a sailor. He built first a boat at Port Ryerse, another at Tonawanda, N. Y., and later became master of a fleet of tugs at Sault Ste. Marie. He lived several years at Buffalo, but in 1876 made his home at St. Ignace, Mich. A stanch Republican in his politics, he was the first president of the village of St. Ignace. His death occurred there June 20, 1903, in his sixty-eighth year. His wife, nee Catherine Kelly, died Aug. 11, 1902, aged sixty-four. She was born in Limerick, Ireland, but after her parents' death came to America with a brother and settled at Victoria, Ontario, where she married Capt. Ryerse. She was a woman of unusual character and to her training are largely due the useful lives and exemplary character of her sons, of whom there were seven: Lewis E., was a diver by occupation and made his home at St. Ignace; George H., was the second son, born at Port Ryerse, April 20, 1861; Charles died when only six years old; Harry H., is the sheriff of Mackinac county, Mich.; Fred G., is the captain of the tug "Sampson," at Sault Ste. Marie; Frank H. is captain of the tug "Niagara" and lives at St. Ignace; and Charles (2) died at St. Ignace in 1900, aged twenty-seven.

When the family moved to St. Ignace it was only a frontier village, and George Ryerse enjoyed only such educational advantages as could be obtained in the little log school house in that place. When he was fifteen he began work as a fireman on a pile driver tug and afterwards was on another tug as engineer. In the spring of 1882 he entered the employ of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railroad (now a part of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic system) and beginning as a fireman, worked there four years. He was next hostler of the round house at St. Ignace, and since 1887 has been an engineer on the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad. He brought one of the first trains of that company to the Head of the Lakes and has ever since made his home in that region, in 1894 settling permanently in West Superior, and in 1897 building a pleasant home of his own, where he now lives. Since June, 1899, he has been running a passenger train between Duluth and Michigamme.

In 1891 Mr. Ryerse was married to Laura Catherine, daughter of Benjamin and Harriet Imeson, of Wyandotte, Mich. She has one son, George Herbert, Jr. Her father Benjamin Imeson, was born in Lancaster, England, and came to Canada in 1844; he had learned the trade of a stone mason in England and has always followed it. He is now living in Marquette, seventy-five years old. His wife was a native of Canada, born in Leamington, Ontario.

Mr. Ryerse is a member of several fraternal orders, belonging to the A. O. U. W.; to Superior Lodge and Diamond City Chapter, of the Masons; and to Farrell Division, No. 94, B. L. E., at Marquette, Mich. How good a Republican he is can be inferred from the fact that he traveled 500 miles to cast his vote for McKinley in 1900. The family belong to the Episcopal Church and are deservedly popular among their many friends.

JOSEPH LA ROUGE, postmaster and merchant at Reserve, Sawyer Co., Wis., has been settled on the reservation since 1886, when he came thither from Chippewa county.

Mr. La Rouge was born in Chippewa county in 1868, son of Adolph and Sophia (Gokey) La Rouge. The father was born at Wolfe River, Quebec, and came to Wisconsin previous to the Civil war. He was one of the organizers of the French Lumber Company of Chippewa Falls, after a few years selling out his interest in that concern, but continued his logging business for five years. He next opened a hotel at Cameron Junction, Wis., which he conducted for three years, and then going to Flambeau, ran a hotel and saloon for six years previous to his death, which occurred in 1891. In politics he was a Republican, and he held the office of chairman of the town board for several years.

Adolph La Rouge married a Chippewa

woman, a daughter of one of the prominent Indians of the tribe, Mack Gokey. This chief, who for a number of years kept a trading post on the Lac Court d'Oreilles Reservation, bought his goods in West Superior and at La Pointe, and transported them over a hundred miles through the wilderness to his store. He was a man of much business ability and became wealthy. He died in Chippewa county in 1901, at the most unusual age of 117 years. Mrs. La Rouge became the mother of a number of children, of whom four survive: Adolph, of Reserve; Louise, now Mrs. Henry Christian, of Flambeau Lane; Maggie, now Mrs. John Berger, of Hayward, Wis.; and Joseph. The mother is still living, and has her home in Reserve.

Joseph La Rouge had the opportunity of attending school only about five years while in Chippewa county, but he made the most of those years. From the age of thirteen until he was twenty-six he was engaged in lumbering in the Wisconsin woods, and in 1897 he established himself in the general store business at Reserve. Mr. La Rouge takes considerable interest in politics and has been delegate to county conventions several times. In 1901, under President McKinley, he was appointed postmaster, and is filling that position most acceptably.

The first wife of Mr. La Rouge was Miss Julia Relille, by whom he had one child, Clarence, now a student at the government Indian school at Hayward, Wis. Mrs. La Rouge died, and Mr. La Rouge afterward married Miss Eva Witenhall. To them have come three children: Gertie, Nora and Florence. All the members of the family are connected with the Catholic Church, and they are respected members of that church and of society.

PHILANDER ELEAZER LEONARD, county clerk of Washburn county, has been a resident of Shell Lake since 1882. His birth occurred in Savoy, Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 30, 1838, his parents being Eleazer Carey and Delanie (Cornell) Leonard.

Grandfather Carey Leonard was probably of English descent, though little is known of his life or ancestry. Eleazer Carey Leonard was born in Worthington, Mass., in early manhood was a farmer in Berkshire county, that State, and about 1840 moved to New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., where he passed the remainder of his life, dying at the age of eighty. For many years he was superintendent of the Tilden Company, manufacturers of proprietary medicines. Mrs. Delanie (Cornell) Leonard passed away some years before her husband. Her father, James Cornell, was a brother of Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell College. Of the six sons of Eleazer Carey and Delanie (Cornell) Leonard three are living, as follows: Philander Eleazer, mentioned below; Henry D., of Watertown, N. Y., and Charles R., of New York City, traveling representative of a commercial house. Another son, Hiram, grew to manhood and died in New Lebanon, New York.

The early education of Philander Eleazer Leonard was obtained in the public schools and a select school at New Lebanon, where he prepared for college, which he never entered, however, owing to ill health. He taught school in New Lebanon for some time, and then kept a store there for fourteen years, serving as postmaster for twelve years of that time. In 1877 he went to Minnesota, studied law at Hastings, with L. VanSlyck, and was admitted to the Bar. In the spring of 1882 he located at Shell Lake, entering the employ of the Shell Lake Lumber Co., of whose store he had charge for four years. He was elected district attorney in the fall of 1886, and was several times re-elected, serving until 1892, when he was elected to the office of county clerk, in which position he is now filling his fifth term. He has always been a Republican, his first vote having been cast for Lincoln in 1860.

In 1868 Mr. Leonard married Mary J. James, who was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., daughter of Amos C. and Laura D. (Coleman) James, of Forestport, N. Y. Mrs. Leonard was educated in New York City, where she taught school several years before her marriage. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs.

Leonard, namely: Albert Philander, of South Bend, Wash., county auditor of Pacific county, that State; and Lucy Agnes, who was educated in the public schools, and in the State Normal School at River Falls, Wis., now a public school teacher in Shell Lake. Mr. Leonard is a member of Dakota Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Hastings, Minn. He is highly regarded by every one, and has made many friends during the score of years he has resided in Washburn county.

FRANK MAGUIRE. Among the men who have been instrumental in developing St. Croix county, Wis., stands Frank Maguire, now holding the highest office within the gift of the people of his city, he being its wise, efficient and capable mayor. His birth took place Feb. 1, 1855, in Enniskillen, Ireland, and he is a son of Hugh and Bridget (McMunn) Maguire, both of whom were born in Enniskillen, Ireland, where they still reside engaged in farming. The following children were born to these worthy parents: Frank; John was a Scotland Yard detective for many years, and is deceased; Mary; Patrick for twenty-one years was also a Scotland Yard detective, but is now retired; Thomas was also a Scotland Yard detective; Hugh is in the postoffice at London; Philip was also a Scotland Yard detective, but is now deceased. These children were carefully educated in the national schools.

Until he was sixteen years of age, Frank Maguire remained at home, but then the ambitious spirit of the lad forced him out into the world and he landed at Boston, Mass., alone and unfriended. However, he soon made his way to Dubuque, Iowa, and found immediate employment, young as he was, as a fireman on the Illinois Central Railroad, thus continuing for six years, when he met with an accident, which changed the course of his after life. Recovering from this, he left the road and worked in the freight office for a winter, but in 1880, he left the employ of the Illinois Central and went with the Wisconsin Railroad as a pile driver for a season, after which he located at Hudson, Wis., and entered the employ of his father-in-law, the late Patrick McGuire, in his saloon, remaining with him for five years, when he purchased the business, and operated it himself for five years more, since which time he rented the saloon. He purchased during this time a fine farm of 160 acres, located one and a quarter miles east of Hudson, which he operates. Mr. Maguire has also taken charge of the ferry between Hudson and Lakeland, Minn., and has thus continued, his boat being the steamer "J. O. Henning."

On Oct. 6, 1886, Mr. Maguire was married to Margaret F. McGuire, daughter of Patrick and Mary McGuire, both natives of Ireland, who came to America in 1847, and 1852, respectively, settling at Hudson. Patrick McGuire was a stone mason by trade, and built the first court house in St. Croix county, as well as many of the finest buildings in this locality. He operated the ferry for many years, and was one of the prominent men of the community, and a very highly respected man. In politics he was a Democrat, and always took a deep interest in local affairs. In religious matters Patrick McGuire was a Catholic. His wife passed away at Hudson, a very estimable lady, beloved for her many virtues and gentle, kindly disposition. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick McGuire had three children who grew to maturity, and several who died in infancy: Barney, now deceased, operated the ferry for thirty-five years; Libby died in 1878; Margaret F. is Mrs. Maguire.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maguire: Thomas Bernard; John E., deceased; Mary; Francis John; Hugh Leo; Henry Edwin, deceased; and one that died in infancy.

Mr. Maguire has always been prominent in politics as a stanch Democrat, and for twelve years he was a member of the school board, six of which he served as president. He was honored by election to the office of treasurer, and held that responsible office for seven years, and in April, 1901, he was elected mayor of Hudson, an office he still holds. His administration is a clean, honorable and business-like one, and reflects

credit upon himself, his city and the men who by their votes placed affairs in such able hands. Fraternally Mr. Maguire is a member of the Catholic Knights, Branch No. 39, Hudson, and he attended the first convention of this order at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1886, and every one since, with the exception of one. He and all the members of his family are devout Catholics, and stanch supporters of the church. The success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Maguire is well merited and is but the just reward of honest endeavor, intelligently directed along legitimate lines.

MARION THEODORE OSBORN, a well-known locomotive engineer of the Great Northern Railroad, residing at West Superior, was born Aug. 18, 1859, at Port Crane, Broome Co., N. Y. His parents were J. G. and Harriet (Weeks) Osborn, the former a native of New York State.

Grandfather Franklin Osborn came to Broome county from Massachusetts; he was a shingle manufacturer and also filled contracts on construction work on the Chenango canal. For some time he served as justice of the peace, and practiced law in the local courts. His son, J. G. Osborn, became a house painter and followed his trade in Westfield, Pa., where he died, March 23, 1902, aged sixty-nine years. In his later years he was successful as a cultivator of ginseng. Mrs. Harriet (Weeks) Osborn is still living in Westfield, Pa. Her birthplace was in Tioga county, Pa., where her father, Dyer Weeks, had come from Vermont about 1800. In early life he was an officer in the Pennsylvania militia, and he was an influential citizen of Tioga county, where he was a farmer the greater part of his life and where he died at the age of eighty-six.

Marion Theodore Osborn completed the course at the Westfield high school when he was twenty years old, and then engaged in lumbering. He served four years as high constable of Westfield borough, and in 1886 went to Fergus Falls, Minn., where he was employed in a flouring mill. Later he became store keeper for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Co., at Barnesville, Minn., and in March, 1887, took a position as fireman on the same road. He then spent several months in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie, and in August, 1888, became a fireman on the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, with headquarters at West Superior, being promoted to the position of locomotive engineer the following year, and retaining that position most of the time since. From October, 1898, Mr. Osborn has been engineer of a passenger train running between Duluth and Cass Lake, Minnesota.

On May 7, 1901, Mr. Osborn married Florence Allen, a native of Orwell, N. Y., daughter of Charles and Charlotte Allen, of Pulaski, N. Y. Mr. Osborn is a Democrat and at one time took quite an active interest in local politics, being nominated in 1891 for clerk of Douglas county, although he failed of election through the hopeless minority of his party in the county. For a number of years he was master of the local division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, for some years he was assistant engineer of the local division, and in 1896 was a delegate to the international convention of the order in Ottawa, Canada. He is also a Mason.

J. E. STANLEY, junior member of the firm of Wheeler & Stanley, pioneer merchants of Bruce and Rusk county, Wis., is of that class of men whose influence is always directed toward the advancement of any community. He was born in Francestown, N. H., in 1846, and there the years of his youth were spent. In the public schools he was instructed in the English branches of learning, but further than this his educational advantages did not extend. William and Mary (Spaulding) Stanley, parents of J. E., were both from early families in New England, and both descend from an English ancestry previous to the Revolution. The parents of Mr. Stanley came to Wisconsin, settling in Oshkosh in 1861, and later moved to Fox Lake, Wis.,

where Mr. Stanley died. He was in the grain and lumber business and was a successful man. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley had four children born to them: William H., of Minnesota; Elizabeth, Mrs. Duncklee, of Francestown, N. H. (Mr. Duncklee's father was a Revolutionary soldier); one who is deceased; and J. E., mentioned below. Mrs. Stanley died in Minnesota in 1903.

In 1861 J. E. Stanley came to Wisconsin with his parents, who located at Oshkosh, where he acceptably filled a clerkship until the fall of 1864, when, fired by patriotic impulses, he enlisted in Company C, 46th Wis. V. I. His service was detached, principally in Athens, Ala. In the fall of 1865 he was honorably discharged and returned home, but later went to Minneapolis to accept a position with the Minneapolis Harvester Co., remaining with same until December, 1883. Then he removed to Bruce, which was just springing into existence, the "Soo" line having just been completed from Turtle Lake to Bruce that year.

He, having a natural inclination toward a mercantile life, immediately engaged in merchandising, and has been so successful that he is recognized as the leading merchant of Rusk county. Not only has he been successful, but he has attained his success by fair and honorable dealing. He is a gentleman of affable manner, courteous in his relations with men and deservedly popular. The marriage of Mr. Stanley took place in 1872 when he was united to Miss Mary J. Perry. Mr. Stanley's fraternal relations extend to the Blue Lodge Masons, the Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and the Eastern Star; K. of P.; the Knights of the Maccabees; and he is a member of Colburn Post, G. A. R., of Bruce. Mrs. Stanley is a member of the Eastern Star, the Ladies of the Maccabees, and the Woman's Relief Corps.

ALLEN FRASER, the present chairman of the town board of Fifield township, is one of the early settlers of that region, having located in Price county in 1880, when it was just being opened up. He is a native of Canada, born in Cornwall, Ontario, in 1859 and he was reared there on a farm, receiving the limited education available in the public schools.

On reaching his majority in 1880, Mr. Fraser left Canada and made his way to Wisconsin. His first work was on the dam at Chippewa Falls, after which he went to Fifield. In 1898 he established his present livery concern, and with his invariable energy and ability has built up a good business. He has a well-stocked livery barn, and his prosperity is still further attested by his comfortable and well-appointed home.

Mr. Fraser was married in 1890 to Miss Bertha Tesmer, of Colby, Wis., and their union has been blessed with one child, Marie Elizabeth.

In his political sentiment Mr. Fraser is a Republican. While he is well informed on general politics, his principal interest is in local matters, and the welfare of his community. He has acted as clerk of the school board, and since 1902 has been chairman of the town board. He gives to his public trusts the same care and attention which he bestows on his own affairs, and his fellow townsmen feel perfect confidence in his administration of town matters.

GEORGE WILLIAM LEAMON. The proximity of Canada has resulted in the presence of a large proportion of Canadains in the population of Wisconsin, and none have done more to assist in the development of the country. Among the younger men of this class, who bid fair to carry the prosperity of Superior to a still higher point, is George William Leamon, one of the prosperous young business men of West Superior.

Mr. Leamon was born in Janesville, Ontario, Sept. 28, 1874. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Nottley) Leamon, were natives of England, who came to America in 1872. Thomas Leamon learned the trade of a baker in England and followed the same business both in Ontario and in St. Clair, Mich., whither he moved in 1878. After seven years there he came to Superior,

where he and his wife have lived ever since. For ten years after locating in Superior, Mr. Leamon continued his bakery business, having a good location in a substantial building put up by himself. Since 1895 he has lived in retirement.

George W. Leamon attended the public schools of Superior but from an early age was employed around his father's bakery, thus learning the business thoroughly. In 1896 he began for himself, buying an interest in the "City Bakery" at West Superior. For six years the firm was known as Taylor and Leamon and under their management the trade of the establishment steadily increased. Sept. 15, 1902, Mr. Leamon became sole proprietor. He has given his personal attention to building up the trade with the restaurants of the city, most of which are using his goods and so well has he succeeded that he has now the leading bakery establishment of the city.

Mr. Leamon was married Aug. 29, 1900, to Leah Swalm, daughter of Jacob Swalm, of Collingwood, Ontario, where Mrs. Leamon was born. They have one child, Kenneth Roger. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Leamon is a Republican in his politics and fraternally a member of the M. W. A. He is energetic and progressive in his business methods and as one of the rising and prosperous young men of the city commands the respect of all who know him.

LARS G. ANDERSON. Perhaps Sweden has given the United States some of its best citizens, and among those who owe their birth to that land, is Lars G. Anderson of Grantsburg, Burnett Co., Wis., a prosperous farmer of that locality, who was born in the middle part of Sweden, in 1836, a son of Anders and Christina Anderson, hard working farmers who lived and died in Sweden. Four children were born to these parents: Lars G.; Anna married John Erickson, a farmer of Burnett county, Wis.; Lena C. married John Peterson, and is now deceased; and one that died in infancy.

Lars G. Anderson was educated in his native country, and engaged in fiishing until 1868, when seeking to better his condition, he came to America, but before leaving he married Sophia Anderson, also a native of Sweden, by whom he has had children as follows: Emma, Lydia, Emil, Albin, Lydia (2), Philip and Emma, all deceased, and Eva. After six weeks upon the ocean, Mr. Anderson landed in New York, and from there came to Chicago, and thence to Burnett county, Wis., and secured 160 acres of land. This property was all timber at that time, and in the midst of the woods, he erected a small log cabin, and began to clear his land. He now has about fifty acres of it cleared, and does general farming, raising wheat, oats, corn and rye, potatoes, as well as cattle and horses. He sells a number of his cattle and horses and also disposes of his milk to the creamery. Having devoted his time and attention since coming to Burnett county to farming, he has made a success of his work, although he was very poor when he first commenced. The first money he earned after coming here was eight dollars, and he worked a month to obtain it. Hard work, industrious habits and thrift have been his watch words, and he has proven what can be accomplished with no other capital than them. While a good Republican, he has never sought office. In the Baptist Church he is an active member, and is a man very highly respected in his neighborhood.

ERNEST PHILIP HOLGREN, cashier of the Sawyer County State Bank, at Hayward, is a native of Sweden, having been born in Visby, that country, March 8, 1876, son of Olaf and Myra Holgren. In 1885 the family came to the United States, living for a year at Bayfield, Wis., and then settling in Washburn, where the father soon took up a homestead farm, and where he still lives. He is one of the trustees of the Swedish Lutheran Church, of Washburn. The ancestors of Olaf Holgren were among the original settlers of the Island of Gotland, which was his birthplace, and the family at one time belonged to the Swedish no-

bility. A brother of Olaf Holgren was a member of the Swedish Riksdag. Olaf himself once owned a valuable farm, which he lost through unfortunate speculation.

Ernest Philip Holgren graduated in 1892 from the Washburn high school, and spent three years at Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., in the classical course, which he completed at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1897. He then took the position of assistant cashier at the Bayfield County Bank, at Washburn, and served as treasurer for the town of Washburn, for three years. The first of October, 1902, he became a stockholder and cashier of the Sawyer County State Bank, which was incorporated Oct. 8, 1902. Mr. Holgren's business ability and upright character have won him the esteem of all who know him.

On June 18, 1902, Mr. Holgren married Mabel E. Grant, who was born in Marquette, Mich. Both Mr. and Mrs. Holgren are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Holgren is a Mason, a member of Blue Lodge and the Chapter of Washburn; he also belongs to the K. P., and the I. O. O. F., I. O. F. and K. O. T. M., and has filled many offices in these various orders. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE COMISKEY has been a resident of South Superior since the spring of 1893. He was born in Alleghany county, N. Y., in 1866, a son of James and Hannah Comiskey.

James Comiskey went to Michigan with his family when George was not more than a year and a half old, so that the boy was reared and educated entirely in that State. The father is still living there, but the mother is deceased.

Previously to leaving Michigan, George Comiskey was for nearly three years keeper of the Ionia State House of Correction, but he preferred to change his occupation, and hearing that South Superior offered a good opening he settled there, and for eight years was employed as a blacksmith in the Duplex Manufacturing Company. He is now employed as toolsmith by the Superior Shipbuilding Company.

Mr. Comiskey chose as his wife Georgia Atchady, born in Portland, Mich., the daughter of George Washington Atchady. To them have been born four children, Pauline, Harold, Helen and Lucile. Mr. Comiskey belongs to the Odd Fellows; in his political affiliations he is a Democrat and in the spring of 1901 he was elected supervisor of the eighth ward and the next year elected alderman.

G. D. YOUNG, a rising young journalist, and the editor and proprietor of the Park Falls *Herald,* since 1902, brought to his work on the paper a proficiency and power gained by long and thorough training in his profession, and gives promise of ever increasing success in his chosen career.

Mr. Young was born in Paisley, Ont., Canada, in 1878, the son of John Young. He was educated in the public schools and was given a thorough training in the English branches. He very early displayed an aptitude for journalistic work, and at the age of seventeen entered the office of the Paisley *Advocate* as an apprentice at the case. His natural liking for the work made the place interesting to him, and his diligence at it so commended him to the manager of the office that he was promoted from one stage to another, remaining seven years on that paper.

After one more year of experience on a country newspaper as foreman for the Tavistock *Gazette,* Mr. Young felt himself sufficiently equipped to start out for himself, and with laudable ambition began looking for a field where he could try his own powers. The Park Falls *Herald* offered good inducements and seemed to promise success, so in October, 1902, Mr. Young purchased it, and settled in Park Falls with his mother and her family.

The Park Falls *Herald* was established Sept. 21, 1900, by H. J. Smith. The following April it was bought by R. E. Smith, and he conducted it until 1902, when he sold it to Mr. Young.

Since then Mr. Young has been joined in partnership by his brother, Thomas R. Young, recently in the employ of the Cana-

dian Pacific Railway at Owen Sound, Ont. He was born at Paisley in 1874, receiving his education in public and high schools there. At the age of twenty he entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway and remained with that company almost continuously until his arrival in Park Falls in December, 1903. He is now agent for the National Express Company at this point, the business being conducted in the Herald Building.

Young Brothers have enlarged the *Herald* from a five-column, eight-page paper, two of which were printed at home, to a six-column eight-page paper, and four pages are printed in Park Falls. They have moved their plant into larger quarters and have added up-to-date presses, machinery and type. Both typographically and in literary form it is a most creditable paper. It is Republican in politics and is devoted mainly to the interests of Park Falls and Price county.

Young Brothers find time for fraternal work in spite of their manifold personal interests, G. D. being an active and honored member of the I. O. O. F., while Thomas R. is popular in the Masonic organization.

WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN, M. D. Among the young physicians of West Superior who are rapidly building up fine practices, one of the most promising is Dr. W. J. Sullivan, of No. 1716 Iowa avenue.

Dr. Sullivan was born in Wyandotte, Mich., Sept. 22, 1870, a son of John and Bridget (Hart) Sullivan. The parents were both natives of Ireland, from County Killarney and the city of Cork, respectively, but they met and married in Michigan, and after their marriage made their home in Detroit. William J. was one of five children. He received his earlier education in the public schools and then entered Clayton's Business University in Detroit, where during his two years' attendance he completed his literary studies. Previous to entering the university he had been for eight years connected with the drug business and had also been reading medicine under the direction of the late Dr. Richardson. In 1894 he matriculated at the Detroit College of Medicine, where he took two full terms of lectures, and then entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery in Detroit; there he completed his medical studies and was graduated in 1897.

Immediately after graduation Dr. Sullivan opened an office in Detroit and practiced for a time, and then, after looking about for a favorable opening, finally located in West Superior in 1900. His residence is in the ninth ward, and there he is building up a constantly increasing practice.

The Doctor has a very wide association with fraternal organizations; he is a member of the U. O. F., Court Hope, No. 90; K. O. T. M., Steel Plant Tent, No. 31; M. W. W., Superior Court, No. 426; A. O. U. W., North Star Lodge, No. 112; Degree of Honor, Auxiliary to the United Workmen, Excel Lodge, No. 22; I. O. R. M., Okoboje Tribe, No. 14; Auxiliary to Red Men, Pocahontas Wabunktippacot, No. 5; M. W. A., Superior Lodge; Auxiliary to the Woodmen, Royal Neighbors. Professionally Dr. Sullivan is a member of the Douglas County Medical Society.

CHARLES A. ANDRESEN has been a resident of Taylor county since an early day, and has diligently improved every opportunity for advancing in the world until he has become one of the leading business men of Medford. He is an American only by adoption, as he was born in Christiania, Norway, Aug. 11, 1848, son of Ole and Ingeborg Andresen, who lived and died in their native land, the former being in business in Christiania as a meat dealer.

Charles A. Andresen completed the course in the public schools in Norway, and was graduated from the high school in Christiania when seventeen years old. Like so many of his countrymen he looked to the New World as a wider field for his energies, and as soon as he finished school he came to this country and spent the first year in Chicago. Thence he went farther north to Fort Howard, Wis., and for eight years was employed in a general store in that town.

Mr. Andresen removed to Taylor county

in 1874, and at first was at Chelsea, where he was bookkeeper in a mill, and where he also received the first appointment as postmaster of the town. He discharged the duties of that office for one year, and then resigned in order to go to Medford, where he had a position as bookkeeper in a sawmill, which he retained until 1883. In that year he opened a restaurant and conducted it for about two years. It was in this connection that Mr. Andresen entered upon his present line of business, that of a dealer in groceries and general merchandise, for while running the restaurant he began keeping groceries in stock for sale, and before long added dry goods, etc. The building in which Mr. Andresen began business was burned in the fire of 1885 which destroyed so much of the town, and he then erected his present store building, in which he has carried on his establishment ever since. He also owns a farm of forty-five acres inside the city limits, upon which he has built his home, one of the finest modern residences in Medford, or, in fact, in the county.

Soon after coming of age in 1869, Mr. Andresen married Anna Sorenson, daughter Thomas Sorenson, who, like himself was a native of Norway, but came to America in her infancy. Her father was a ship carpenter by trade, and made his home in Fort Howard, and it was there that Mr. and Mrs. Andresen were married. Of their children, nine are living, namely: Olga, of Medford; Marius, of Bayfield; Halvor, of Chicago, Ill.; Thomas, a student in the University of Wisconsin; Clara, wife of A. H. Flaig, of Abbottsford, Wis.; Oliver, a student at law in the University of Michigan; and Ada, Annie and Charles, at home. The family are connected with the Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Andresen is a warden.

Mr. Andresen has always been a stanch Republican, and has taken some part in Medford politics, serving several years as clerk of Medford, under both the town and city organizations. Socially he belongs to the K. O. T. M. and to the Equitable Fraternal Union. In the quarter of a century during which he has been identified with the life of Medford, Mr. Andresen has been prompt to do everything in his power to advance its development, and has also won his own place among the upright and capable and prosperous business men of the city.

WILLIAM JACOB NEEF, a prominent merchant and well known citizen of Phillips, Price county, was born in Columbia county, Wis., March 7, 1864, and is of Swiss and Welsh lineage.

Jacob Neef, his grandfather, came from the Canton of St. Gallen, Switzerland, early in the nineteenth century. He died in Buffalo, N. Y., aged ninety-two years.

Henry Neef, son of Jacob and father of William J., located in Columbia county, Wis., in 1856. He belonged to the Republican party and served four years as county treasurer. At the age of sixty-five he was still in active business, and had been employed for some years as a bookkeeper. His death occurred while on a visit to Jefferson, Wis., Nov. 2, 1903. His wife, Helvetia (Reese) Neef, was born at Painesville, Ohio, of Welsh descent, and is still living, though now near the allotted span of three score years and ten.

William J. Neef was educated in the public schools of Columbia county, which he attended until he was seventeen years old. At that age he went to Dorchester, Wis., and for eleven years was employed in a sawmill, a part of the time grading lumber. In 1892 he went to Prentice and started in the mercantile business, which he followed there for six years.

During two years of his residence in Prentice, Mr. Neef served as under sheriff, and in 1898 was nominated for sheriff on the Republican ticket, but was defeated. Two years later he was nominated again, and that time was elected. He also served as a town treasurer. Since the expiration of his two year term, he has resided in Phillips.

Mr. Neef erected a store building in Prentice, and since going to Phillips has also put up a two-story, double-store building there, in the heart of the business district. He also owns quite a little other property in the city.

On April 15, 1884, Mr. Neef was mar-

ried to Agnes Rogers, who was born in Fordham, Wis., the daughter of Andrew and Julia Rogers, now of Easton, Adams Co., Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Neef had four children, Marie Agnes, Edward H., Shirley L. and Winifred. The wife and mother was taken away Nov. 15, 1897, aged only thirty-two years, and in the very prime of life. Mr. Neef is deeply interested in a number of fraternal orders, and belongs to the local lodge and chapter of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., M. W. A. and K. O. T. M.; he is also a member of the Marshfield (Wis.) Lodge of the B. P. O. E. In the Odd Fellows he passed all the degrees and is also a member of the Encampment.

EDWARD AUGUST BISHOFF is one of Superior's own sons, born there Oct. 3, 1857. His father, John Frederick Bishoff, was one of the pioneers of the town, having first located there in 1855.

John Frederick Bishoff was born in Germany, April 7, 1811, and in that country learned his trade, that of a baker. Leaving Germany for the United States, he went first to Ontonagon, Mich., and while there had his interest aroused in copper mining. In 1855 he settled in the little town of Superior, erected a building in what is now known as the East End, and started the first bakery in the place. Owing to business depression caused by the panic of 1858, Mr. Bishoff abandoned his bakery and took his family back to Michigan, where he engaged in the coppermill business at Hancock. In 1870, however, he went back to Superior, resumed his former occupation there, and followed it as long as he was physically equal to the responsibility.

In his early voting days Mr. Bishoff was strongly anti-slavery in his principles, and after the war he became a Republican. He was a most excellent and respected citizen, and keenly interested in public questions up to the time of his death, Jan. 14, 1895, at the age of eighty-three. His widow survived until October, 1897, aged seventy-three. They were both Lutherans in their religious belief. Of their six children, the two daughters died in early infancy. The four sons were: John Frederick, of Superior, the first white child born in that place, Aug. 24, 1855; Edward August; Frank Albert, who was born in Michigan, Oct. 5, 1861, and died in Ashland, Wis., Aug. 1, 1900; and George Washington, born in Michigan, Feb. 22, 1866, who died Feb. 11, 1900.

The house in which Edward August Bishoff was born is still standing. He was about a year old when his parents went back to Michigan, and in his twelfth year when they returned to Superior. He attended the public schools of Superior until he was fifteen, and then began sailing on the lakes, first as a cabin boy, and later as a cook. At the age of seventeen he became a wheelman, then was fireman, and advanced to be marine engineer, serving in that capacity ten years. Since May 16, 1891, he has been the engineer of the Superior Water, Light and Power Company.

Edward A. Bishoff was married Oct. 3, 1883, to Miss Isabella M. Fisher. Mrs. Bishoff was the daughter of Henry and Dorothy Fisher, and was born in Michigan March 23, 1864. The first child born to this union was a son who lived only a few months. Their daughter, named Edna L., was born Aug. 4, 1889.

Henry Fisher was born in Germany and was brought to America when only five years old. He grew up in New York, where he was married. He moved first to Cleveland, Ohio, and then to Sault Ste. Marie. He was an excellent machinist, put in the first engine at the famous Calumet and Hecla mines, and did similar work all through the mining regions of northern Michigan. His wife died in Michigan in December, 1877, and he in Colorado in 1890. They had six sons and two daughters: John C., a resident of Hancock, Mich.; Henry, for many years superintendent of the Calumet copper mills; Charles F., of Calumet; Herman, who lives in Montana; William, of Granite, Mont.; George, who died at the age of thirty-seven years; Amelia, who married a Mr. Steinbach, of L'Anse, Mich.; and Mrs. Bishoff.

Mr. Bishoff is a member of several fra-

ternal orders, and is somewhat active in their work. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Reserve Association, the Maccabees, and the I. O. F. In his chosen line of work he is proficient and is regarded as an authority, while his many admirable traits of character have won him a large circle of friends.

W. A. DAY, M. D., recently physician and surgeon of Ladysmith, Rusk Co., Wis., who, until his removal, was associated with Dr. Ross, in that city, was born in Austin, Minn., in 1879. He was reared in that locality, and after graduating from the high school, matriculated in the Northwestern Medical School, and took the medical course in that university at Evanston, Ill.; after four years he was graduated in 1902. Following graduation, Dr. Day went to Eveleth, Minn., where he entered into practice, but after a year, in 1903, he went abroad to complete his studies, entering first a hospital at Vienna, where he took a post graduate course, giving special attention to children's diseases. He then went to London, England, where he studied in several hospitals, principally the hospitals for children. Returning home, he came to Ladysmith and entered into a partnership with Dr. Ross, which he continued until he removed to Deer Park, where he is meeting with much success.

Dr. Day is a member of the St. Louis County Medical Society, and the Minnesota State Medical Society. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the I. O. O. F., Ladysmith Lodge. He is well equipped for the practice of his profession, his preparation having been quite extensive and thorough. In addition to his hospital work abroad, he was interne at a hospital in Chicago, Ill., and there, as elsewhere, carefully studied the diseases of children.

NELS PAULSON, one of the popular hotel men of Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., was born Aug. 26, 1847, in Norway, a son of Jergen and Ann (Nelson) Paulson, both natives of Norway. The father was employed in the smelting works in his native place, but hearing the wonderful tales of the opportunities offered in the new land, in 1867, the family emigrated, taking passage on the sailing vessel "Neptuna." After a six weeks' voyage they landed at Quebec, but in a week set out for Lansing, Iowa. The next year Jergen Paulson took up eighty acres in Meeker county, Minn., where they lived several years. After several changes, the father finally made his home with his son, Ingebright, in Deuel county, S. Dak., where he died Dec. 10, 1898. The widow survives and is still living in South Dakota. Both were consistent members of the Lutheran Church. The following children were born to these worthy people: Andrew, of Barron county, a farmer of Cumberland township; Paul, a stone mason of Eau Claire; Ingebright, a farmer of Deuel county, S. Dak.; Nels; Ingeberg, deceased; Mathew, of Deuel county, S. Dak., where he is engaged in farming; Jergen, a farmer of Meeker county, Minn. All are prosperous and a credit to their parents and the name they bear.

Nels Paulson was educated in Norway, and was also engaged at the smelting works at the time he came with his parents to America. He soon found employment in the woods at various places, spending about fourteen years at lumbering, but in 1881 he bought 120 acres of railroad land, eight miles south of Cumberland, upon which he had squatted some several years earlier. This land was wild, a portion of it being in timber, and a portion in natural meadow. After spending several years upon it, and making many improvements, he disposed of it and engaged in hotel keeping.

On July 22, 1882, Mr. Paulson was married, in Cumberland, to Carolina Songu, also of Norway. They have nine living daughters: Matilda, Anna, Ida, Inga, Nellie, Clara, Emma, Martha and Minnie, all of whom are bright intelligent girls, now attending school.

In 1884 Mr. and Mrs. Paulson came to Cumberland, and traded a portion of their farm for the "Windsor Hotel," which he

conducted for six years, when he sold out, and located on another farm for two years. Once more he came to Cumberland, and now conducts a hotel. In politics Mr. Paulson is a Republican, but has never been an office seeker. Both he and Mrs. Paulson are very popular, and are well and favorably known throughout the county. Coming to this country a poor young man he has gradually won his way by hard work and great thrift, and deserves the fullest commendation.

O. E. WERNER, M. D., who is one of the leading physicians of Rib Lake, is also one of the best qualified physicians and surgeons of Taylor county. Dr. Werner became a practitioner of medicine and surgery from the love of the science, his early studies always being turned in this direction, and his acquirements in physiology during his school days making him a marked member of his class.

Dr. Werner was born in 1873 at Centerville, Wisconsin, a son of Peter and Christine Fredrika (Kennetz) Werner, both natives of Germany. In the '50s the father engaged in a mercantile business at Centerville and also opened a tannery there, where he spent his active life, succeeding in his business enterprises and taking a very prominent part in politics. On one occasion he was his party's candidate for the State Senate. He now lives retired at Brillion, Wis. Dr. Werner has one brother, Dr. R. G., now in active practice at Oshkosh, who is a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine.

Dr. Werner obtained his early education in the public and in private schools in Milwaukee and Chicago, later taking lessons in Latin, French and German, but from his twelfth year the school books most interesting to him were those treating of medicine and kindred subjects. When about fourteen years old, he began serious study under Dr. Myer, who was his preceptor in chemistry, anatomy and physiology for more than a year, and then he was engaged with Dr. H. D. Sykes, a druggist in Milwaukee. He next spent two years in the pharmaceutical department of the Northwestern University at Chicago. After he was registered he was given charge of the Apothecaries' Society of Chicago, where he served six months, and then he took the senior course in pharmacy and received his degree. Thus Dr. Werner laid a secure foundation for his later study.

In 1892 he entered the medical school at the same university, but after one course there, entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, where he remained six months, and then spent six months in the medical department of Central University, also located at Louisville. Dr. Werner then returned to Wisconsin and entered the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Milwaukee, being one of the two senior students who were graduated at that school in March, 1894. All this had been accomplished by the ambitious young student before he had reached his majority, in fact he was but twenty years old when he received his diploma. He settled for practice at Tigerton, Wis., where he remained a year and a half, and then went back to Louisville, where he spent six more months in post graduate work, paying especial attention to diseases of women and to eye, ear and throat surgery. Here he enjoyed the best medical advantages, having access to the hospitals of Louisville and taking his share of clinic work.

Upon his second return to Wisconsin, Dr. Werner entered into a partnership with Dr. Lockart, of Norway, Mich., in the conduct of the Columbia Hospital at the Loretta and Aragon mines. Six months later these mines were closed on account of labor troubles and Dr. Werner withdrew from the partnership. He took a brief vacation in 1897, and then settled at Rib Lake, opening his office there in November of that year. Continually a student, Dr. Werner in 1899 took a complete course in the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, and in 1902 supplemented this with a post graduate course at the Chicago Polyclinic College, and still later at the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics.

Rib Lake is certainly to be congratulated on having in her midst so competent a physi-

cian and surgeon. Dr. Werner has enjoyed many advantages which have not been possible to all practitioners. One of these was his association through 1889 and 1890 with the celebrated Dr. Nicholas Senn, then of Milwaukee, now of Chicago, whose eminent services have been besought by the government of Japan. During one year Dr. Werner was Dr. Senn's only student, and his opportunities for watching the marvelous operations of this great wizard of surgery were numerous and of inestimable value.

Dr. Werner married Miss Elsie Kinney of Brookton, Maine, Dec. 20, 1899, and one daughter has been born to them, Victoria L. Fraternally the Doctor is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees, Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors of Wisconsin. He is prominent in the American Medical Association, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and is a registered practitioner in Ohio, California, Illinois and Wisconsin.

PETER WASEEN. Among the many valuable citizens whom Sweden has given to America, and who have helped so much in the development of the Northwest, is Peter Waseen, born in Westland, Sweden, Nov. 9, 1860; his boyhood was passed in his native land, where he attended the public school and was reared to a farmer's life. His parents were Andrew and Mary Peterson.

At the age of twenty Mr. Waseen came to the New World, shipping from Gottenberg, Sweden, to New York. From New York he proceeded almost immediately to Michigan, and was employed for a year in a mine in the Upper Peninsula. The next year he spent in Minnesota on railroad work and in 1882 he came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Burnett county. He took up a claim of 160 acres and after proving up on it continued to reside there till 1890. In that year the excitement at West Superior was at its height, and Mr. Waseen on his arrival decided to purchase real estate to some extent. For a short time he was engaged in various ways, at whatever came to him, but before the close of the year he secured employment with the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, with whom he has remained ever since.

On Aug. 20, 1882, Mr. Waseen was married to Mrs. Hannah Jacobson, and to this union have come twelve children, ten of whom are now living, Ellen, L. H. David, Hattie, Annie, Charles, Rosy, William, Ernest, Lawrence and Wallace. The family are all devoted followers and members of the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Waseen's interests in a fraternal way are varied. He is a member of the K. M., West Superior Lodge, which he joined in 1893, and in which he has been finance keeper six years. He is also a member of the Swedish Society Concordia. In politics he is an important factor locally and ever since his naturalization has been an unwavering Republican. His public spirit has been recognized by his fellow townsmen in his election as supervisor of the 9th ward. To this position he was first chosen in 1900, and has since been four times re-elected, in every election receiving a most flattering majority.

Mr. Waseen has one brother in Superior, who is also employed by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company.

LEWIS LARSON, one of the progressive men of Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., was born May 17, 1860, at Frosten, Norway, but nine years later was brought to Eau Claire, Wis., where he completed his education in the graded and high schools of that locality, paying his way through school by working in the shingle mills during the vacation time. After he had qualified himself, the ambitious young fellow began teaching school in Dunn county, Wis., and still later became bookkeeper for the Eau Claire Flour Mills. So popular and prominent did he become, that a few years later he was made county clerk of Eau Claire county, and filled that responsible office for two terms. Retiring from public life, he embarked in a retail furniture business and continued it successfully until 1889, when he sold his stock and removed to Superior, where he continued in the same line and also

took a very active part in politics. During the time when that city was on a "boom," he served as city comptroller, and was also president of the board of public works, was instrumental in effecting the sale of a number of tracts of valuable land, amounting in all to several million dollars, and had passed the bill bonding the city for several millions. In 1894 Mr. Larson moved to Shell Lake, Wis., to accept a position as cashier in the bank of that place, remaining there for seven years. Oct. 15, 1901, he returned to Cumberland and took charge of the Island City Bank, in which he had purchased an interest. He is now its efficient and conservative cashier, and under his able management the bank has become one of the leading financial institutions of Barron county. Recently the bank was re-organized and incorporated as a State bank, with Mr. Larson as vice-president and cashier.

Already Mr. Larson has made himself felt in politics, and is one of the leaders of the Republican party, in the ranks of which he has so long been such an earnest and effective worker. Although he has been obliged to work against many odds, Mr. Larson has attained financial success, and he has not reached the limit by any manner of means, for there are many predictions of future greatness afloat.

On June 11, 1888, Mr. Larson married Margaret Quale, of Minneapolis, Minn., and they have three children, two daughters and a son. Mr. Larson is a member of the K. of P., and is grand treasurer of the I. S. W. A., of Wisconsin, South Dakota and Minnesota.

JOSEPH S. KONKEL, a prominent and influential citizen of West Superior, Douglas county, is the proprietor and editor of the *Leader-Clarion*, an organ devoted specially to the interests of organized labor and supporting the principles of the Democratic party.

Mr. Konkel, while of German descent, as the name indicates, is an American by birth, the son of Rev. William and Anna (Berry) Konkel, themselves natives of Pennsylvania. The ancestors of both families came to this country before the Revolution and were participants in that struggle. William Konkel was a Methodist minister, ordained at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who located about 1855 in Page county, Iowa. Thence he went about 1870 to Crawford county, Kan., where his death occurred six years later, at the age of fifty-five. His wife, who is still living, though now nearing her four score years, resides in Colorado.

Joseph S. Konkel was born in Page county, Iowa, March 10, 1862, and when eight years old went to Kansas, whither the family moved at that time. After he reached the age of nine, his help was needed on the home farm and he was able to secure only eight months more of schooling.

Of a studious disposition, however, he managed to do much for himself, and when he was nineteen left home to begin teaching. For five years he taught in Kansas and then became a commercial traveler, spending another five years in various parts of the South.

In 1887 Mr. Konkel joined his brother, S. M. Konkel, who was then publishing the *Western World* in Boston, Colo., and was thus occupied for two and a half years. Next he published the *Democrat* at Lyons, Kan., for a year and then went to La Crosse, Wis., where he was a reporter on the *Daily News*. Since January, 1891, he has been in Superior where he began by operating a job office. In July, 1897, he started the *Clarion*, the first issue of which was a single sheet nine by twelve inches, which, however, gradually enlarged to a six-column folio. In June, 1900, he bought the *Forum* and consolidated it with the *Clarion*, while a year later he also purchased the *Superior Citizen*, changing the name to the *Clarion-Citizen*, a semi-weekly which, in addition to its local and foreign news and its editorials on current topics, is devoted to the interests of organized labor. In August, 1902, Mr. Konkel purchased the *Inland Ocean*, and in June, 1903, he took charge of the *Daily Leader*. Concluding

that a morning daily would not pay under prevailing conditions, the *Daily Leader* was suspended on Aug. 23 of the same year, and the *Clarion-Citizen,* the *Inland Ocean* and the *Daily Leader* were all merged under the name of the *Leader-Clarion,* which paper is now issued as a tri-weekly. Mr. Konkel is a fearless critic and his comments on public questions have attracted an ever-increasing circle of readers. While the silver issue was a vital one, he began writing in support of the silver party under the nom-de-plume of "Silver Joe," a name by which he has since been generally known. One of his publications was a pamphlet entitled "Money Meter."

On April 3, 1888, Mr. Konkel was married to Lydia Wilson, daughter of A. G. and Jennie Wilson, of Boston, Colo.; Mrs. Konkel was a native, however, of the State of Minnesota. She has borne her husband six children, Grace, Fred, Joseph, Jr., Frank, Price and Otis. The family are attendants of the Methodist Church and socially Mr. Konkel is connected with the I. O. O. F. and the M. W. A.

RICHARD FREDERICK PECK, a highly esteemed citizen of Washburn county, was born in London, England, June 19, 1853. His parents were William Henry and Mary Ann (Stewart) Peck, the former also a native of London.

William Peck, his grandfather, sprang of a family of Norfolk farmers, and became an architect. William Henry Peck, son of William, a civil engineer by profession, brought his family to the United States in 1857, and settled at Taylor's Falls, Minn. Eight years later he moved to St. Croix Falls, Wis., where for many years he carried on a store. In 1892 he came to Veazie, Washburn county, dying there the same year at the age of eighty-three. He also lived for a time in Burnett county, where he filled the office of county treasurer and kept a general store at Grantsburg. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Mary Ann (Stewart) Peck died in Grantsburg, Wis., in 1882, when seventy-four years of age. She was a native of Scotland and came of the royal Stuart family. Her father, Thomas Stewart, a breeder and dealer in fine horses, met his death in Germany, from a kick of a horse which he was about to deliver to a German nobleman who had purchased the animal.

Richard Frederick Peck attended school in Taylor's Falls, and learned the trade of house decorator. This occupation he followed fourteen years in St. Paul, Minn. In 1886 he came to Washburn county, taking up a homestead claim in the town of Veazie, where he lived until 1894, when he bought his present farm of eighty acres, in section 21, Town 39, Range 12. He now has fifty acres under cultivation, and comfortable farm buildings, is giving considerable attention to horticulture, and has an apiary, with over twenty swarms of bees.

Mr. Peck was married, in 1878, to Anna A. Castner, daughter of William W. and Elizabeth (Hyght) Castner, of Geneva, Ill. Mr. Peck belongs to the M. W. A., being a charter member of the Camp at Spooner. A life-long Republican, he has served four years as chairman of the town board of Spooner, as assessor and as incumbent of other public offices. Since 1892 he has been a government surveyor, much of his time being devoted to that work. His surveys have taken him over northwestern Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota, and he has earned an enviable reputation as an efficient engineer.

MYRON W. ROUNSAVELL, agent of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. at Hayward, Wis., and a popular citizen of that place, was born near Kankakee, Ill., Nov. 6, 1848. His parents were James Harvey and Ann (Thompson) Rounsavell, the former a native of Pennsylvania. His ancestors came from Holland in Colonial days.

James Harvey Rounsavell moved to Illinois about 1830, and settled, a few years later, on government land in Kankakee county, his nearest market for some years being Chicago. He died on this farm when

about fifty-five years of age, his wife passing away a few years before. Several of Mrs. Rounsavell's brothers went to California during the gold excitement, and there died. Mr. and Mrs. Rounsavell had a family of twelve children, of whom four sons and four daughters are still living, as follows: Milton H., of Colorado Springs, Colo.; Myron W.; Perry, of Kansas; Frank, of Bibon, Wis.; Sarah, widow of Andrew Wiley, of Kankakee; Emma R., widow of A. S. Turner, of Bibon; Nancy, widow of Morris Lamb, of Sacramento, Cal.; and Ida, Mrs. John Nelson, of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The boyhood of Myron W. Rounsavell was passed in Kankakee county, where he attended the public schools, and, later, Laird's Seminary in Kankakee. Until he was twenty-three he lived on the home farm. Then he learned telegraphy in the Cincinnati, LaFayette & Chicago railroad office at Kankakee, where he was in charge, as operator and ticket agent, for ten years. He then became an employe of the Lake Erie & Western Railway Co., filling the position of agent at Bluffton, Ohio, for another ten years. In 1891 he came to Ashland, Wis., as telegraph operator on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, going from there to Mason, Bayfield Co., Wis., and in the fall of 1893 becoming operator at Hayward. A year or two later he was appointed agent for the company at Hayward, and has ever since held that position, the business at the station having increased steadily during his incumbency.

Mr. Rounsavell married Jennie P. Ellingwood, a native of Indiana, daughter of Elijah and Mary A. (Rice) Ellingwood, of Kankakee, Ill. Mr. Ellingwood was born at Manchester, Ind., was a carpenter, and in 1856 settled at Kankakee, where he and his wife died. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Rounsavell are as follows: Earl R., assistant cashier of the Manufacturers' Bank at New Richmond, Wis.; Grace Reals, Mrs. Oscar B. Crandall, of Cable, Wis.; and Helen Yvonne, Mrs. Earl Nichols of Shinglehouse, Pa. All have had the best advantages. Mrs. Rounsavell is a member of the Methodist Church. The pleasant home of the family was built by Mr. Rounsavell. He is a member of Hayward Lodge, I. O. O. F., having joined the order in Kankakee in 1871, and has passed all the chairs; he is also a member of Progress Camp, No. 4153, M. W. A. Mr. Rounsavell has been a life long Republican, but is not an active politician.

JAMES HENRY WILSON CURR, who filled a responsible position in the ship yards at West Superior, is a native of Scotland, having been born at Dundee, Aug. 4, 1868. His parents, natives respectively of Hull, England, and Dundee, Scotland, were Thomas Pitt and Janet (Christison) Curr, (the name was originally spelled Currie).

The ancestors of the Curr family are supposed to have come originally from Wales, but for many generations the family has been settled in Scotland. Grandfather James Currie, when a young man was a major in the British army, and took part in the battle of Waterloo. He was a lawyer by profession, and after leaving the army accumulated a large fortune, owning property bordering Teith Walk, Edinburgh, for about two miles, and inheriting a large estate at Kirriemuir, from his father, Peter Currie. The latter, who was a corporal in the British army, was killed in battle. Major Currie married Sophia Pitt, a native of Hull, England. Mrs. Currie was a grandniece of Sir William Pitt, the great British premier, and was disinherited by her father upon her marriage with the major. Having lost much of his property, owing to the failure of the Glasgow Bank in 1870, Major Currie went to Dundee, and engaged in manufacturing cotton, linens and jute goods for the East India trade. This business was continued by his son, Thomas Pitt Curr, until his death in 1889, at the age of sixty-one. Mrs. Janet (Christison) Curr is still living in Dundee. Her father, John Christison, was a native of Montrose, where the family at one time owned a large estate. Owing to the loss of a will made by Mrs. Curr's grand-

father, John Christison, this property is still tied up in the English court of chancery. John Christison (2) was general manager of a carpet department in a factory, in which the Curr family also had interests.

When he was thirteen years old John Henry Wilson Curr left home for Glasgow, where he learned the business of hull fitting in the ship yards. In 1894 he went to Toronto, Canada, where he spent a year in the ship yards, after which he was for a year in Buffalo and Cleveland, in the latter place opening a shop for cold rolling and punching. In 1897, he came to West Superior and began work as foreman of construction in the ship yards. Later he took the contract for building several steel yachts, at Racine, Wis., one of which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. He then took the position of assistant superintendent of the National Boiler Works at Chicago, but becoming dissatisfied resigned his place for that of foreman of dry dock in the Cleveland ship yards. At the solicitation of the management, he returned in May, 1900, to the ship yards at Superior, where he had charge of the outside fitting of all steamers and barges constructed there, having charge of the cold rolling sheds, the punch shops, and the furnace and slab shed for hot punching, with about 150 men under his supervision.

On July 17, 1891, Mr. Curr married Grace Cooper, who was born in Scotland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Buchanan) Cooper, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mrs. Curr's father, a native of Ardossen, Ayrshire, is a ship builder of Glasgow, having been for the past twenty-five years general foreman of one yard. Mr. and Mrs. Curr are the parents of five children: Elizabeth Buchanan Cooper, Thomas Pitt, Jessie Christison, Katie Cooper and Grace McIntyre Cooper. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Curr was a member of British-American Club at West Superior; in political sympathies he is a Republican.

The Cooper family has distinguished connections. Mrs. Curr's grandfather, Capt. John Cooper, who married Grace McIntyre, commanded a vessel plying between ports in the British Isles. His eldest son, Andrew, was the first discoverer of the Ballarat gold mine, in Australia, but owing to his sudden death, his fortune, which he had concealed, was never found. One of Mrs. Curr's uncles was John Buchanan, Lord Provost of Aberdeen. His father, a weaver by trade, came of a well-to-do Lanarkshire family.

ISAAC GEORGE BABCOCK, M. D.

Among the eminent representatives of the medical profession of Barron county, Wis., none has more friends or stands higher with all classes of people than Dr. Isaac G. Babcock, of Cumberland, who inherits his medical skill from his father, also a skillful physician.

Dr. Babcock was born at Afton, Minn., son of Benjamin F. and Amelia (Van Vleck) Babcock, natives, respectively, of Camden and Peterboro, N. Y. Both parents were reared in the East, and were married in Stillwater, Minn. Dr. Benjamin F. Babcock was educated in Ithaca, N. Y. Later he studied medicine at Camden and Rome, N. Y. In 1853 he moved West, locating at Superior, Wis. About three years later he went to Stillwater, Minn. After three or four years there he went to Afton, Minn., and there died in 1870. His widow survives, now making her home at Cumberland, Wis., and is a member of the Congregational Church, which her husband also attended. In addition to Isaac G. there was one other child, Henry, now a successful dentist at No. 401 Baltimore street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Isaac George Babcock secured his education at the St. Croix Valley Academy, after which for a year he went to the St. Paul University, and thence he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, from which he was graduated in 1888. His first location was at Stockholm, Wis., but after a year he went to Red Wing, Minn., and was with Dr. P. E. Jones for a year, when, in 1890, he located at Cumberland, and commenced what has developed into a very flourishing practice.

In 1882 Dr. Babcock married Miss Me-

lina Squires, of Afton, Minn., and five children have been born to them: Minnie, Frank, Florence, Grace and George. For the past twelve years, Dr. Babcock has been a member and secretary of the school board; he is greatly interested in school work, and has been largely instrumental in securing the excellent school system which now prevails. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the Wisconsin State Medical Association; the Inter-County Medical Association; Barron, Rusk and Polk County Medical Association, and has been the secretary of the last named since its organization. Fraternally, he is a member of the K. of P., Lodge No. 52 of Cumberland, and he is also a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge, No. 223 of Cumberland. He and his wife attend the Cumberland Congregational Church, to which he is a liberal contributor. His practice is a very large one, extending over Cumberland and the vicinity, and is only restricted by lack of time. Dr. Babcock is a man of experience, as well as education, and has been exceedingly successful in his practice. Not only is he a skillful physician, but he possesses the many other qualities so necessary in a doctor, and cures as much by his cheery, helpful manner and words, as with his medicines and knowledge.

CARL E. STREET, who for a number of years was prominent in Ashland business circles, was born in Hammond, St. Croix Co., Wis., Oct. 11, 1861, son of George M. and Cyrene J. (Wright) Street, natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. On his paternal side he descends from a Puritan family, whose American ancestor came over on the "Mayflower." Elisha Wright, father of Mrs. Cyrene Street, was a gentleman of considerable prominence, having represented Orleans county, N. Y., in the State Legislature. He was a farmer by occupation and a man of strong character and upright life.

George M. Street was born in Pittsfield, Mass., and when four years of age was taken by his parents to Orleans county, N. Y., where his father, Horace Street, followed farming. In 1855 George M. Street came to Wisconsin, settling in St. Croix county, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1887, aged fifty-five years. He became an influential citizen, creditably filling many local offices, and upon one occason was the Republican candidate for member of the Assembly, but failed of election owing to the large Democratic majority in the district. He was a man of deep religious convictions, an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hammond, which he aided in organizing. He was a man of good education, a teacher of some note in the public schools of St. Croix county, and an all around useful citizen. Mrs. Cyrene Street was born in Orleans county, N. Y., and now resides in Ashland. To Mr. and Mrs. Street were born three children: Carl E.; Carrie N. (Mrs. Asa A. Wells) and Alice B. (Mrs. H. D. Ewer), both ladies residents of Ashland.

Carl E. Street was educated in the public schools of Hammond and in the Eau Claire Seminary. In early life he entered the employ of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad Company, with which he spent five years, three of which he passed as agent and operator at Bayfield. In 1887 he came to Ashland to become bookkeeper of the Ashland National Bank, and creditably filled that position for eighteen months, when he resigned to become cashier of the First National Bank of Ashland, remaining in that capacity ten years, until the two banks were consolidated under the name of the Ashland National Bank, with which he continued eighteen months longer as assistant cashier. Subsequently he turned his attention to the life insurance business, becoming district agent for Northern Wisconsin and Gogebic county, Mich., of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., having supervision over all its agents in this territory.

Mr. Street has been officially identified with this city serving as alderman of the old Third ward, and also as city comptroller. In politics he is a Republican, and a stanch advocate of temperance reform. He is also a gentleman of religious inclination, and,

with his family, holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a trustee and also superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Street was married in Albion, N. Y., in 1886, to Miss Mary E. Mattison, daughter of James H. Mattison. They have two children, Allen Clyde and Fay Arlington.

F. A. BUOL. In these days of keen competition, when life everywhere seems at its highest pressure, it is the man of indomitable energy, who is by nature exhilarated and stimulated by the ceaseless demands upon his every faculty, who achieves success. Such a one is the subject of this brief biography, F. A. Buol, who, although little over thirty, is already established among the successful business men of Bayfield county, and is influential in county affairs.

Mr. Buol was born in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 29, 1871, son of Frank Buol, of Switzerland. The father was a chef by profession, and came to the New World to try his fortune in Chicago in 1869. Nineteen years later he took up a homestead in Mason, now Pratt township, where he lived for a number of years, and is at present a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. The son was educated in the public schools of Chicago. Although only seventeen years old when he went to Wisconsin, he began very soon to show his powers in both a public and business capacity and was only twenty-one when he was elected to office. Mr. Buol's first position in the service of the public was that of assessor of the township of Mason, to which he was elected in 1892, and re-elected six times. In 1903 he was made chairman of the town board, an office which he is filling most satisfactorily. Mr. Buol takes an intelligent interest in politics, but is mainly concerned to serve the interests of his immediate section to the utmost of his ability, regardless of the usual party lines.

In a business way Mr. Buol is connected with the lumber world, and holds the responsible position of assistant manager of the Bibon sawmill. For ten years he worked as timber inspector, and in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him he traveled over the greater part of northern Wisconsin. With keen, business acumen, and a well founded confidence in the future of that region, he has invested largely in lands throughout that part of the State.

Mr. Buol is active in fraternal circles belonging both to the Elks, Ashland Lodge, No. 558, and to the Masons. In the latter fraternity he is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter. His genial and companionable nature, as well as his endless capacity for "doing things," makes him most popular, and whether in fraternal or social circles he is always warmly welcomed.

JOHN G. RAKOWSKY was one of the pioneers of Duluth, where he now lives retired. His parents, John and Dorothy E. (Tuman) Rakowsky, were both natives of Germany, where he was born, March 24, 1824. The father, who was a Lutheran minister, died in 1828, the mother surviving until 1842. Of four children John G. is the only one now living.

John G. Rakowsky was educated in Germany, and there learned the trade of carpenter. He came to the United States in 1855 and settled in Superior, working at his trade, and being employed in other ways. In 1857 he homesteaded an eighty-acre claim near Rice Point, which is now Duluth. To obtain a clear title to this land, which was in dispute, he went to Washington, and while there enlisted in the 8th N. Y. V. I., for three months' service. After the first battle of Bull Run he received his discharge, but re-enlisted at Cleveland, in the 58th Ohio V. I., and remained in the service until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Shiloh and Ball's Bluff, and was taken prisoner, being sent to Vicksburg, to Jackson, Miss., and finally to New Orleans to be exchanged. He rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg, where he remained until the close of the war. He was sergeant of his company, and passed through the entire war without a wound.

After the war Mr. Rakowsky went into

the brewery business in Vicksburg, but only remained there a few months. During the gold excitement at Vermillion Lake he came back to Superior, and organized a stock company of 100 old soldiers. They started for the supposed gold fields, cutting a road from Duluth, a distance of eighty-five miles, and, as Mr. Rakowsky says, finding everything but the gold. After this he carried on a general store in Superior, and later at Vermillion Lake, and was then for a time an Indian trader. After three years he sold out his store at Superior and moved to Duluth, where he went into the retail liquor business. After five years in this line he spent two years in the feed and provision business, and then for ten years was in the grocery business, when he retired. He is the owner of considerable real estate.

In 1863 Mr. Rakowsky married Maria Krause, who was born in Germany, daughter of Charles and Christine (Vaut) Krause, also natives of Germany. Charles Krause was a farmer all his life. He came to Port Washington, Wis., in 1853, and died in 1890, at Duluth. His wife passed away in 1880. All of their seven children are living, Mrs. Rakowsky being one of the elders. Mr. and Mrs. Rakowsky are the parents of the following children: Charles L., who was deputy county auditor for some years, now in the real estate business; Gustav A., a marine engineer; Mamie P., wife of H. Little, of Duluth; Victor H., a student in the Mining Academy at Houghton, Mich.; and Gertrude L., a high school graduate. Mr. Rakowsky is a Republican, but cast his first vote for James Buchanan. The family attend Pilgrim Congregational Church. Mr. Rakowsky is a member of the Old Settlers' Club, of which he has been president, and of the G. A. R., Gorman Post, of Duluth.

H. R. T. ROSS, M. D., physician and surgeon, recently of Ladysmith, Rusk Co., Wis., who stands high in his profession, is a close student, and well abreast of the best medical thought of the day. His office is well equipped with modern appliances and instruments, and he enjoys an excellent practice, which is constantly increasing.

Dr. Ross is a native of Barrie, Ont., Canada, born in 1877, and was there reared, attending Barrie Collegiate Institute, from which he entered Trinity Medical College, Toronto, where he completed his literary education. He then entered the Medical Department of the University, and after taking the four years regular course, was graduated in 1900, with his degree of M. D. C. M. Subsequently he took a year's course as house surgeon in the General Hospital at Huntsville, Ontario. In March, 1901, Dr. Ross located at Ladysmith, where he resided until the summer of 1904, devoting himself to the demands of his large practice. In that year he entered into partnership with Dr. W. A. Day, but during the course of the summer Dr. Ross disposed of his practice in Ladysmith, and moved to New Richmond, Wis., where he is already settled in a good practice.

Dr. Ross married Miss Ruth A. Miller, of Canada. Fraternally he belongs to Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; to the Odd Fellows; K. of P.; and the I. O. F.; and is popular in all of them.

The Doctor took an active interest in the development of Ladysmith. He was elected president of the village in 1903, and served very acceptably for one term. In January, 1904, he was appointed examining surgeon for the "Soo" Railroad, and held the same position for all of the old line insurance companies located there. From 1901 to 1903 he served as health officer, and in every respect displayed his ability and zeal for the public good.

JAY L. TINKER, with the Webster Manufacturing Company, of South Superior, was born in Jefferson county, Wis., Feb. 25, 1847, a year before the territory was admitted as a State.

Hial Tinker, the grandfather of Jay L., was one of the pioneers of Jefferson county. His son, John K., died in South Superior March 8, 1904; his wife, Lucinda (Norton) Tinker, the mother of Jay L., died when the

latter was only six weeks old and the child was reared in the family of his grandparents, Hial and Gertrude (Rudolph) Tinker.

During the progress of the Civil war, Jay L. Tinker became more and more eager to enlist in his country's cause, but as he was too young it was not until within a few months of the close of the struggle that he fulfilled his desire. But Feb. 7, 1865, shortly before he reached his eighteenth birthday, he was enrolled in Company C, 11th Ill. Vol. Cav., and served from that time until the close of the war. He was mustered out, Sept. 30, 1865. Although not wounded during his time of service, he still suffers from the serious effects upon his health of his army life.

In 1870 Mr. Tinker was married to Miss Mary Phillips, and they have one son, Jay W., born in April, 1872, at Dunnville, Dunn Co., Wis. Jay W. Tinker married Miss Maud Rawlings, a native of Tennessee, and they have three children, Mabel, Jessie and Glen. Like his father, he is in the employ of the Webster Manufacturing Company.

In 1893 Mr. Jay L. Tinker removed his family from Rice Lake, Wis., to Knoxville, Tenn., going there in the interests of a coopering establishment of Minneapolis. From east Tennessee he went to the middle part of the State and later to Alabama. On the return trip the family traveled from Waterloo, Ala., to Wabasha, Minn., by steamer. At St. Louis where they transferred, they arrived just in time to be victims of the fearful cyclone that wrought such horror there, May 27, 1896. They escaped with their lives, but were all more or less injured, Mrs. Tinker seriously so.

Mr. Jay L. Tinker is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R., and is highly regarded, not only in that organization but in the various circles with which he is brought in touch.

EDWARD BEKKEN, now living in retirement at Ashland, has been a citizen of that place for more than twenty years, and has contributed his full share toward the city's development. He was born near Beg Hamar, Norway, Oct. 13, 1854, son of Ole E. and Martha (Olson) Bekken, who lived and died in Norway.

Ole E. Bekken was a farmer by vocation, but he owned some timber on his place, and was also engaged in lumbering. He lived to be seventy-seven, which was hardly considered old in his family, as his mother had lived to the age of ninety-nine. Mrs. Martha (Olson) Bekken lived to the same age as her husband. They reared seven sons and two daughters, but only three of them are now living: Lena, Mrs. Hans Bjorke, of Boyd, Wis.; Magnus, of Barron county, Wis.; and Edward.

Edward Bekken left home at the age of fifteen, and coming to America, settled first at Chippewa Falls, Wis., where he was employed as a farm laborer. The first two winters he went to an English school and acquired a good command of the language. Thus equipped for life in the new country he secured employment in the "Tremont House," in Chippewa Falls, and after that was burned, in another hotel in the same place, thus gaining much practical experience in hotel management and requirements. In 1882 Mr. Bekken and his brother, Magnus, who had preceded him to America in 1867, started in the hotel business for themselves at Crookston, Minn., but after a few months there they sold out, and the following year went to Ashland. There they built the "Tremont House," which they conducted for eight years. At the end of that time Edward Bekken bought out his brother, and managed the hotel alone until August, 1901, when he sold out because of failing health, and has lived ever since in practical retirement. During his active career he speculated somewhat in lumber for several seasons, and likewise built several houses as an investment in Ashland. He still owns these residences. He is vice-president of the Ashland Brewing Co. and a stockholder in the Marengo Brick Co., which is carrying on the manufacture of brick at Marengo, Ashland county.

Mr. Bekken was married in 1883 to Miss Mary Olson, daughter of Ole and Elizabeth

Olson, of Chetek, Wis. Mrs. Bekken is a native of Norway, born in 1862, and came with her parents to America about 1867, when they settled near Oshkosh, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Bekken have had six children, Oliver M., Edwin M., Alden A., Elroy M., Myrtle E., and Hazel Geneva, all of whom have been well educated and are cultured and attractive. They attend the Presbyterian Church, while the parents cling to the Lutheran Church, in which they were reared. Mr. Bekken is a Republican, but is not active in politics.

JOHN L. CASH is vice-president of the American Heating Company and a prosperous business man of Duluth and Superior, residing in the latter place. He was born March 16, 1860, in Winterset, Iowa, son of Frank I. and Elizabeth E. (McMullen) Cash.

Frank I. Cash was born in 1832 in Indiana, of Irish descent; he learned the trade of tailor and about 1860 moved to Winterset, where for twenty years he was a merchant tailor. He died at Webster City, Iowa, June 13, 1904, aged seventy-two years. He was a quiet, unobtrusive citizen. Mrs. Elizabeth E. (McMullen) Cash was born in Columbus, Ohio. Her father, James B. McMullen, was a Scotch shoemaker, who spent his later years in Iowa, dying in 1899, at Winterset, aged eighty-five, having been actively employed all his life.

John L. Cash obtained his education in the public schools at Winterset, and when about twenty went to Kewanee, Ill., where he learned the trade of steam fitter. For fourteen years he traveled extensively in the employ of the Haxton Steam Heater Co., and was then located for four years in Minneapolis in the same interest. In 1888 he went to Duluth as superintendent of construction for a branch establishment of the same company, and fitted many buildings at the Head of the Lakes. Since 1892 Mr. Cash has been located at West Superior, where he was first interested in the Superior Steam Heating Co., then the Ober-Cash Heating Co. and later the Ober-Cash & Ekstrand Heating Co. Since 1894 the last named has been known as the American Heating Co., of which he now vice-president. This concern does all kinds of plumbing, steam heating, etc., and fits buildings for automatic fire extinguishers. It has offices in Duluth and West Superior, and does the fitting for most of the large buildings in both cities, employing from thirty to sixty men.

Mr. Cash married in 1888 Lizzie E. Burchett, daughter of John Burchett, of Howard Lake, Minn. Two children have come to this union, Tidie T. and Mamie Myrtle. Mrs. Cash is a member of the Christian Church, and the family has excellent social standing. Mr. Cash is connected with Superior Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with Royal Camp, M. W. A.

ALOIS EBMER, a retired lumberman and real estate dealer of Duluth, was born in Germany Jan. 6, 1839. His parents, Jacob and Margaretta Ebmer, were also natives of Germany. The father was a miller by trade, and died in his native land, leaving an only child, Alois. Mrs. Ebmer married again, her second husband being Joseph Rankel, with whom she came to America, and they settled in Manitowoc, Wis. Later Mr. and Mrs. Rankel moved to Missouri, where they died, leaving a family of several children.

Alois Ebmer received all of his schooling in Germany, and in 1854 came with his mother to the United States. After a year in his new home he ran away, his whole fortune consisting of one penny. He never returned to his home, and never saw his mother again. He went first to Green Bay, Wis., where he found work at which he stayed several months. He then made his way to the lumber woods on the shore of Green Bay, working in the woods in winter and in the sawmills in summer, until 1858. He then walked through the woods to Marquette, Mich., reaching that place April 1, 1858, and worked in the mills there several years, after which he leased a mill which he carried on for three years. He then erected a shingle mill and later a lumber mill. These enterprises

were not so successful as he had hoped, and in 1870 he was obliged to go into bankruptcy. That year he came to Duluth, and with very little capital embarked in the retail liquor business, which he conducted until 1882. He then entered the real estate business, of which he made a success, and now lives retired, his only business being the care of his own property. He was a charter member and one of the original directors of the Duluth Street Railway Company, and one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Duluth.

On Feb. 6, 1860, Mr. Ebmer married Margaretha Fisher, who was born in Germany, daughter of George L. and Elizabeth D. (Shick) Fisher, also natives of Germany. When Mrs. Ebmer was four years old she came with her parents to this country, the family settling in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Fisher had been a grain buyer in Germany, and after locating in Cleveland he took contracts for the unloading of vessels. He died in 1851, his wife surviving him until 1880. Of their four children all but one are living, Mrs. Ebmer being next to the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Ebmer have had a family of nine children: Elizabeth, deceased; Catherine, wife of William Guerin, of St. Paul, and the mother of one child; George E., a surveyor of Duluth; Mary, the wife of Burt Marshall, deputy oil inspector of Duluth; Louis H., shipping weighman at an elevator in Duluth; Anna, wife of Edwin Wenzel, a member of the Duluth Board of Trade; Arthur A., a fireman of Duluth; Frederick, deceased; and Alice M., a teacher of Duluth. Mr. and Mrs. Ebmer are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Ebmer is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he belongs to Lodge No. 10, A. O. U. W., of Duluth, of which he is a charter member.

CHARLES L. KELLOGG, formerly of the New Store Company at Apollonia, Wis., and one of the representative business men of Rusk county, Wis., came here in 1895.

Mr. Kellogg was born in 1855, in Michigan City, Ind., son of John and Elizabeth (Wood) Kellogg. The father was born in Detroit, Mich., and the mother in Michigan City; the former was a son of David, who was a son of Palmer Kellogg, a pioneer of Michigan. The latter settled in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, as a borderman, and was a trader with the Indians, establishing various posts. He was of New England parentage and probably of Scotch descent. Mrs. Elizabeth (Wood) Kellogg was of English extraction. Her father was born in England and came to America and settled near Detroit, where he married Mary Doyle, a woman of American birth. David Kellogg, grandfather of Charles L., was a lumberman who operated quite extensively in Michigan and Indiana. He married Margaret Dailey, born in Dublin, Ireland, who came to America with a relative when but six years of age. His son, John, joined him in his work and carried on lumbering in Indiana along the Wabash river, following that business all his life. He died in 1899 aged sixty-six years and was buried in Crown Hill cemetery near Indianapolis. John and Elizabeth (Wood) Kellogg had a family of ten children, of whom our subject was the eldest.

Charles L. Kellogg lived from his first to his fifteenth year at Thornton, Ind., where he completed his education. At this age he became a train boy on the old "Bee Line," now the "Big Four," for two years, when he was made brakeman and filled that position for three years. The great railroad strike of 1877 terminated his railroad career and he then engaged with a lumber firm at Indianapolis as a clerk. Later he became purchasing agent, and remained with Long & Company for two years. Later he engaged with a Boston company, as purchasing agent, and traveled in Tennessee and Kentucky in 1883 and 1884.

Mr. Kellogg then bought the mill near Glenmary, Tenn., which he had been operating for the company, and began business on his own account. He continued this business along the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers in both States, until 1895, when he sold out his interests there, after experienc-

ing variable success. In 1895, with his family, he came to Eau Claire, Wis., and in the same fall came to what is now Rusk county, then Chippewa. Here he entered at once into a lumber business, buying a mill north of Bruce and began logging and sawing lumber. In 1898 he erected another mill, five miles north on the Chippewa River & Menomonie Railroad, which he also operated, running both mills during two season's cuts. Later he disposed of the first mill but continued to run the second mill until 1902 when he sold out and it was shipped away. In 1901 he had established a general store business at Apollonia in connection with his milling business. In the following year he consolidated with it the Apollonia Store Co., conducted by E. W. Hill, and the business under the firm name of the New Store Co., was conducted until the summer of 1904 when it was discontinued. In 1903 this firm operated in two camps, one near Ladysmith and the other at Hawkins, getting out a cut of 1,600,000 feet of timber.

In 1900 Mr. Kellogg was appointed postmaster of Apollonia. He has been a very earnest member of the Republican party, takes an intelligent citizen's interest in public affairs and promotes everything that promises good government. He was a member of both House and Senate committee to Madison, during the litigation over having Gates, now Rusk, county set off from Chippewa, making addresses before both committees. He was sent as a delegate to the State convention at Madison in 1900 that nominated Robert La Follette for governor and he was also a delegate to the convention that nominated Hon. John J. Jenkins for Congress in 1898 and again in 1900. In 1904 he was sent as a delegate to the gubernatorial convention. Before the division of the two counties he frequently was a delegate to county conventions and he was secretary of the Rusk County Republican committee for two years and still retains this important party position.

In 1882 Mr. Kellogg was married, at Indianapolis, to Miss Eva J. Long, daughter of Isaac M. Long, a lumberman. They have had a family of nine children born to them, all living, viz: C. M., (who is with the Dudley & Daniels Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., lumber men, with whom he fills an important position), Christine, Louise, Eva, Palmer, Robert, Rhoda, Walter and David.

Mr. Kellogg is a member of the Masonic fraternity having membership in the Mystic Tie Lodge of Ladysmith; Elks, No. 402, of Eau Claire and Tyman Camp of Woodmen of Apollonia. He is an energetic and successful business man, one who has not only the strength of self-reliance, but believes in others and has the greatest faith in the future greatness of this great northern country. In all his dealings he is fair and open handed, in his friendships he has been proven sincere and has lived a life which entitles him to the respect of his fellow citizens and his business associates. He has had his share of the ups and downs which mark a business man's life, especially in a new country, but these have but developed his character and have helped to make him the just, kind, genial and self contained man he is: He is a close student of current affairs and despite his busy business and political life, has familiarized himself with standard literature and has not neglected those social functions which go far to sweeten and broaden the value of existence.

MATTHEW LEAROYD TAYLOR, a machinist holding a responsible position in the Daisy Flouring Mill at Superior, Douglas county, was born near Toronto, Ont., April 17, 1865. He is a son of William and Marietta Jane (Plummer) Taylor, the former a native of Lincoln, England, who came to America about 1855.

William Taylor lived on a farm near Toronto until 1875, when he moved to Manitoba, and died at Portage La Prairie, Sept. 14, 1898, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was for many years a local preacher of the M. E. Church, and held occasional services. He and his family had many adventures and suffered many hardships in their pioneer life. On the way to

Manitoba their goods were all lost in the wreck of a boat on which they made part of the journey, and during the first winter they suffered greatly from cold, with the mercury sometimes at sixty degrees below zero. When the family first settled in Manitoba there were but four houses within a radius of ten miles of their home. John Taylor, a brother of William, who also settled in Manitoba in 1875, had his home destroyed by fire one night during a severe blizzard, and his wife and three daughters died from the exposure, while he himself only survived the shock for a year or so. Mrs. Marietta Jane (Plummer) Taylor is still living at Portage La Prairie, aged sixty years. She was born April 22, 1837, in the County of Peel, Ont., where her father, Ralph Plummer, an Irish farmer, had settled when there was not a wagon road through the wilderness.

Matthew Learoyd Taylor accompanied his parents to Manitoba, and there being no schools near his home for several years, his education was mainly acquired by study at home, eked out by two winters in school. When he was about twenty-one he went to Winnipeg to learn the machinist's trade. In 1894 he was in Minneapolis and a few months later went to Duluth, where he secured employment in the Clyde Iron Works; later he was with the Duluth Imperial Mill Co., which has since been absorbed by the Duluth-Superior Milling Co. Since 1900 Mr. Taylor has been a machinist at the Daisy Mill in Superior, and does more or less work for the other mills owned by the syndicate. He is a stockholder in the Ontario Mutual Gold Development Company.

On Dec. 18, 1889, Mr. Taylor married Mary E. Fawcett, daughter of Charles Fawcett, of Portage La Prairie, near which place this daughter was born. Five children have been born to this union, William Harrison, Clarissa Marietta, Leroy Chester, Albert Fawcett and Walter Willmore. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are members of the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Taylor is a steward. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., the M. M. A. and also to the Masonic order.

FRANK ALGEO, a prominent mill man of Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., and a man widely and favorably known, was born at Providence, R. I., Oct. 2, 1853, a son of Frank and Margaret (O'Rourke) Algeo, both natives of Ireland, who came to America when young people. They settled at Providence, R. I., where Frank Algeo, Sr., worked in the cotton mills many years, and in 1857 came to Juneau county, Wis., where he bought 320 acres of wild land, at a time when wild game abounded, and there was considerable danger from the Indians. Like the other pioneers of his day, he put up a log house and began to clear off the land. He lived there until his demise in 1900, his wife having passed away in 1867. He never aspired to office and voted for the one he considered the best man for the place in question. In religious matters he was a devout member of the Catholic Church. Nine children were born to the parents of our subject: John, retired, living at Manston, Wis.; Mary, deceased; Frank; Hannah, living on the old homestead; James, deceased; Charles, living on the old homestead; Margaret, deceased; Theressa, at Baraboo, Wis.; Thomas, of Cumberland, Wisconsin.

The education of Frank Algeo was secured in the log school house of the period, and when only fourteen years of age he left home and went to work out as a farm hand for two years, and was then in the woods until 1882, when he located at Cumberland as foreman for the Beaver Dam Lumber Co., and thus continued until the fall of 1890 at which time he was in full charge of the business. In 1890 Mr. Algeo took charge of the Cumberland flour mills at Cumberland, owned by Messrs. Hines & Ritman. The capacity daily is sixty-five barrels and the flour is shipped to domestic and foreign markets, the volume of business increasing with each year, especially since Mr. Algeo became the efficient manager.

On Feb. 15, 1885, Mr. Algeo was married to Ella Burns, of Lyndon, Juneau Co., Wis., and nine children have been born to them, Mary, Margaret, Hattie, Frank,

Thomas, Charlie, John, Irene and an infant son.

In politics Mr. Algeo was a stanch Democrat until the silver question became an issue. He served two terms as a member of the council, and one term each as assessor and supervisor, proving himself well fitted for the honors conferred upon him, and the confidence placed in his integrity and capacity. In recent years he has supported the Republican ticket. He is a devout Catholic, and is also a member of the church society of Catholic Knights. The success which has attended his efforts is certainly well merited and he is justly considered one of the leading men of Barron county.

ATHOL WYNNE is one of the successful young business men of Shell Lake, Washburn county. He was born in Winnebago county, Wis., Aug. 1, 1875, son of James and Mary (Wynn) Wynne.

Edward Wynne, his grandfather, was a native of Wales, and a school teacher by profession. His son, James Wynne, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and soon after his birth the family moved to Ontario, where the parents died. About 1870 James Wynne came to Wisconsin, living in Winnebago county until 1881, when he settled at Shell Lake. He was appointed by Gov. Rusk first sheriff of Washburn county, in 1882, and served two years. In 1887 he took up a homestead claim in the town of Bashaw, Section 8, Town 38, Range 13, of which he has sixty acres under cultivation. He has filled various local offices, being chairman of the town of Bashaw at one time, and serving at present as assessor. Mrs. Mary (Wynn) Wynne was born near Schenectady, N. Y., and came with her parents to Wisconsin, settling in Grant county, where they died. Her father, a carpenter, was killed by a fall from a building on which he was at work.

Athol Wynne attended public school in Washburn county, and at sixteen began teaching, following this occupation for seven years in Washburn and Polk counties. In 1898 he was elected clerk of the circuit court and re-elected in 1900. He has invested largely in land, now owning about 400 acres, some of which is under cultivation; he also does a brokerage business in real estate.

Mr. Wynne was married April 16, 1902, to Pearl Hampton, daughter of Matthew Hampton, of Spring Valley, Wis. She died at Shell Lake, Jan. 19, 1904, aged twenty-three years. Mrs. Wynne was a member of the M. E. Church, with which Mr. Wynne is also identified. He has one child, Dwight Hampton, born Jan. 5, 1904. Fraternally Mr. Wynne is connected with the Masons and the Independent Order of Foresters, being secretary of the local lodge of the latter organization.

PETER HARPER McGUIRE, one of the skilled employes of the Great Northern Railroad at West Superior, Douglas county, is now filling the position of road foreman of engines. He is a native of Wisconsin and was born in Hudson, Sept. 25, 1862, son of William and Margaret (McGuire) McGuire, both born in Ireland.

William McGuire came to this country while a young man and was employed in factories in Connecticut for a time. Greater opportunities seemed to be offered in the West, and with his family he removed to Wisconsin, being a pioneer in St. Croix county, where he improved a fine farm. His death in 1870 was an untimely one, as he was only fifty-two years old when it occurred; his widow is still living at Hudson, and though over eighty-six years of age now, is still active and in good health. Their five children were as follows: Patrick, who died at Emerald, St. Croix county; James, a locomotive engineer who lives at Hudson; William, deceased, formerly an engineer on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad; Peter H.; and Annie, Mrs. Rooney, of Hudson.

Peter H. McGuire spent his boyhood at Hudson, and when only seventeen began to work. He was at first employed for three years at Hudson in the shops of the Western Wisconsin Railroad; later, in 1886, he became a fireman, and in 1894, an engineer.

In the next year he left that road and worked for the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, now a part of the Great Northern system. Since 1902 he has been road foreman of engines on the eastern division, which includes the lines from Superior to Cass Lake, Superior to St. Paul and Superior to Hibbing.

Mr. McGuire was married in November, 1890, to Annie, daughter of John and Norah Madigan, of Hudson, Wis., and to them have come three children, Margaret, Dorothy and an infant son. The family have always been identified with the Catholic Church. Mr. McGuire is an honorary member of the B. of L. E.

CHARLES G. O'HARE. The free and active life, close to the very heart of nature, which the woods of northern Wisconsin offer, is one of great attractiveness to many men, even aside from the tempting promises of material gain, and the variety of labor demanded in the lumber business enables each to follow his own special bent. Among those who have passed much of their time in the forests is Charles G. O'Hare, now a resident of Phillips, and one of the most capable cruisers and timber estimators in the State. Mr. O'Hare was born in Kilbourn, Wis., June 29, 1862, son of Patrick F. and Mary (Sanderson) O'Hare.

Patrick F. O'Hare was a native of Ireland, but came to this country with his parents when he was eight years old. The family settled on a farm near Milwaukee, and the father and mother died there. Patrick went when a young man to Sauk county, settled at Newport, and when that place was moved a few years later to Kilbourn, he went there and engaged in mercantile business. He was killed in his sixty-eighth year by a runaway team. He was a Republican in politics, taking an active part in local affairs. Fraternally he belonged to the Masons and the I. O. O. F. His wife, Mary Sanderson, was born in Pennsylvania, but her father, J. G. Sanderson, was an early settled at Newport and Kilbourn. She died some few years before her husband.

Charles G. O'Hare attended the public schools at Kilbourn and received a good education. On coming of age he left home, went to Phillips, and began work in a logging camp, but by the next season started out as a timber cruiser, and has been so engaged most of the time since. For a few winters he bought timber and logged it. He has been more or less interested in buying lands, and has put up several buildings in the city, but still the cruising has taken most of his attention, and he is best known in connection with it. He spent seven months in Indian Territory as a cruiser for the United States Government, and also passed a winter in New Mexico in similar employment. His ability is so well known, that his services are in constant demand.

Mr. O'Hare is an adherent of the Republican party, and has filled some local positions, but is not in any way actively engaged in politics. He is at present alderman for the Second ward, and has also served as city assessor.

On Sept. 28, 1889, Charles O'Hare was wedded to Miss Helga Nelson, born in Boston, daughter of N. J. Nelson, now of Ogema, Wis. She has borne her husband five children, named: Marie, Ralph, Edward, Marshall and Helen. The family attend the Methodist Church, and all are held in the highest esteem. Mr. O'Hare is a member of the M. W. A.

EVAN E. LLOYD, who has been a resident of Duluth for the past twenty-one years, and has been largely engaged in the real estate business there, is a native of Wales, born near Holyhead, Feb. 13, 1833.

Mr. Lloyd was reared in Wales, and was given a good education in the common schools. He learned the slater's trade with his father, and shortly before his eighteenth birthday started for the United States to make his own way in the world. He landed in Philadelphia from the steamer "City of Glasgow," which only a year later went down with all on board. Mr. Lloyd worked at his trade in Pennsylvania, employed both in the quarries and in laying slate, and from there went to New England, where he

was similarly occupied for some years. In 1861 he was paid sixty dollars to go to the war as a substitute, joining Company F, 12th Vt. V. I., for ninety days. The regiment was promptly sent to Washington, and thence to the front, taking part in the battle of Bull Run in July, 1861. When his time was up Mr. Lloyd returned home, but in 1862 reenlisted, in the same regiment, for nine months' service. This time he was with the Army of the Potomac, and was in a number of small fights besides participating in the Battle of Gettysburg. His time expired just then, and he went (July 5, 1863) as a guard with the prisoners taken in that battle to Baltimore and Washington. He was discharged, and again returned home. In the fall of 1864 Mr. Lloyd enlisted a third time, with his old company, but the war was ended before he was sent to the front. His military life left him with his hearing injured, and the loss of one eye from the explosion of a gun cap.

In 1868 Mr. Lloyd went to Marshall, Iowa, where he bought a farm on which he lived three years. Following that he worked as a teamster three years for the Northwestern Railroad Co. in Dakota, but met with very bad luck, losing three teams. Finally he bought a mule team for three hundred dollars, and when he took it to Duluth, whither he removed in 1879, he was offered in exchange for his mules the "Clarendon Hotel" property, which was later sold for $20,000. The offer, however, he refused. Mr. Lloyd bought property in Duluth, and settled down there as his permanent abode. One piece of land which he bought was near the Irwin school; another, which he purchased later, on 20th avenue, he sold the next morning at an advance of $200 on the price he had paid the day before. Other property, which he had bought for $300 sold for $4,000. He finally invested in a whole block on 72d avenue, west, where his home now is. Hampered as he has been by his injuries received in the war, Mr. Lloyd has made a gallant fight in the business world, and his many friends rejoice with him in the success which he has so justly merited.

Evan E. Lloyd was married soon after going to Vermont to Miss Janie L. Jones, whose great-grandfather had come to America from Wales. To this union have come five children: George E.; Polly P.; Annie May, who married a Mr. Lincoln, traveling agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad; Ernie E.; and William E., who died at the age of twenty-one.

Mr. Lloyd is a charter member of the Gorman Post, G. A. R., and is also a member of the F. & A. M., affiliating with Palestine Lodge, No. 79, and West Duluth Chapter, No. 59. Like so many of the old army men he is an ardent Republican.

STONEWALL SPARLIN, county clerk of Barron county and a most public-spirited citizen, is a native of Missouri, born at Seneca, March 11, 1866, the son of Andrew and Mary T. (Meyers) Sparlin.

Andrew Sparlin was born in Pennsylvania but went to Ohio when he was two years of age and grew up there on a farm. In 1834 he went to Missouri, to meet the usual experiences of pioneers in that region. He settled in Newton county, walking thither from St. Louis, and took up a farm in a locality so wild that he could often shoot deer and wild turkeys from his doorway. In time a village grew up there which was called Sparlinsville and later he engaged there in mercantile business, most of his customers being Indians. About the close of the Civil war his property was burned by Union soldiers, although he was strictly neutral and had even at the beginning of the conflict voluntarily liberated his slaves. Mr. Sparlin died in 1881, aged seventy-seven, while his widow still survives, aged sixty-three. Mrs. Mary Sparlin, who was his second wife, bore him eleven children, while by his first wife, whose maiden name was Frances Spurgeon, he already had a family of eleven. Of the entire number fourteen are still living.

Stonewall Sparlin spent his boyhood on his father's farm in Missouri and when fifteen years of age went to Wyoming, where he spent four years carrying the mails for his uncle, Charles F. Perkins, a star-route

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contractor. The boy drove a six-horse stage from Rawlins, Wyo., to Meeker, Colo., a distance of 150 miles, and in the discharge of his duty met with many interesting and thrilling experiences incident to the rough life of that day and place. In 1887 he left the far West and located in Wisconsin as manager for A. H. Koehler, of Almena, Barron county. Later Mr. Sparlin bought a stock of general merchandise from his employer and conducted business for himself a while, and then accepted a position as bookkeeper in the town.

Through all his residence in Barron county, Mr. Sparlin has been keenly interested in public affairs. While in Almena he served for three years as assessor for the town of Turtle Lake and for four years was chairman of the town, during which time he was instrumental in making great improvements in the roads of the township. The resolution to build the new court house was introduced before the county board by him and his untiring efforts were the chief cause of its adoption. Dec. 19, 1901, he was appointed county clerk, to fill a vacancy, and so satisfactorily did he discharge the duties of the position that in the fall of 1902 he was elected as an independent candidate to succeed himself and although he was a Democrat in his political affiliations, he overcame the large Republican majority of the county.

Mr. Sparlin was married Dec. 21, 1887, to Miss Ethel B. Richmond, daughter of Levi and Prudence Richmond, of Perley, Barron county. Of the five children born to this union, the eldest, Lee, was accidentally killed on the railroad, Aug. 29, 1903, aged sixteen. The other four are Leota, Jesse, Beatrice and Milton Van Dorn.

MRS. IDA MAY GOSS (deceased), formerly editor and proprietor of the Spooner *Advocate*, successfully demonstrated the efficiency of woman in the field of journalism. She was self-reliant and independent, and she had true business instinct. These qualities were, in part, imparted by her parents, Capt. J. W. and Carrie (Stafford) Hitchcock, natives of the Empire State. They were pioneers in Wisconsin, and when the Civil war broke out Capt. Hitchcock evinced his patriotism by responding to the country's call for defenders to preserve the Union. From the ranks he rose through the regular gradations to the command of a company of Indians recruited by himself for service in the field. His death occurred recently, in Barron, Wis., and his widow is living in semi-retirement in Barron county.

Mrs. Goss was the eldest of five children, and her birth occurred in Janesville. In her girlhood she enjoyed only the ordinary advantages afforded by the public school for obtaining an education, but being of a studious nature she made the best of whatever opportunity offered, and quite early in life, became grounded in the elementary principles of the English branches. Subsequently it was her good fortune to receive her finishing education under the tutelage of Miss Betsy Clapp, a lady widely known for her graces of mind, strength of character and competency as an instructress, who prepared her for teaching. Soon thereafter she entered upon her chosen work, which she followed for several years with little interruption, and always with success, in the schools of St. Croix and Washburn counties. Her marriage with Webster Goss, of Peekskill, N. Y., was celebrated June 29, 1886. Mr. Goss was a lawyer by profession, a gentleman of fine attainments, both natural and acquired, and one of the ablest criminal lawyers in northern Wisconsin. He was a graduate of Wesleyan University, and was admitted to the Bar at Hudson, New York. He very creditably served one term as district attorney of Washburn county, was a Republican politically, and an ardent supporter of his party's principles, having a voice in its councils. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Goss resulted in the birth of one surviving child, a son, William Giles, now a boy of seven years. Mr. Goss's death occurred in Spooner, April 25, 1898.

Then it was that Ida May Goss evinced the mettle of which the new woman is made.

She did not sit down and repine over the hardness of her fate, nor did she for a moment indulge the grievous spirit of dependence. Once out of the old environment and into one altogether new to her, she bravely set out about mastering the new conditions in order to provide for herself and child. She possessed good qualifications, had a will of her own, and the field of her future endeavor must accord with her inclinations and tastes. She first sought and obtained an appointment as comparing clerk in the State Assembly, the duties of which position, during the following session, she discharged in a manner creditable to herself and to the entire satisfaction of the Assembly. But the dry routine of clerical work was not altogether to her liking. She craved a place in the activities of life, a place where she could exercise her tact and mental resources. It was then she conceived the idea of establishing the Spooner *Advocate*. Her only training in the journalistic line was a short reportorial career on a local newspaper. However, nothing daunted by a limited experience and inadequate capital, she resolutely launched the *Advocate;* and despite these handicaps and the generally accepted truth of a time-honored maxim among the profession, a maxim, however, that was only a man's idea of the eternal fitness of things in a newspaper office, that, in order to become a successful editor, one must begin at the bottom and successfully pass the graduations from "devil" to "boss" in the sanctum sanctorum, she carried it on successfully. When a resolute woman takes hold of a proposition, she "wills" and the thing is as good as won.

The cost of the original plant was less than four hundred dollars, and when the *Advocate* made its official bow to the public, in the summer of 1901, it presented a creditable appearance, and immediately won for itself a place in the public esteem. There is ample evidence that the unique heading on the *Advocate's* official stationery, "A newspaper with a record for enterprise," is no misnomer. Before the paper was a year old it was declared the official organ of Washburn county, and ere a similar length of time had elapsed, the slow, cumbersome press had been superseded by a modern press with gasoline engine, having a printing capacity of twenty-five hundred copies per hour. The office had likewise an up-to-date job press, and was adequately stocked with type of every description, making it capable of turning out with dispatch work more artistic in appearance than is produced in more pretentious offices. And as evidence of the *Advocate's* successful career, it may be noted that the plant as it now stands represents an outlay of more than two thousand dollars, and is a worthy monument to the business sagacity and enterprise of one of the world's new women.

Mrs. Goss was frightfully burned by a gasoline explosion early in the winter of 1902, which greatly impaired her health, resulting finally in a physical breakdown which terminated in her untimely death, Aug. 27, 1904, at the age of forty-four years.

GEORGE ASH, a retired lumberman of Duluth, where he has lived since 1882, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, Aug. 17, 1847, son of Allen and Rebecca (Mosher) Ash, both of whom were natives of Maine. Allen Ash was all his life a lumberman, and died in 1880. His wife passed away in 1853, leaving a family of five children, of whom three are now living.

George Ash was educated in the public schools of Port Huron, Mich., and on leaving school worked in the lumber woods for three years. He then obtained a position as logging foreman and was thus occupied for a few years at Port Huron and Melbourne. In 1882 he came to Duluth and worked in the woods as an explorer, often walking from one town to another. He was for eight years inspector of logs in this district, retiring in 1897, soon after which he had a paralytic stroke which deprived him of speech. He was at one time a considerable land owner along Ash river, which was named in his honor, and he still has property on the Range.

Mr. Ash married Feb. 25, 1867, Mary

Doig, who was born in Scotland, her parents being John and Isabella (Robertson) Doig, also natives of Scotland, where they lived and died. The death of her parents occurring when Mrs. Ash was but a child, she came to New York, where she made her home with relatives. She was one of a family of five children, of whom four are living. Mr. and Mrs. Ash were the parents of the following children: Frank E., deceased; Louise I., wife of Frederick Ames, of Duluth; Edna J., a teacher in Duluth; and Fred D., a student in the Duluth high school. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Ash during his active career took a keen interest in public affairs, and was an alderman of Duluth for four years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason of the Scottish Rite.

CHARLES ERIK ANDERSON, the superintendent of the Douglas county poor farm, is a native of Sweden and was born in Kopparberg, in the province of Westmanland, April 6. 1861, a son of Carl and Johanna C. (Hedman) Anderson, natives of the same place. The Anderson family had been engaged in farming and mining at Kopparberg for many generations, while Oscar Hedman, an uncle of Mrs. Anderson, noted as being physically the strongest man in Sweden, owned extensive mines of copper there.

Carl Anderson came with his family to the United States in July, 1865, making the voyage from Liverpool to New York in three weeks, which was then considered an unusually quick trip. For three years he lived at Peshtigo, Wis., and went thence to Burnett county, in the same State, where he took up a homestead claim at Trade Lake. It is now a finely improved farm and he is still residing upon it. Though he never attended any school, Mr. Anderson has always been a man of literary tastes and is a frequent contributor to the newspapers. His memory is most remarkable. He is a man of much influence over his fellow citizens and is locally known as "King Carl." A Republican in politics, he was postmaster at Trade Lake for six years. His wife is still living, and six of their children have grown to maturity, viz.: Charles E.; Selma Bernardina, the wife of L. Myers, of Spokane, Wash.; Wilhelmina Josephine, now Mrs. Hogenson, of Spokane; Edward C., an engineer of the docks of Adams and Jones, Superior; Alvina Christina, the wife of A. T. Stewart, of West Superior; and Karl August, of Burnett county, a graduate of the Superior Normal School, class of 1903. John, the fourth child, died in Superior, April 18, 1887, aged nineteen years and four months.

Charles E. Anderson attended the public schools of Burnett county, and then at the age of twenty left home and began work in Superior on the docks as a carpenter. After becoming familiar with the trade, he did considerable sub-contracting. For three years he was hoisting engineer on the Ohio Coal Company's dock, now owned by the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, and for three years more was general foreman for the same company, with forty to seventy-five men under his supervision. His next position was that of hoisting engineer on the Youghiogheny and Lehigh coal docks, where he was employed for two years. June 1, 1902, Mr. Anderson was appointed superintendent of the county poor farm and at the expiration of his first term of service was reappointed. The farm includes 187 acres of land, 100 of them tillable, and is equipped with first-class buildings and conveniences. The inmates vary in number from eight to twenty-four.

Mr. Anderson was married May 8, 1886, to Ulrika Oleson, and they were the first couple married in West Superior. Mrs. Anderson was a daughter of Olaf Oleson, of Edana, Vermland, Sweden, and came to the United States in 1882. Only three of her children are living, Agnes Alida, Johan Oscar and Karl Richard Leonard.

Mr. Anderson has always been a Republican and is both active and influential in the local work of the party. Soon after coming to Superior, Mr. Anderson built a home on John avenue and also erected a

hotel, "The Garfield House," both of which he still owns. The family are connected with the Pilgrim Swedish Lutheran Church of West Superior which Mr. Anderson helped to organize in 1887, and of which he was a trustee and secretary until 1902.

JOHN A. JACOBS. Seldom is one man identified with so many phases of a town's growth and development as has been John A. Jacobs with the upbuilding of Washburn, Bayfield Co., Wis., as almost the earliest settler, as one of the first supervisors of the town, as town clerk, justice of the peace, town treasurer, postmaster, engineer at the docks, dealer in merchandise, and as lumber dealer and manufacturer. His has been the guiding hand at the helm at one time or another, in nearly every department of the town's life.

Born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 15, 1860, Mr. Jacobs is of Irish parentage on both sides, as his father, Patrick Jacobs, was a native of County Wexford, and his mother, Bridget (Jackson) Jacobs, of County Limerick. Patrick Jacobs, however, in his childhood went with his parents to England, whither a number of their relatives had preceded them, and located either in England proper or else in Wales, and acquired that experience which enabled him on coming to the United States in 1855 to secure employment in the rolling mills at Troy, N. Y., and Johnstown, Pa. About 1858 he went to Cleveland, and for twenty-five years was employed by the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. Thence he went to Chicago, and later to Ashland, where his death occurred Nov. 24, 1901, at the age of sixty-three years. All his life he had been an active member of the Catholic Church, and helped organize the local church at Washburn.

The Jackson family to which Mrs. Jacobs belonged, had lived in County Limerick for generations, and there her parents died. She, herself, came to America when eighteen years old, and married here not long afterward. She died in 1890 at Cleveland in her fifty-third year.

John A. Jacobs attended the parish school, and after finishing there spent six months at a business college in Cleveland. He had begun to work in the rolling mill a part of the time when not more than ten years old, and later worked in the machine shops of the King Bridge Works. At the age of twenty he went to Chicago and secured a position there in a rolling mill which he held for a year, and then took a place in the engineer's department of the steamer "Peerless," running between Chicago and Duluth. During the second year he got an engineer's license, and entered the employ of S. S. Vaughn, operating the ferry boat "Eva Wadsworth," between Ashland and Bayfield.

In 1883, Mr. Jacobs went to Washburn, then only the nucleus of a settlement, with a few rude shanties. For the first two weeks after his arrival he was obliged to sleep on the floor of his boarding place, and to furnish his own blankets. Mr. Jacobs is now the oldest inhabitant of the town, and in the passing of the years has been chosen to fill almost every important position in the gift of the people. In 1884 he was elected one of the first supervisors of the town of Washburn, receiving the entire forty-eight votes cast at the election. The next year he was chosen both town clerk and justice of the peace, and filled both offices simultaneously for three years. For one year he was treasurer of the town. These official duties did not require much of his time, and Mr. Jacobs was employed meanwhile as engineer on a tug engaged in the construction of the first dock at Washburn. Three seasons were spent in this manner, and he hoisted the first cargo of coal ever unloaded there. During the second term of Mr. Cleveland Mr. Jacobs was appointed postmaster, and served several years. In that same period he opened a fruit and confectionery store, with stationery, etc., added, and was thus engaged nearly eight years.

In 1893 Mr. Jacobs began investing in pine lands, and in partnership with Thomas Carmichael, a prominent lumberman of Eau Claire, Wis., he acquired many thousand acres of timber land. After four years the

firm built a sawmill at Washburn with a capacity of forty to fifty thousand feet of lumber daily, or from fifty to sixty thousand shingles in the same time. This mill was operated under the personal supervision of Mr. Jacobs until October, 1901, when it suspended business. Since that time he has given the most of his attention to disposing of its product, and the cut-over lands belonging to the firm, which are being sold to investors, or to settlers.

The year following the shutting down of the mill, Mr. Jacobs organized the Fowler-Jacobs Company, which manufactures and deals in cedar, piling posts and shingles, and utilizes the grounds and mills of the former company. This concern employs about a hundred men, and obtains its material chiefly from the Apostle Islands, although some is brought from Michigan and elsewhere.

On April 10, 1883, Mr. Jacobs was married to Margaret Toner, who was born at Two Rivers, Wis., daughter of James and Mary Toner of DePere, Wis. To this union have been born nine children, Mollie, Anna, John, Edward, Margaret, Patrick, Thomas, Grace and Kathryn, all at school except the two younger ones. Mr. Jacobs and his family are identified with the Catholic Church. For many years he was a Democrat but of recent years he has been supporting the Republican party. Mr. Jacobs is a man whose word carries great weight in the community, for during his many years among them his fellow citizens have learned to respect him very highly and to have every regard for his judgment and confidence in it.

CHARLES J. ENGSTROM, a prosperous farmer and chairman of the town of Stanford, Barron county, was born in Galesburg, Ill., in 1866, and was there reared until he was eight years of age, at which time his parents moved to Chicago, and the lad had the opportunities offered by the public schools of that great city for two years. The next removal was made to the neighborhood of St. Paul, but after a year, during which time Charles J. attended school, the family went to Grantsburg, Burnett Co., Wis., and in 1880, he completed his education, although he worked upon his father's farm, which the latter had homesteaded from the government, until 1891. In that year our subject purchased 160 acres of wild land in Stanford townhsip, Barron Co., Wis. This was a very desolate location at that time, and but a few settlers had gone before, but it is now a delightful dwelling place, and a fine agricultural district.

John and Carrie Engstrom are natives of Sweden, who came to America in 1863, and to Illinois in 1864. They now make their home with Charles J. They are consistent members of the Lutheran Church.

Charles J. Engstrom has always been prominent in politics, and has been a delegate to various conventions, town, county and national, both on the Republican and Prohibition tickets. He has been town assessor of Stanford for two years; town clerk three years, and in the spring of 1903, was elected chairman of the township, which honorable position he still holds. He belongs to the Lutheran Church. Although yet a young man, he has already attained considerable prominence, and the future is very bright before him. He is a man who makes and retains freinds, and his popularity throughout Barron county is something remarkable. In business matters he is upright, keen and thrifty, and carries on his farm upon systematic lines, having a place which is both the envy and the admiration of his neighbors.

ALLEN JACKSON, one of the prosperous pioneers of Price county, has lived there since 1867, when he left his native State of Maine to try life in the great Northwest. He was born in Somerset county, Maine, April 8, 1842, and is the only one of his father's family to come to Wisconsin.

William Jackson, father of Allen, passed his whole life on the farm in Somerset county, and attained the age of eighty-three years. He was a member of the Methodist Church, as was also his wife, and a man of the utmost integrity and industry. He

was of Scotch-Irish descent, while his wife, whose maiden name was Lois Wentworth, came of a family long prominent in New England. Her father, Andrew Wentworth, was born in Massachusetts, but spent most of his life on a farm in Somerset county, Maine. Mrs. Jackson died at the home place, aged seventy-seven years. She was the mother of nine children, eight of whom are living.

Allen Jackson passed the usual boyhood and youth of a New England farmer's son, and during the Civil war enlisted in his country's service. He was enrolled Sept. 10, 1862, in Company A, 28th Maine V. I., and served one year under Gen. Banks. He took part in the siege of Port Hudson, and other engagements, and then caught the measles, being so ill that he nearly died, and never fully recovered from the effects.

In 1867 Mr. Jackson left home and went to Wisconsin, spending the next five winters logging in Clark county. The summer of 1868 he was engaged on the construction of the Union Pacific railroad in Wyoming and Utah, but returned to Wisconsin, took up logging and rafting again, and for several winters was at work on the Flambeau river. Later he began buying timber and logging for himself, which business he continued until 1903.

Since 1876 Mr. Jackson has been at Phillips. In company with Charles H. Roser he built the first hotel there, the "Lake View House," and a year afterward put up his own home. The latter, together with the barn and another house owned by Mr. Jackson, was burned in 1894, but he rebuilt at once, and his present house is a thoroughly modern building. Mr. Jackson has also engaged in farming to some extent, keeps live stock, etc. In 1902 he took up 160 acres of timber land in Oregon, and is otherwise buying and selling real estate as opportunity offers.

Mr. Jackson is a Democrat, and is somewhat prominent in city and county politics. He has filled the offices of chairman of the town board, town treasurer, assessor, etc., and in 1900 was nominated for sheriff. He was a member of the building committee of the county board at the time the present court house was erected, a fine brick structure, that would reflect credit upon any county.

Mrs. Allen Jackson was a Miss Josie Lee Zaberwsky, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in childhood. She was married to Mr. Jackson in 1878, and they have had six children, namely: Clara M., now Mrs. Daniel Hashie, of Phillips; William A.; Jerome; Russell J.; Verona M.; and Bartlett Sylvester. They attend the Catholic Church.

Mr. Jackson is closely identified with fraternal life, as he is a charter member of Phillips Lodge, F. & A. M., has belonged to the I. O. O. F. for twenty-five years past, and is enrolled with Phillips Post, G. A. R.

Mr. Jackson has watched the opening up and developing of Price county, from the very beginning, and is familiar with all the phases of pioneer life. In the spring of 1874, the first farm in the county, the "McKinley farm" at the mouth of the Elk river, was opened, and Mr. Jackson was one who helped to clear it, while two years previously he had assisted in a similar opening in Sawyer county, that of the "Hackett farm" on the Flambeau river. His long life in this section has made him perfectly at home in the whole wooded region throughout several counties in Northern Wisconsin.

ADOLPH REEDFORS, in his life time city comptroller of Superior, was one of the leading Scandinavian-American citizens of that city. His parents, Jonas and Catherine (Larson) Reedfors, were natives of Sweden, where Adolph was born Jan. 23, 1867.

Jonas Reedfors was a farmer, and died in 1898, when seventy-five years old. His widow, who is over sixty-five, still lives in Sweden. Her brother, Anders Larson, is a member of the Swedish Riksdag. Jonas Reedfors and his wife were the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, and three are now in the United States: Adolph; Alfred, a farmer of Marshall county, S.

Dak.; and Carrie, who lives in Superior. Aaron is professor of Philosophy at the Swedish University, and the author of several historical works; Lars Peter is an officer in the Swedish army; Carl is in the railway service of the Swedish government; and Emma and Gust are on the homestead farm.

Adolph Reedfors received a common school education, and at the age of twenty came to the United States. He located in the coal regions of Clearfield county, Pa., and then went for a year to Dakota. In 1888 he spent a year at Hope Academy, Moorhead, Minn., and in 1889 went to Duluth where he was bookkeeper in a grocery store for a year. From Duluth he came to Superior, where he opened a book and confectionery business, which he carried on until 1899. In 1895-96 Mr. Reedfors was the representative of the Fourth ward on the county board of supervisors. In 1898 he was elected city comptroller. Defeated at the next election, he was reelected to this office in 1900 for two years. He was a delegate to several State Republican conventions, as well as to many local gatherings, and always took an active part in politics. His death removed one of the best party workers in this region.

Mr. Reedfors was brought up in the faith of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Fraternally he was a member of Superior Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F., and Tammany Tribe, No. 19, Improved Order of Red Men.

JOHN H. MOLLER, the leading real estate dealer of Bruce, Rusk Co., Wis., who has taken an active part in the settlement of this county, is a native of the Island of Fyn, Denmark. He was raised in Schleswig, then a province of Denmark, now of Germany, where he was educated in the public schools, being taught both the German and Danish languages. At the same time he was living on a farm, and learning how to carry it on. When sixteen years of age he entered upon a sea-faring life, shipping aboard a merchantman, and traveling to different countries for about six years; then he became a marine in the German navy, serving for a year, when he retired to his former home on the farm, remaining there until 1880. In that year he emigrated to America with his family, settling for a year at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill. He then went to Gage county, Neb., and there embarked extensively in farming, being thus engaged for some sixteen years. During this time, he became interested in handling real estate on a large scale. Wishing for a wider field of operation, he decided to help found the town of Cortland, same county, remaining there four years, and assisting in placing the town on a good basis. In 1901 he began operating in Gates (now Rusk) county, Wis., lands, moving his family there in 1902. His operations have been very extensive, and he has located a great many settlers in the county. In 1903, he, continuing his work, placed 280 people on farms tributary to Bruce, and this number is about his average for a year's work. He is local agent for the "Soo" railroad, and is a very prominent man.

Fraternally Mr. Moller is a member of the K. of P., of Bruce; the Modern Woodmen; Modern Brotherhood of America; and the United Workmen.

In 1879, Mr. Moller was married in Schleswig, to Miss Maria Anderson. Seven daughters and a son have been born of this marriage, as follows: Marie, a former teacher in the public schools, who is now an instructor of music; Lorretta; Bertha, a teacher in Bruce public schools; Anne, a stenographer; Minnie; Peter; Christine; and Agnes. Mr. Moller is well-equipped for his line of business, having spent a number of years in studying soils and their adaptability to different grains and fruits, and by constant application and study, has acquired a wide range of information upon various subjects. Mr. Moller is a man of first-class ability, keen, shrewd and observant.

AUGUSTUS EDMUND COSTELLO, M. D., C. M., a gifted young physician of Spooner, Washburn county, was born in Albany, N. Y., son of P. P. and Melvinie (Porcheron) Costello, the former at one

time a prominent business man of Albany.

When he was a child Dr. Costello's parents moved to Montreal, Canada, where he received his early education in the public schools, after which he completed the classical course at St. Mary's College. He then matriculated at McGill Medical College, from which he graduated in 1900, receiving his degrees. After a few months' much needed rest, he came to Spooner in March, 1901, where he was associated with Dr. J. P. Cox for two years and he has already won an enviable reputation throughout Washburn and adjacent counties. He is a close student of medical literature, keeping in touch with the best professional thought of the day. He is a member of the M. W. A. and of the K. O. T. M., of which he is the local examining surgeon. He is also medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, the National Fraternal League, Prudential Insurance Company, L. O. T. M., and R. N. A. He is also a member of the pension examining board at Shell Lake.

On June 2, 1902, Dr. Costello was married to Miss Maud E. Parke, of Spooner, Wisconsin.

PHILIP M. GRAFF, whose name is linked with the permanent prosperity of the city of Duluth, Minn., was one of the most successful among the early citizens and daring investors. He was born in Worthington, Armstrong Co., Pa., in August, 1849, son of Peter and Susan (Lovenger) Graff, and grandson of John and Anna Barbara (Baum) Graff.

John Graff came of a noble family. He was born in Neiwetl, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and on emigrating to America settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died at the age of fifty-five years. He married Anna Barbara Baum, a native of Westmoreland county. During her childhood the Indian wars were still in progress in that part of Pennsylvania. At one time, as a young girl she gave food to an Indian chief, and, when in one of the raids, a little later, she was captured by his tribe, he saw her and released her, sending her home in safety.

Peter Graff, son of John, was born in Pennsylvania. His first venture was in the mercantile and transportation business, in which he was most successful, and through which he became known all over the State. He afterward became interested in furnaces and iron manufacturing. For some time he was engaged in woolen manufacturing, and during the Civil war he built a woolen mill near Worthington, Pa., chiefly for the purpose of furnishing employment for the wives and children of Union soldiers. He was always interested in philanthropic work, especially in the practical philanthropy that opens the way for the unfortunate to help themselves. Through the failure of one of his customers he took a tract of land in Venango county, Pa., upon which Oil City was subsequently built. This was known as the Graff-Hasson Flats. In political sentiment Peter Graff was a Democrat, but later he became identified with the Prohibition party. All his life he was a total abstainer. He reached the age of eighty-two years, and his wife, Susan Lovenger, survived until she was eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Susan (Lovenger) Graff was born in Westmoreland county, a daughter of Christopher Lovenger, an extensive farmer of that region, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of the Pennsylvania Colony.

Philip M. Graff was graduated in 1871 in the classical course of Penn College, at Gettysburg, and for some time thereafter he was in the employ of his father. In 1874 he went to Grand Rapids, where for five years he was engaged in banking and organized the lumber firm of Graff, Little & Co., which in 1879 removed to Duluth, building a saw and planing mill in what is now the West End. The firm later became Graff, Murray & Co., the Scott-Holston Lumber Co., and then changed to its present name, Scott, Graff Lumber Co. The advent of Graff, Little & Co., was the beginning of a new era in Duluth, the town at that time suffering from a severe business depression, from which she seemed unable to recover. The establishment of the new enterprise seemed to inject new life into the business element, and then began the activity

that has continued to the present day. Mr. Graff has built a number of the best buildings in the city, including the Graff Block —a four-story brick building on Superior street; the Buffalo Flats; and a number of dwellings and smaller buildings. He was one of the chief stockholders, and one of the promoters of the Masonic Temple, and was one of the early stockholders of the Duluth Electric Light & Power Co. While now in practical retirement, he still retains the ownership of considerable real estate. He was one of the original proprietors of the Bank of Tower, which was succeeded by the First National Bank of Tower; and he originated the Howe Lumber Co., at Tower, succeeded by the Tower Lumber Co., which is still carrying on a large business there.

Mr. Graff is a Democrat in politics, and for many years was active in the councils of his party, and was a member of the State central committee. He cared little for the honors of public office, but was a member of the city council of Duluth, where he proved himself a faithful and honorable public servant. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and for several years served as one of its trustees. At the age of twenty-one he united with the Masonic fraternity, and was a charter member of Duluth Commandery, No. 18, K. T.

In 1872 Philip M. Graff was united in marriage with Sarah Agnes Earhart, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Earhart, of Worthington, Pa. She was born in Butler county, Pa., and her death occurred Nov. 20, 1889, at the age of thirty-six years. She was a devout member of the First Presbyterian Church. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Graff: Anna Barbara, a professional nurse at Detroit; Margaret G., wife of William R. Spencer, of Duluth; Carroll F., of Duluth; A. Virginia, a student at a young ladies' college at Washington, Pa.; and Herbert H., of Duluth.

HENRY O. WALSETH is a prominent citizen of West Superior, Douglas county, where he was one of the early settlers. His birth occurred Dec. 2, 1861, in Trondhjem, Norway, his parents being Ole and Anna Walseth. In 1873 Ole Walseth came to the United States and settled at Ishpeming, Mich., where he died at the age of fifty-eight. His ancestors had been farmers for generations and he pursued that calling in his native country and also in that of his adoption.

Henry O. Walseth attended the public schools of Norway, and afterward learned the trade of painter. In the spring of 1881 he came to the United States and followed his trade for a time in Michigan. Going to Duluth in 1884, he kept a paint shop there for several years, during which time he filled numerous contracts for painting buildings and employed a number of men. Immediately on coming to Duluth, he invested in real estate, and in 1884 purchased some of the first lots to be sold in West Superior after the town site was subdivided. From time to time he increased his investments and erected several buildings. In 1888 he moved to West Superior, where he has since resided, giving his chief attention to real estate, doing a brokerage business in addition to handling his own investments. For some years Mr. Walseth also did business in real estate loans. In recent years he has given very little attention to politics, but at one time he was very active in the Republican party and served two terms as city treasurer, in 1892 and 1894. He has been identified with various fraternal organizations, but is not a member of any at present. He has always been a public spirited citizen, ready to co-operate in any movement for the city's welfare, and has been interested in many public enterprises.

After coming to the United States Mr. Walseth took a course of study in the State Normal School in Mankato, Minn., and another in the Curtis Business College in Minneapolis, familiarizing himself with the English language and with American business methods. He has always traveled considerably, having visited many parts of the United States and Canada and made one or two trips to Europe, where he spent much time in the principal cities.

EDWARD L. TIFFANY, one of the well-known citizens of Ladysmith, Wis., proprietor of the Tiffany gallery, was born Oct. 10, 1851, in Jefferson county, Wis., son of Comfort and Hannah (Lilly) Tiffany, natives of New York. They settled in Jefferson county, Wis., after marriage, and engaged in farming until 1854, when they moved to Waushara county, Wisconsin.

Edward L. Tiffany grew up in the latter county, and was educated in the public schools. In 1891 he left home and settled near Cadott, Chippewa Co., Wis., on virgin land, where he cleared up and improved a farm and operated it until 1903, when he came to Ladysmith, and in November following bought a half interest in the photographic gallery owned by L. L. Soule. In the following spring Mr. Tiffany bought out his partner's interest, and it is one of the successful enterprises of the place. Mr. Tiffany has fitted up his gallery with everything necessary to produce the best results in the photographic art. An interesting feature is a lavish display of neatly executed local views in Ladysmith and its environs, which produce a very favorable impression on the stranger.

Mr. Tiffany was married in Wisconsin to Miss Hattie A. Potter, and they have two children, Mabel A. and Blanche. The second daughter, Grace, a charming young lady of sixteen years, was killed by lightning in Ladysmith, July 2, 1903. Mr. Tiffany is fortunate in having the assistance of his daughter Mabel A. in his business. She has true artistic talent and is a devotee of art. Her artistic work has attracted attention in high quarters. Her grouping and arranging of subjects adds much to the success of the beautiful photographs which come from this gallery.

Mr. Tiffany belongs to several of the leading fraternal societies, is an Odd Fellow, a Maccabee and a Modern Woodman.

W. L. HUNTER. Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., with its many industries, its active commercial life, numbers among its live business men none more respected than W. L. Hunter, who was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1840, a son of Harry and Margaret (Boyer) Hunter, natives of the same county.

Harry Hunter was a millwright by trade, who moved to Galena, Ill., in 1856, where he worked at his trade for two years and then went to Jackson county, Iowa. Later he went to Canton, where he spent five years, when he took up his location at Cedar Falls, Wis., and spent five years more. His next change was made when he went to Wilson, St. Croix county, Wis., and finally in 1880, he settled at Cumberland, Wis., and remained until his death, which occurred in 1882. His widow survives at the age of eighty-seven, and is now making her home at Ladysmith, Wis. Four children were born to these parents: William L.; John, city engineer at Cumberland; Morris, a farmer of Cumberland; Louisa, who married Robert Corbett and lives at Ladysmith.

William L. Hunter had but a limited education but has added to his fund of information and gathered much from his various experiences. He remained at home until 1861, when he responded to the call of his country by enlisting in Company I, 5th Minn. V. I., at Frankfort, Mower Co., Minn. Among the many battles in which he participated, may be mentioned those of Gettysburg, Corinth and Missionary Ridge. During the memorable March to the Sea, he was in the 2nd division, and served three years without being wounded or taken prisoner.

At the close of his service Mr. Hunter located at Durand, Wis., and worked in a furniture factory as a machinist for five years, after which he came to Cumberland and erected one of the first mills in the locality. This he operated for ten years, for nine years carried on a mill at Almira, and for five years had one at Rusk. These he sold to take charge of the Beaver Dam Lumber Co.'s planing mill in 1898, which responsible position he still retains, the mill under his able management standing foremost among its kind in Barron county.

In 1865 Mr. Hunter married Elizabeth

Stockman, of Bourbon, Ind., and four children were born to this marriage: John, on a steamboat owned by a mill at Cumberland, married Emma Wandrey, and has three children, Margaret, Isabelle and Harry; Nellie married Frank Dille, of Cumberland, and has three children, Emma, Alta and Frank; Cora married F. W. Miller of Cumberland, a banker and merchant; Ralph is an engineer in the planing mill at Cumberland.

Mr. Hunter is one of the most prominent Democrats in Barron county and has always been very active in the ranks of his party. For two years he served as a member of the city council and then was honored by election to the high position of mayor of Cumberland. During his term of service he gave the people of Cumberland a clean, upright, business administration, and many much needed improvements were effected. After so efficiently discharging the duties pertaining to the office of mayor, his constituents returned him to the council, where he is still working in the interests of his ward and good government. In addition to these offices, he has held many of the lesser positions of trust, and has always proven himself an honorable and efficient public official.

Fraternally, Mr. Hunter is a Mason, belonging to Blue Lodge, No. 223, Cumberland. He also belongs to K. of P., of Cumberland; the I. O. O. F., and Modern Woodmen, and is deservedly popular in all these organizations. For many years Mr. Hunter has been a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and is among its most liberal supporters.

In addition to his other interests, Mr. Hunter has a fine stock farm of 240 acres, one and a half miles north of Cumberland, known as "Sunny Side" stock farm. Mr. Hunter is one of the best known men in Barron county, and throughout the State has friends who appreciate and feel proud of his abilities. There is no doubt but that the future before this enterprising and progressive young business man and political leader is very brilliant, and that his name will soon be numbered among the legislators of the State and country.

ASA DAILEY came to Duluth in 1870, and for the last dozen years has been deputy auditor of St. Louis county. His parents, William and Mercy (Barnhard) Dailey, were natives, respectively, of Ireland and New York State.

William Dailey was a carpenter by trade, but in his later years was in the furniture business in Hudson, Wis. He died in 1868, his wife surviving him until 1872. They had a family of nine children, of whom five are living. Asa was one of the younger children.

Asa Dailey was born in Canada, Sept. 18, 1842. His parents moved to Hudson, Wis., when he was a mere child, and he received most of his education in the public schools of that place. On Aug. 9, 1862, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in the 30th Wis. V. I. He took part in several Indian fights during the Sioux outbreak of that year, his regiment being stationed at first in the North but they were transferred to the South in time to participate in the battle of Nashville, where he was injured by an accident, from the effects of which he still suffers. He was also in many skirmishes, but was fortunate enough to escape other injury, and received his discharge Oct. 5, 1865. He then learned the trade of miller, and was employed in a gristmill at Hudson for five years. After that he came to Duluth, engaging in the lumber business as an employe of different firms until 1880, when he went into partnership with John La Chapelle. At the end of two years he bought out Mr. La Chapelle, and he formed a partnership with John Maguire and W. P. Hinebach. After another two years he bought out the interests of the partners, and conducted the business alone until 1890, when his health failed, as a result of the injuries he received in the United States service, and selling out his lumber interests he retired from active business. In September, 1891, he came into the county auditor's office, as deputy, and there he has ever since remained.

On Sept. 7, 1867, Mr. Dailey married Barbara C. Johnson, of Hudson, Wis., a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Stewart)

Johnson, both natives of Dickinson's Landing, Canada. Mr. Johnson was a harness maker and dealer by occupation. He lived until 1894, his wife passing away in 1890. Mrs. Dailey was the next to the eldest of their nine children, of whom all but one are living. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are the parents of the following children: Nellie M.; Charles A., foreman in a meat market at Buhl, Minn.; Francis P.; Josephine B., and Roy A. The family attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Dailey is a member of the G. A. R., Willis A. Gorman Post, No. 13, of Duluth, in which he has filled every office, having been for the past six years quartermaster of the post. In January, 1904, he was appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. John C. Black, commander-in-chief, National G. A. R. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 28, of Duluth, and the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 10, of Duluth. He has been a life-long Republican, his first vote, in 1864, having been cast for Abraham Lincoln. He was at one time president of the village of Park Point, where he was also clerk, and in 1889 was an alderman of Duluth. He takes a prominent part in all movements for the betterment of the city.

GEORGE K. FINNEY, a carpenter in South Superior, has resided there since 1891. He was born in Munson township, Geauga Co., Ohio, May 7, 1847.

Edwin Finney, father of George K., was a native of Vermont, who married Sally Ann Stansell, of New York State, and the young couple settled in Geauga county, Ohio, in the early days. To them were born four children, namely: Cordelia, now Mrs. Amos Sharp, of Michigan; James A., who served in the 2d Ohio Heavy Artillery and is now a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich.; George K.; and William G., who enlisted in the 124th Ohio V. I., and died in the service.

George K. Finney left his father's home when only nine years of age and lived on a farm until the war broke out. Though not yet fifteen years old, he was large and strong and when he offered himself as a soldier he was readily accepted. He enlisted at Chardon, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1861, in Co. A, 42d O. V. I., and was in the regiment of Col. James A. Garfield, destined later to become the martyred President of our country. The last time Mr. Finney saw President Garfield was during the presidential campaign of 1880, and though they had not met since the war, Garfield at once recognized him.

Mr. Finney served in the 42d for three years and a month and was with his regiment all the time except a short period when he was sick with the measles. He took part in the battles of Arkansas Post and Champion Hills, and was all through the siege of Vicksburg, where he assisted in digging the famous canal at that place and took part in the great charge, May 22, 1863. After the surrender of Vicksburg, he marched to Jackson, Miss., where a hard fight occurred and then returned to the former place. After remaining in Vicksburg about a month, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans and then by rail to Brashear City. It operated in that vicinity until November and then went into winter quarters at Plaquemine, La. In April, 1864, they proceeded to Baton Rouge and thence up the Mississippi and Red rivers to assist Gen. Banks, who was then retreating from his unfortunate Red River expedition. The regiment was then engaged in what might be called river scouting, till the end of his term of service. Mr. Finney was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1864. After a visit home he enlisted again, Feb. 10, 1865, in the 96th Ohio regiment and served in the Shenandoah valley. After the surrender of Gen. Lee, he went with his regiment to Baltimore and there did garrison duty till he was mustered out in September, 1865.

Mr. Finney returned to Ohio after the close of the war and learned the carpenter's trade, which has practically been his business ever since, though his health was so seriously injured by his army life, the effects of which become more apparent as the years go by, that he has often been unable to work.

On Oct. 21, 1865, George K. Finney was

married to his estimable wife, H. Amanda Fowler, the daughter of James and Phoebe (Parmelee) Fowler. James Fowler was a native of Massachusetts, while his wife came of a Connecticut family. Mrs. Finney was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1846, but when she was about eight years old the family removed to Ohio. Her father died there a couple of years later, but her mother lived till 1882, in which year she died in Colorado at the home of a daughter. There were three children in the family, but Mrs. Finney is the only one living.

To Mr. and Mrs. Finney have been born eight children, but four of them died in childhood. The four who survive are: William R.; Albert B.; Caroline, now Mrs. Girard; and George W. Mr. Finney is an honored member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R., and is universally respected and esteemed by those who know him.

JOSEPH BORECKY is one of the leading grocers of Ashland, where he has resided since 1891. He is a Bohemian by birth, having been born in that country, Sept. 1, 1854. His parents, both natives of Bohemia, were Joseph and Kate (Futher) Borecky; the latter died in Bohemia in 1866, and a year later the father brought his family to America. He was a stone mason by trade but after settling in Mishicott, Manitowoc Co., Wis., he occupied himself with farming until his death in 1888. Of his three children, two are living, Joseph being next to the eldest.

Joseph Borecky received his early education in the common schools of Bohemia, and after coming to this country was for a time a pupil in Northwestern College, at Watertown, Wis. He early began to work at farming and at seventeen went into the lumber woods, where he was employed for nine years, during two years of which he attended Northwestern College during the winter. After this he went to Stevens Point, where he made a livelihood for a year by selling notions and playing the cornet. He then moved to Auburndale, Wis., where he was a lumber jobber for two years, and then a salesman in the general store of R. Connor & Co. This position he retained for twelve years and in March, 1891, came to Ashland, where he immediately went into the grocery business. He began in a small way, but has prospered so that now he has one of the finest stores in Ashland, where he carries a full line of choice groceries, and is the owner of the building in which it is situated.

Mr. Borecky married, April 21, 1878, Anna Folk, of Chicago, and they are the parents of the following children: Rose, at home; Emma, Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, of Ashland; Joseph, in business with his father; Frank; Carl; and Addie, deceased. In politics Mr. Borecky is independent. Fraternally he belongs to the F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, No. 210, of Ashland; M. W. A., No. 1109, of Ashland; and the National Fraternal League, Council No. 7, of Ashland.

NELS C. GILSTAD. Wisconsin has been a favorite point of location for a large number of the Norwegians who have sought homes in this foreign land and a most valuable class of citizens have they proved. One of these who has displayed all the manly traits of his race, is Nels C. Gilstad, register of deeds for Barron county. He was born near Christiania, Norway, Feb. 25, 1862.

Martin Gilstad, father of Nels C., came with his family to America in 1869 and after living three years in Racine county, Wis., moved to Barron county, where in the spring of 1872 he bought 120 acres of wild land in the town of Dallas. He improved his farm and lived on it till his death, in March, 1894, at the age of sixty-five years. One of the earliest settlers in Dallas, he was one of the four organizers of the Lutheran Church at Maple Grove, of which he was a trustee and treasurer for many years, and later helped to organize the church at Dallas, of which also he was a trustee. Politically he was always a Republican. His wife was Mary Christenson, who belonged to a prominent family in Norway, where her brother Nels was a member of the Storthing or Congress. This brother and Martin Gilstad

were joint owners of three vessels at one time engaged in foreign trade.

Nels C. Gilstad was educated in the common schools and remained at home on the farm until 1881, when he went West and spent several years in Montana and elsewhere. Returning to Wisconsin in 1887, he opened a general store at Dallas, which he conducted for six years and then sold. At present he is occupied in the management of a fine farm of 100 acres which he owns, situated near the village of Dallas. Mr. Gilstad has held public office, elected on the Republican ticket, and has served most efficiently as town treasurer for Dallas for two years, while in 1902 he was chosen register of deeds for the county.

Mr. Gilstad was married early in life, when only twenty-two years of age. His wife was Miss Anna Thompson, to whom he was united Sept. 20, 1884. Mrs. Gilstad was born in Norway, May 30, 1862, and was the daughter of Ole Thompson, who brought his family to America and settled in Marshall county, Minn. To the union of Nels and Anna Gilstad have been born eight children, as follows: Olga, and Clara, employed in the register's office; Alma; Alfred; Mabel; Agnes; Helmer; and Clarence. The family are connected with the Lutheran Church and are also well known in social circles.

JOSEPH JOHN DEFER is a merchant and lumberman of Saxon, Iron Co., Wis., where he has made his home since 1886. He was born in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21, 1866, son of Henry and Emily (Whitmore) DeFer, the latter also a native of Detroit.

Henry DeFer was born in Switzerland and came to the United States when a young man. He settled in Detroit, where he married Emily Whitmore, by whom he had a family of six children. Of these, four are still living, the next to the eldest being Joseph J. Mr. DeFer was always active in politics and always held some office. During the war he was connected for three years with a Michigan cavalry regiment and returning to Detroit after the war, was elected to the sheriff's office of Wayne county. He died in Detroit in 1875. His wife, who survives him, makes her home with their son, Joseph John.

Joseph J. DeFer had almost no opportunities for schooling, going to work when he was only twelve years of age. For two years he worked on a farm and then went to Newberry, Mich., where he was employed in the lumber woods. In 1886 he came to Saxon and worked in a lumber camp for two years, after which he began logging on his own account, an occupation which he still follows. In 1887 he built the sawmill at Saxon and a year later opened a general store, continuing to the present time the management of both of these industries. He owns considerable timber land in his part of the State.

In May, 1900, Mr. DeFer married Anna Darling, of Waupaca county, Wis., and they have one child, Joseph R. Mr. DeFer has been chairman of the town for the last ten years and is at present serving his second term as president of the school board.

MISSES JANE AND MATILDA BLOUNT, two well-known and highly esteemed ladies of West Superior, have lived there since 1888 and have seen the place grow from a struggling little village into its present prosperity. They are natives of Picton, Prince Edward county, Ontario, likewise the birthplace of their father, Stephen Blount.

The ancestors of the Blount family were among the Quaker immigrants who helped to colonize Pennsylvania, and several generations of the family lived and died there. During the American Revolution a Cornelius Blount was one of the United Empire Loyalists who removed to Canada, becoming one of the pioneers of County Prince Edward. Previously to leaving the colonies he had married Lydia Bowerman, of Pennsylvania.

Stephen Blount, who always retained the Quaker faith and manners of his forefathers, was born in 1801, and died in Wisconsin in 1868. He spent nearly half a century upon the family homestead near Picton, which was a fine farm largely devoted to the

raising of fruit. He was noted for his hospitality and made a special point of entertaining his Quaker brethren, whose meetings and gatherings of other kinds were frequent in that locality. The poor and needy also found a stanch friend in Stephen Blount. About 1850 he crossed the border into the United States and settled in Wisconsin, one of the earliest settlers of Stockbridge, Calumet county. At that time there was not a mile of railroad in the State and the family endured all the hardships of pioneer life. Mr. Blount was a strong Abolitionist and lived to see his principles triumph.

Stephen Blount was twice married; his first wife was Content Ann Bull, of Dutchess county, N. Y., who died in Bloomfield, near Picton, in 1843, aged forty-two. Of this union there were ten children: Lydia, Mrs. Sargent, of Jackson, Mich.; Mary, Mrs. Thorn, of Picton, Ont.; Jane, of West Superior; Patience, wife of James A. Perkins, of Gaines, Mich., whose death occurred March 24, 1882; Abigail, Mrs. Darwood, of Port Arthur, Ont.; Phoebe, Mrs. Thomas Blount, who died in Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 1, 1899; Cornelius, who enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment, participated in several battles, and finally died of exposure in Nashville, Tenn., leaving a wife and two daughters; Josiah, now in California; Matilda, of West Superior; and Content Ann, who died at the age of eighteen months. The second wife of Stephen Blount was Parmelia Brewer, who died in Iowa, Jan. 8, 1899. She left five children: Priscilla, who lives near Appleton, Wis.; Caroline Euphemia; Wellington Webster; Stephen Henry; and Guy, who died in infancy.

Miss Jane Blount taught near Stockbridge for a time, after the family located there. Looking back to her early life there, she recalls many thrilling incidents of pioneer life, such as a stage ride from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee, when the stage upset. Miss Blount and her sister have lived successively in Rochester, N. Y.; Toronto, Collingwood, Port Arthur and elsewhere in Ontario; and since 1888 at West Superior, in the future development and progress of which they have the utmost confidence.

CHESTER F. PERRIN, a successful hardware merchant of Ashland, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Depere, July 13, 1861. His parents, Michael and Sarah (Logan) Perrin, were natives of Ohio and Ireland, respectively. Michael Perrin was descended from the branch of the family which came to America from France during the Huguenot persecutions. He was a sailor in his younger days, and after leaving the sea faring life, resided for a time in Chicago and then went to Depere, where he settled down to farming. He died in Oshkosh Home at Merellen in his fifty-third year, his wife passing away when only twenty-five years of age. Mrs. Perrin's brother, Hugo Logan, who now lives retired in San Francisco, was one of the first inventors of the ice machine, and was at one time manager for a Chicago packing house.

When he was six years old, Chester F. Perrin was adopted by Chester Cronk, a farmer in the neighborhood of Depere, and he worked on the farm until he was thirteen. He then started on his travels, working in different parts of the country at various odd jobs, and picking up considerable knowledge of steam fitting and plumbing, and of electrical appliances. In 1883 he came to Ashland, where he worked in a sawmill for about a year, next went to Ironwood, where he worked for a year and a half in various ways, and then returned to Ashland and went into the meat business with Field & Co. After three years he sold out his interest in this business and turned his attention to lumber, becoming a jobber in logs and ties. Two years later he bought out the business of a small repair shop, which he managed and developed so successfully that he now owns one of the finest hardware stores in Ashland. He also takes contracts for steam fitting, plumbing, and electrical work in stores and dwellings, and does a large business in paints, oils and boat supplies. In the various lines of industry under his management he employs from eight to twenty men.

Mr. Perrin married in May, 1895, Kate Meyers, of Rockland, Mich., daughter of Nicholas and Katherine Meyers, both of

German birth. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers had a family of six children, of whom five are living, Mrs. Perrin being one of the younger children. Mr. Meyers was for many years connected with the mining industry of Rockland, where he and his wife now live on a farm which he cultivates. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin have one child, Hubert, now four years old. They are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Perrin is not attached to any political party, voting independently. Fraternally he is a member of the F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templars, Ashland; and the I. O. O. F., No. 63, of Ashland.

LEANDER E. THOMAS, one of the oldest settlers in Shell Lake, Washburn county, was born near Kokomo, Ind., Jan. 2, 1847, son of Henley and Susan (Woody) Thomas.

The Thomas family came originally from Wales, and the great-grandfather, Elijah Thomas, although a Quaker, took part in the Revolutionary war. His son, Elijah, was born in North Carolina, and in early life taught school for some time in that State. Early in the nineteenth century the family moved to Indiana, where Elijah (2) also taught school, and in 1856 they located at Constantine, St. Joseph Co., Mich., where he died at the age of ninety-six. He, like his father, was a Quaker in religious faith, and he brought up a family of twelve sons and two daughters. Henley Thomas, son of Elijah (2), was a farmer, and about 1868, moved from Michigan to Marshall county, Iowa, where he died in 1892, at the age of seventy-seven. Mrs. Susan (Woody) Thomas died in Grant county, Ind., in 1849. Little is known of the history of her parents, who came from Richmond, Ind. One of her brothers, Lewis Woody, was a school teacher, and went to the State of Washington; another brother, Solomon, went overland to California in 1849, but returned and settled in Richmond, Ind. To Henley and Susan (Woody) Thomas were born four sons and four daughters as follows: Sarah, Mrs. J. Coates, who died at Bangor, Iowa; Ada, Mrs. Jones, who lives in Pease, Milleslac Co., Minn.; William, who served in the 19th Mich. V. I. during the Civil war, and died from the effects of injuries received in battle; Mary Jane, who is Mrs. Jones, of Milaca, Milleslac county; Becky, who is the widow of a Mr. Coates, of Long Beach, Cal.; Robert W., of Eagle Grove, Iowa, who served in the 11th Mich. V. I., during the Civil war; Leander E., who is mentioned below; and Ledru, who died in Marshalltown, Iowa. By a second marriage Henley Thomas had one son, Henley, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

In 1862 Leander E. Thomas left home and went to Taylor's Falls, Minn., where he engaged in lumbering on the St. Croix river for several years. On Sept. 18, 1864, he enlisted in Battery A, 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery, being discharged in July, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Most of his service was at Chattanooga, under Gen. Thomas, who is supposed to have been descended from the same branch of the family. During Hood's campaign Mr. Thomas's regiment were for about six weeks on half rations; much of this time he was employed in guarding trains and steamboats. After the war he resumed his work of logging on the St. Croix river, and in 1868 made his first visit to Washburn county, (then a part of Burnett county), making the four days' journey from St. Croix Falls on foot. He then entered the employ of Smith & Clendenning, whose camp was located about five miles above the present village of Spooner on the Yellow river. In the spring of 1872 he took up a homestead claim on Bashaw creek, in the eastern part of Burnett county and the next season bought timber and logged in the woods, continuing this work several years. Early in 1880 he bought eighty acres near the present village of Shell Lake, where he lived for some years, there being no houses in the village at that time. Somewhat later he bought 120 acres of land on the shore of Shell Lake, where he improved a farm, a part of which he has since sold, and in the autumn of 1902 he moved into Shell Lake

LEANDER E. THOMAS

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village. For a number of years he has been chiefly occupied in making estimates of timber lands. In 1882 Washburn county was separated from Burnett county, and Mr. Thomas was appointed the first county treasurer, and elected to that office for a second term. He also served two years as chairman of the town of Shell Lake, the water works being built during this period.

Mr. Thomas married in 1868 Nawadakamagoqua, of the Chippewa tribe, a native of Washburn county. To this union have been born seven daughters, as follows: Josephine, Mrs. H. M. Larson, of Barronnett, Wis.; Susie, Mrs. Jones, of Tenney, Minn.; Ellen, Mrs. John Prophet, of Shell Lake; Belle, Rebecca, Myrtle and Esther. Mr. Thomas has always supported the Republican party in politics. Fraternally he is a charter member of Shell Lake Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and also of Nathaniel Greene Post, G. A. R.

MRS. JOHN PROPHET, third daughter of Mr. Thomas, attended the public schools at Shell Lake, and later was a student at the Carlisle Training School, at Carlisle, Pa., graduating in 1898. For a year and a half she was employed in teaching at the Kickapoo Indian School at Netawaka, Kans. She attended the National Education Association held at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1899, and the Indian Institute conducted in connection with the association; for two years she was employed as teacher of sewing in the Red Lake Boarding School, at Red Lake, Minn. Mr. Prophet, who was born in Indian Territory, of the Shawnee tribe, was educated at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He also taught in the Industrial Department of the Kickapoo Indian School. Mr. and Mrs. Prophet have two children, namely: Edna, born in Shell Lake, and Theodore, born in Indian Territory.

WILLIS PECK SPERRY, M. D. Among the successful physicians of Price county, the name of Willis Peck Sperry should take a leading place. The oldest practitioner in the county, and skilled equally in medicine and surgery, Dr. Sperry has been in a medical environment all his life, for his father was a physician before him.

The ancestors of the Sperry family came from England in 1639, and settled in Connecticut, and Dr. Willis P. Sperry is in the seventh generation from the original emigrant. The first grant of land given to the family was made to extend "as far west as the sun shines and rain falls," and while these magnificent boundaries have been curtailed ere now, the original farm home is still owned by Sperrys. On this farm was located the famous "Regicides Cave," in which were concealed the judges who had condemned Charles I. During the Revolution most of the family were Tories.

Dr. Sperry's maternal ancestors, on the other hand, were patriots and fought in the Colonial army. The Carlton family located in Connecticut about the same time the Sperrys came there. Peter Carlton, Dr. Sperry's grandfather, moved to the Western Reserve, Ohio, in 1809, and so poor were transportation facilities that he was obliged to go from Portage county, Ohio, to Cleveland by way of Pittsburg.

Dr. Willis Sperry, father of our subject, studied medicine in the Western Reserve College at Cleveland. In 1852, while the tide of immigration was at its height to California, he went thither by way of the Nicaragua route and practiced there nine years. Returning to Ohio he located at Tallmadge, and followed his profession there until his death in 1902, at the age of seventy-nine. He married Hulda E. Carlton, who lived to be sixty-three years old, and died six years before her husband.

Willis Peck Sperry was born in 1856, during his parents' residence in California. He was sent to his father's Alma Mater, and was graduated from the medical department of the university in 1881. His first years as a physician were spent in southern Wisconsin, and then in 1884 he went to Price county. The first year he passed at Fifield, and from there went to Phillips, where he has since been located and has built up a large practice, both general and surgical. On first going to the city, Dr. Sperry bought a drug store and he still retains his interest therein.

Dr. Sperry was married to Susan E.

Smith, who became his wife in 1886. Mrs. Sperry is a daughter of A. D. Smith, of Waupaca, Wis. To this union has come one son, Carlton, born in 1890. Dr. Sperry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Ashland Commandery, K. T., and Milwaukee Consistory. He belongs to the County, the Wisconsin State and the Northwestern Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

E. G. MILLS. The Hon. Edgar G. Mills, for some years a prominent attorney and public official of Superior, was born in Aurora, Waushara Co., Wis., Sept. 15, 1860. His parents were John and Margaret W. (Hutchinson) Mills.

The father was a native of Wales, but when only eight years old accompanied a sister to this country, settling at Utica, N. Y. He remained there for a number of years and supported himself as a cabinet maker. When about thirty-five years old, he went to Minnesota to prospect for land but in less than a year was unfortunately killed there during the Indian uprising of 1862. His wife, who was born in New Jersey, was the daughter of John Hutchinson, a Scotch machinist, while on her mother's she was descended from the Freylinghuysen family, prominent among the early settlers of New York State. After the death of Mr. Mills, his widow married John J. Wood, a prominent citizen of Berlin, Wis. She died at the age of fifty-nine years.

Edgar G. Mills was educated in the public schools and then began working in a grocery store in Berlin, Wis. After a year or two of this, he became a commercial traveler for a time, finally settling down to the study of the law for his life work. He was admitted to the Bar in 1886, at St. Cloud, Minn., and practiced there for several years. In 1890 he removed to West Superior, where he continued his professional work and also soon became active in political affairs. From an early age he manifested a marked public spirit and even before reaching his majority joined with a few other young men in putting up a ticket for the city of Berlin. Several of their candidates were elected the next year and some are still filling official positions there. In 1893 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Douglas county and the next year narrowly missed nomination for Congress. In 1898 he was elected to the Wisconsin Senate. He introduced the Mills Vessel Taxation Bill, a measure greatly benefiting the city of Superior. During his service later, as chairman of the joint committee on Appropriations, his systematic business methods greatly reduced the expenses of public institutions and saved the State about a million dollars. In 1902 he was appointed assistant United States attorney by Attorney General Knox, his work being in Washington and Cuba, before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

In 1889 Mr. Mills married Miss Sarah Chadbourne, the daughter of the Hon. C. H. Chadbourne, of Princeton, Minn., an ex-member of the legislature of that State. Miss Chadbourne was a graduate of the St. Cloud Normal School and taught several years in Minneapolis and Duluth. There are two sons, Egdar C. and Reed C. The family are connected with the Congregational Church. Mr. Mills is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the I. O. O. F., K. P. (Past Chancellor local lodge), and a member of Whaleback Camp, M. W. A.

LORENZO N. CLAUSEN, one of the most influential citizens of Washburn, Bayfield county, has in various ways contributed largely to the growth and development of that city, and has played a prominent part in both the political and business life of the place.

According to the family tradition, the Clausen family originated in Germany, but migrated to Norway several centuries ago. Claus and Christina (Nelson) Clausen came with their children to the United States in 1870, and settled in Otter Tail county, Minn. Mr. Clausen took up a homestead claim and on that farm spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1893, at the age of eighty-three

years, and his wife in 1889, at the age of seventy-six.

Lorenzo N. Clausen was born before his parents left Norway, Oct. 5, 1855, at Hennes, Helgeland, where he attended the public school until he was fifteen. After coming to America he was a student at the Minnesota State Normal School at St. Cloud, and afterward, with intervals at farming, taught ten years. Later he was postmaster at Dalton, Minn., and then clerk in a store at Fergus Falls. He was the first railway postal clerk on the line between Wadena and Fergus Falls, and was thus employed in 1884, when ill-health compelled him to resign. Removing to Washburn, then only a struggling frontier village, he was within a year of his arrival appointed town clerk, and re-elected regularly through a four years' service. In 1886 he received the appointment of deputy collector of customs for the port of Washburn, which position he held for eight years. In 1893 he was chosen to fill another important office, that of chairman of the town board of supervisors, which he filled one year. Always an ardent Republican, this record shows how active a part he has taken in local affairs and politics, though it is by no means complete; in addition, he acted as county treasurer in 1897 and 1898; during ten years he has been chairman of the county committee; has been delegate to several State conventions, and in that of 1900 he was supported by the "Stalwart" faction in an unsuccessful candidacy for the office of State treasurer.

In the business world Mr. Clausen is as prominent as in the political field; from 1889 to 1894 he was cashier of the Bayfield County Bank, and since giving up that line of work has been interested in the real estate business, while as an insurance agent he has represented a number of the leading companies of the United States and Europe. Mr. Clausen was also one of the incorporators and is now secretary of the Washburn Building and Loan Association, which is one of the most successful associations of the State, and which has been largely instrumental in building up the city. In church work, too, Mr. Clausen is an active participant, being connected with the Congregational Church, and he has been for some time the secretary of the society. Fraternally, he belongs to the Masons, the I. O. O. F., and the K. P., and has filled various official positions in each. With activities so varied, Mr. Clausen's acquaintance is indeed wide and by all he is most highly esteemed.

In 1889 Mr. Clausen was married to Miss Minnie A. Falconer, born in Paisley, Ont., the daughter of Thomas Falconer. She is the mother of one daughter, Florence.

JOHN T. HANLEY, a prosperous stockman and wholesale meat dealer of Ashland, is a native son of Wisconsin, having been born in Hudson, Feb. 16, 1864.

Andrew Hanley, father of John T., was of Irish birth and parentage, and came to the United States when a young man, settling in Ohio. For many years he was employed on construction work on the different lines of railroads but has been for some time settled as a farmer in Roberts, Wis. His wife, Margaretta Reid, also a native of Ireland, died in 1896. Their family consisted of nine children, as follows: Ellen, deceased; Mary, deceased; Kate, Mrs. F. J. Clause, of Roberts, deceased; Lucy, a teacher in Fountain City, Wis.; John T.; Amanda, Mrs. M. A. Cosgriff, of Emerado, N. D.; James A., a farmer of N. D., and horse buyer for his brother, John T.; Joseph W., a stock buyer and shipper of Roberts; and Otis, a farmer of Roberts.

John T. Hanley received a common school education, which was supplemented by a commercial course at the St. Paul Business College. At the age of twenty-three he went into the general merchandise business at Lesueur, Minn., selling out his stock after three years, and coming to Ashland, Jan. 3, 1889. There he went into the hay and feed business, two years later abandoning that to establish himself as a wholesale meat and live stock dealer. He has ever since devoted his attention to this line of business, making a specialty of buying and selling horses. In his sale stable, which is 75

by 200 feet in dimensions, and in connection with which he has a cold storage plant, he employs six men. He also carries on a slaughter house in Bayfield county, in which he has from two to seven employes.

Mr. Hanley married, Nov. 26, 1902, Florence E. Brinker, of Milwaukee, daughter of Louis Brinker, a stockman who met his death in a railway accident at Rio, Wis., in 1886. Mrs. Brinker still lives in her home in Milwaukee. They had a family of four children, all of whom are living, Mrs. Hanley being next to the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Hanley are earnest members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Hanley is a warm supporter of the Democratic party.

CHARLES PHILLIPS WHITE, whose name is known throughout the coal handling territory of the Northwest, and through whose able management a great part of the coal shipped from the Head of the Lakes is distributed, was an Ohio boy, born at Toledo, April 16, 1864, son of Albert L. and Adelia S. (Angier) White, the former a native of Cortland, New York.

The White family was founded in England, by Hugo Blanc, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy. As a reward for faithful service William granted him estates in Rodel, Yorkshire, England, where the family continued to dwell until the settlement of Penn's colony in America, when five brothers cast their fortunes with the hardy builders of the New World, and settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

The Angier family has resided in Massachusetts for generations. Roswell P. Angier, father of Mrs. Adelia S. White, moved, however, from New England to Toledo, Ohio, and in the latter city was "mine host" of the popular "Island House" for many years, where he died at an advanced age, highly respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Adelia S. (Angier) White died in Toledo in 1901, at the age of seventy, surviving her husband many years, he having passed away when but forty years of age. Mr. and Mrs. White were parents of three children, namely: Charles P.; George A., who is a prominent grain dealer in Chicago; and Nellie, now the wife of Roy Conklin, of Toledo, Ohio, inventor of the fountain pen, which bears his name.

Charles P. White, the oldest of the children, received a good education in the public schools of Toledo. At the age of nineteen he became a clerk in a grain commission house in Toledo, and when the company moved to St. Louis, he accompanied them to the new location. Later he became connected with the coal department of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, and was a clerk in the auditor's office until 1886, in which year he first came to Superior. He came here to accept a position in the office of the Lehigh Coal & Iron Company, and by close application so won the confidence of those in authority, that when the main docks were completed at West Superior, he was placed in the office there, remaining with the company eight years, in the meantime being appointed superintendent, and being placed in charge of all the company's property at West Superior. In 1894 he became assistant manager of the Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal Company, and in 1899 when that concern consolidated with others, he was appointed general superintendent of all the company's properties at Superior and Duluth, including five docks and the Northwestern Coal Railway Company's line, in Douglas county, Wis. About one-third of the coal distributed at the Head of the Lakes is handled over the docks in his charge. His executive ability and capacity for work are above the average and as his calm, even temperament keeps him from becoming excited even under great pressure, he is apparently at his best when many men would be overwhelmed. In June, 1904, upon the formation of the Pittburgh Coal Dock Company, Mr. White was elected to the office of vice-president, as well as treasurer of the company, having charge the largest group of docks at the Head of the Lakes.

In 1897 Mr. White was married to Miss Helen S. Young, daughter of James and Mary Young, of Toledo. In politics Mr.

White is a Republican, but he has never been active in that line. He and his wife are members of the Pilgrim Congregational Church. Mr. White has the confidence and esteem of the coal trade of the Northwest and stands high in the community of which he is, and has been for a number of years, a prominent member.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, locomotive engineer on the Ashland division of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, has been a resident of Ashland since 1887. His father before him was a railroad employe, and he has been engaged in railroad work in one capacity or another ever since he left school.

Timothy Buckley, father of William, came from Cork, Ireland, and settled in Canada, where for many years he was employed as section man by the Grand Trunk Railway Company. He died in Canada in 1891, his wife surviving him and making her home with a daughter in Milwaukee. She was formerly Bridget Nagle, and like her husband was born in Ireland, in Tipperary County. They had a family of seven children, of whom four are living, William being the eldest.

William Buckley was born at Adolphustown, Canada, Sept. 19, 1856, and attended school there until he was sixteen. For the next two years he worked at farming in the summer and attended school in the winter. He then went to work for the Grand Trunk Railway Company as a section hand, after six months becoming switch tender, and at the same time studying telegraphy. After this he was employed for ten months as a wiper in the round house, and was then promoted to the position of fireman. For nearly seven years he worked as a fireman, then came to the States and from January, 1881, to June, 1887, was one of the engineers of the Grand Trunk, running out of Battle Creek, Mich. He handled freight trains during all of the time he was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and for a year and a half after he had entered the service of the Wisconsin Central. He then received his appointment as passenger engineer, and was given the run between Ashland and Abbotsford, Wis., which he still holds.

On Feb. 9, 1887, Mr. Buckley was married to Anna P. Riley, of Milwaukee, who died March 4, 1900. To this union were born the following children: Eugene F., Herbert L., Lester E. and Joseph L., all of whom are at home and attending school. Mr. Buckley owns his home in Ashland and has other real estate in the city. He is a Democrat and served his party as alderman during 1896 and 1897. He is a member of the B. L. E., Division No. 379, of Ashland; B. L. F., No. 259, of Ashland; the Elks, No. 558, of Ashland; and the Catholic Order of Foresters, No. 425, of Ashland.

PATRICK HENRY MEADE, a successful lumberman, has been a resident of Hurley, Iron Co., Wis., since 1890. His father, John Meade, was born in Ireland and when six years of age came with his parents to the United States. They settled at Leadmine, Wis., and when he was sixteen John left home, going to Missouri and other States, where he was principally engaged in mining. He then located at Ontonagon, Mich., living there for forty years. He is now living in Montreal, Wis., where he carries on a grocery store. He married Susan Hurley, also a native of Ireland, and they had a family of nine children, of whom Patrick Henry is the eldest.

Patrick Henry Meade was born in Ontonagon, Mich., Aug. 21, 1861, and attended the public schools in his native town until he was fourteen years old. After leaving school he worked with his father for ten years and then for another five years was employed in various ways, mostly in the lumber woods, until coming to Hurley. He arrived there in 1890 and immediately went into the lumber business, which occupation he has ever since followed with flattering success.

Mr. Meade married, July 14, 1889, Maggie Kerwick, of Ontonagon, Mich., daughter of John Kerwick, a native of Ireland. Mr. Kerwick has all his life followed the

occupation of a miner and is at present living in Ontonagon. His wife died in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Meade have been born two children, Margaretta M., aged nine; and Anna, deceased. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Meade is a Democrat in politics and in 1894 was the candidate of that party for sheriff of Iron county. Although defeated it was only by eighty votes, and he ran 800 ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the Catholic Knights,of Wisconsin, No. 274, Hurley, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and of the Knights of Columbus.

CHARLES E. GREGORY, for some time a prosperous and public-spirited citizen of Shell Lake, was born in Lockport, N. Y., March 15. 1865. His parents were Henry Edson and Mary Ellen (Seaver) Gregory, both natives of New York State.

The paternal ancestors of Henry Edson Gregory came from Scotland before the Revolutionary war. The grandmother was a native of Ireland. Almon Gregory, father of Henry Edson, was a successful farmer, who passed his life in Lockport. Henry Edson Gregory moved to La Porte county, Ind., in 1873 and there passed the remainder of his life on a farm, dying in May, 1902, at the age of sixty-nine. Mrs. Mary Ellen (Seaver) Gregory, at the age of sixty-seven, is still living on the farm in La Porte county. Her parents passed away in New York State.

Charles E. Gregory attended the public schools in La Porte county and when twenty-one years of age went to Green Bay, Wis. There he was employed in the machine shop of a sawmill, and studied engineering under D. W. Lanigan, now chief engineer of the Twenty-second street station of the Chicago water works. After two years at Green Bay with Mr. Lanigan, Mr. Gregory came with him to Shell Lake, where spent three more years under his instruction. When Mr. Lanigan retired in 1890, Mr. Gregory succeeded him as master mechanic of the Shell Lake Lumber Co. He has invested to some extent in Washburn county lands, including an undivided half interest in a mile of lake shore property, destined to become very valuable. After the Shell Lake Lumber Co. ceased to exist, in February, 1904, Mr. Gregory accepted the position of master mechanic of the Nebagamon Lumber Co. and has since resided at Lake Nebagamon.

In 1889 Mr. Gregory was married to Emma E. Galbreth, daughter of John and Rosetta Galbreth, of La Porte county, Ind. Mrs. Gregory and her father were both natives of La Porte county, the latter of Scotch descent. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, as follows: Robert Luscombe; Ethel May; Kittie Evelyn; and Charles Edson, deceased. The family is connected with the Methodist Church, of which Mr. Gregory is a trustee, and also president of the Epworth League. Fraternally he is a member of Shell Lake Lodge, No. 221, A. F. & A. M.; of Pokegama Chapter, R. A. M. at Rice Lake, Wis.; and of Shell Lake Lodge, I. O. O. F. For many years Mr. Gregory was a Democrat in politics, but for some time past has supported the Republican party. He was one of the chief promoters for the project for the erection of the present county jail, one of the most substantial buildings in the city, which was built during his term as chairman of the county board of supervisors. In 1897 he became chairman of the town of Shell Lake and continued so until he left the town.

ARAD FREEMONT NICHOLS, a successful business man and highly esteemed citizen of Hayward, Sawyer Co., Wis., was born June 25, 1853, at Shinglehouse, Potter Co., Pa. His parents, Benjamin Franklin and Samantha (Jones) Nichols, were natives, respectively, of New York State and Vermont.

Benjamin Nichols, father of Benjamin Franklin, settled in Pennsylvania about 1840; he was a farmer and lived to be over eighty years old. His son, Benjamin Franklin, who was born at Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1819, went when a young man to Potter county, Pa., building near Shinglehouse two sawmills, both of which he operated. Later he became interested in a saw-

mill and lumber yards at Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now living in retirement at Shinglehouse, in the enjoyment of vigorous health. Mr. Nichols has been a Republican from the birth of that party, has filled local positions of trust and is a respected and influential citizen. Mrs. Samantha (Jones) Nichols passed away in 1900, at the age of seventy-nine. Her father, Anthony Jones, who was of Welsh descent, was a veteran of the Revolutionary war. His widow, Catherine (Stevens) Jones, survived him many years, dying at Shinglehouse, when ninety-five years of age. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, as follows: Sobiska, deceased in childhood; Roscoe N., of Little Falls, Minn.; Willard Alonzo, of Shinglehouse, Pa.; Arad Freemont, mentioned below; and Frank A., of Shinglehouse.

Arad Freemont Nichols was educated in the public schools of his native town and took a course in Nelson's Business College at Cincinnati. When he was twenty years old he went to Port Arthur, Ontario, where he spent two years as bookkeeper for the owners of a silver mine. Returning to Pennsylvania, he was occupied for two or three years in stores at Rixford and Eldred, and in 1883 went to Rice Lake, Wis., where for two years he was employed as bookkeeper for Knapp, Stout & Co., a lumber firm. From there he came to Hayward, entering the employ of the Northern Wisconsin Lumber Co., as shipping Clerk; after a year he went into the main office of the firm, with which he remained ten years. On the death of his brother-in-law, Charles F. Hall, in September, 1895, Mr. Nichols became a partner in the firm of Hall, Linden & Co., hardware dealers, and gave his chief attention to the indoor management of this business. The firm, which had the only exclusive hardware establishment in Hayward, carried a large stock of hardware, tinware, etc., as well as agricultural implements. Nov. 1, 1903, the firm of Hall, Linden & Co. was combined with that of A. W. & J. S. McGeorge, under the name of the New Store Co. This concern has erected a large two-story double brick building, which is almost entirely occupied by the immense stock of general merchandise, one of the largest stocks in northern Wisconsin.

Mr. Nichols is a stockholder in the Hayward Building Association and was one of the incorporators of the Odd Fellows' Building Association, each of which built a fine business block; he was one of the incorporators of each of these associations, and is at present secretary and treasurer of the former. He is also secretary of the Republican county committee, and though never a candidate for office, takes a keen interest in all public affairs.

In March, 1893, Mr. Nichols was married to Mary McGeorge, who was born at St. Steven, New Brunswick, daughter of Peter and Eleanor (Kelly) McGeorge. Mrs. Nichols is a member of the Congregational Church. Fraternally Mr. Nichols belongs to the I. O. O. F.; is a charter member of Keystone Lodge, F. & A. M.; a member of Pokegama Chapter, R. A. M., at Rice Lake; and of the K. of P., and M. W. A.

CHARLES PETERSON is the principal merchant of Poplar, Douglas county, where he has resided since 1896. He is a native of Sweden, having been born in Westmanland, Nov. 4, 1863, his father, Peter Erickson, and his mother being also natives of that country.

In 1886 Charles Peterson and his brother-in-law, Eric Peterson, immigrated to America, sailing from Gottenburg, and landing at New York City. They came first to the iron region of Michigan, where Mr. Peterson was employed in the mines for five years. In 1891 he came to Douglas county, his first place of residence being West Superior, where he soon established himself in a confectionery business which he carried on several years. He came to Poplar in 1896, being employed at first by a West Superior firm. After a time he purchased nine acres of land, on which he erected a residence and store, where he has since carried on a general mercantile business, the principal establishment of the kind in Poplar.

Mr. Peterson is an ardent Republican

and takes an active interest in local politics, having filled a number of offices. He was elected supervisor of Brule township in 1898, and re-elected the following year; in 1902 he was elected secretary of the school board of the township for one year. Fraternally he belongs to the M. W. A., Brule Lodge, No. 1. He is an earnest member of the Mission Church, with which he has been connected for nine years.

CLEOPHAS JOHN MORISSET, while a native born American citizen, is yet from one of the many French Canadian families, who have immigrated to our country. He was born in Ontonagon, Mich., during a brief residence there of the family, but his parents, Louis and Philomena (Blais) Morisset, were both natives of Quebec.

The first ancestor of the Morissets in America was the great-grandfather of Cleophas J., who came from France, bought and cleared a farm in the province of Quebec, and settled down there for the rest of his life. His son, John, married Catherine Metivier, and lived to a good old age on his farm in Quebec. Louis Morisset, son of John, and the father of Cleophas J., was born there on the home farm, June 15, 1821. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1855 came to Superior, among the earliest settlers, and followed his trade there, getting out shingles and staves by hand. His first house, built of hewn logs, was put up near the mouth of the Nemadji river, at what is now Second street and Robertson avenue. There he lived for many years and in the early days kept boarders, being, like so many of the Frenchmen, an expert cook. As building was slack at times, he was glad to turn his hand to any employment. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Morisset served two years as supervisor. In his religious belief a Catholic, he helped to organize the first Catholic Church at Superior. His death occurred in that city Oct. 16, 1878. Of the 160 acres of land which he preempted in what was later the city limits, a portion is still owned by his heirs.

Mrs. Philomena Morisset, who is still living, was born near Quebec, Aug. 2, 1837. She was a daughter of Francois Blais and Marie Fortier, natives of the same locality. The former was a farmer and carpenter, who spent his whole life in Canada. Mrs. Morisset was married at Quebec, May 12, 1857, and arrived in Superior with her husband about three weeks later on the steamer "North Star," from Detroit. Of her children, eight are still living, as follows: Louis, of Skaguay, Alaska; Elsie, residing in Pine City, Minn.; Cleophas J.; Nicholas, a resident of Pine City; Joseph, who lives at Newberry, Mich.; Rosa and Georgiana, twins, the latter the wife of Joseph Chauimard, of Superior; and George, of Hibbing, Minnesota.

Cleophas J. Morisset was born July 26, 1862, and when two years old was taken by his parents to Superior, where he has lived ever since. He attended the public schools during his boyhood and then learned the carpenter's trade. For some years past he has been engaged in contracting and has put up many buildings, employing a number of men. He is also largely interested in copper lands in Douglas and Washburn counties.

Mr. Morisset is a member of the Catholic Church in Superior, which his father helped to organize. Politically he is a Democrat and, though the ward in which he lives is strongly Republican, he is now serving his fifth term as alderman. This is due not only to his personal popularity, but to the fact that his views on public questions are always conservative and his fellow-citizens feel the greatest confidence in him.

BENJAMIN F. BRAINERD, postmaster at Murry, Wis., is one of the few remaining pioneer settlers of Chippewa and Rusk counties, having made his advent into Chippewa Falls in April, 1857.

Mr. Brainerd was born Dec. 16, 1835, in Franklin county, Maine, son of William Brainerd. His education was obtained in the district schools, and he remained in Franklin county until 1855, when he went west to Minnesota, going by way of Chi-

cago and Dubuque, at which time the latter place was the remotest western railroad point. The country was unsettled between Dubuque and St. Paul and Minneapolis, the latter magnificent city then being but a small village. He remained one year in St. Paul, and then went to lumbering in the woods on the west shores of Rum river, for a year. In 1857 he settled in Chippewa county, Wis., fourteen miles north of Chippewa Falls, which place was then composed of a few cabins and a sawmill, the latter being under the operation of H. S. Allen, the pioneer settler. There was one small store in the place which was managed by Fred Bussey and James A. Taylor, but no postoffice, the mail being sent on boats from Reed's Landing.

Mr. Brainerd pre-empted 220 acres of land, upon which he built a cabin out of poplar logs, paying five dollars a day for a team to do the hauling from Eau Claire. He was accompanied by his brother James, who also pre-empted land, and the settlers were William Taylor, Thomas Cunningham and Alexander Boyer, the latter having settled there in the previous year. The locality was a prairie of considerable extent, and was known as Bloomer prairie. A few settlers had located on Eagle Prairie, this being the first settlement in Chippewa county.

Mr. Brainerd made his place his permanent home, residing on it until the breaking out of the Civil War, when, in 1863, he enlisted in Company G, 21st Wis. V. I., and his service continued until the close of the war. His regiment was a part of the army of General Sherman, and his company joined the same at Chattanooga, later participating in all of the battles of the subsequent campaign leading to Atlanta. Mr. Brainerd belonged to that valiant band which survived fire for 100 days, and he took part in all the engagements around Atlanta. His regiment was a part of the victorious army that reached the Sea, and he was also at Jonesboro Station, in the battles of Bentonville and Averysboro, and he marched on to Washington for the memorable Grand Review, and was honorably discharged at Madison in 1865. During this long term of service, Mr. Brainerd had many narrow escapes; on one occasion, at Kenesaw Mountain, his tent was shot from over him and carried entirely away. He however, escaped serious injury, although many months went by before before he had entirely recovered from the strain of exposure and long marching.

Returning to Chippewa county, he resumed farming on his own property until twenty-three years ago, when he moved to what is now known as Oak Grove, where he opened a store, kept a hotel, was appointed postmaster, and was the leading man of affairs in this locality; but thirteen years ago he came to Murry. While living in Chippewa county he served in a number of official positions, was postmaster of Emmet, town clerk, treasurer and county chairman. He served as postmaster for twenty-two consecutive terms before coming to Murry, where he has also officiated. Since coming here, Mr. Brainerd has carried on extensive farming and large operations in stockraising and lumbering. He is conducting a hostelry also, on the Chippewa river, some twelve miles north of Bruce.

Mr. Brainerd has always voted with the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. John C. Fremont in 1856. He has always been prominent in party affairs, and has many times been a delegate to the conventions. While residing at Oak Grove he was chairman in the town of Big Bend, which included all the country in Rusk county west of the Chippewa river, and he served also as township clerk and treasurer.

In September, 1865, Mr. Brainerd was married to Miss Josephine Lane, and they have had a family of ten children. Mrs. Brainerd is a lady of great executive ability and has been very prominent in the work of the Woman's Relief Corps. Fraternally Mr. Brainerd has membership in E. A. Coburn Post, No. 62, G. A. R. He has a wide acquaintance with the people of Chippewa and Rusk counties, for forty-seven years being prominently identified with the social and business interests of the Chippewa Valley country.

RONALD JOHN MacLEOD. The sturdy blood of Scotland flows in the veins of some of the most substantial and reliable citizens of this great country. Among those of Scottish birth now residing in Duluth is Ronald John MacLeod, the successful building contractor and honored citizen, residing in the beautiful suburb of Glen Avon. He was born in Stornoway, Scotland, in September, 1859, son of Roderick and Jane (McRae) MacLeod. The MacLeod clan has lived on the isle of Skye for 900 years and more. A number of the members of the family have been ministers in the Presbyterian Church, including three successive generations named Norman MacLeod.

Roderick MacLeod was a son of Ronald and a grandson of Norman MacLeod, both farmers on the Isle of Skye. After living nine years in Canada he came to the United States in 1882, and has here followed his trade of builder, erecting a number of the buildings in Duluth, where he now resides, at the age of eighty-five years. He married Jane McRae, who was born in Kintail, Scotland, of a family that long had their home on the borderland between England and Scotland. To Roderick and Jane MacLeod eight children were born: Julia, who married W. L. MacLeman; Alexander, who died in British Columbia in 1888, aged thirty-seven years; Mary, who became the wife of N. Smith; Margaret; Jane; Ronald John; John, of Minneapolis; Christina, wife of T. Gibson. All of the surviving children except John live in Duluth.

Ronald J. MacLeod left home in 1873, and in company with his parents came to America, locating in Kincardine, Ontario, where he attended the public schools, and later under his father's capable instruction, became proficient in the building and contracting business. In 1880 he came to Duluth and engaged as a contractor, erecting many of the residences and places of business in the growing city and in West Superior. He has also been successful in bridge building, on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern, and the Duluth and Iron Range Railroads. For a number of years the firm engaged in business under the name of MacLeod & Wilson, later became MacLeod, Campbell & Smith, and since March, 1900, it has been MacLeod & Smith. The members of the firm are connected with the Builders' Exchange, of Duluth, and are recognized as reliable and trustworthy men who faithfully fulfill their promises.

In 1887 Mr. MacLeod was married to Miss Arcena Nelson, who was born in Thisted, Denmark, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Nelson. Four children have been born of this union, Jane, Alexander, Roderick and Flora. The family are all members of the Glen Avon Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. MacLeod has long been a trustee. He is a charter member of Duluth Casting Club, and is an enthusiastic angler. His pleasant manner and genial wit make him a happy companion and he is very popular socially. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

J. W. TARTER, M. D. The life of a physician is always an interesting as well as a useful one, though to outward seeming common-place, and to a man whose whole nature is absorbed in his chosen profession, life must ever be full of the keenest interest. Among the younger practitioners, rapidly winning a leading place, is Dr. J. W. Tarter. He was born in Rural Retreat, Va., May 31, 1871, a son of Ephraim A. and E. Jane (Hounshell) Tarter, both natives of that place.

The families on both sides are of Pennsylvania German descent, and have been residents of Virginia for three generations. E. A. Tarter, with the loyalty of a true Southerner, enlisted when only sixteen, in a Confederate regiment, formed in Virginia, and served two years. His occupation was that of a farmer and stock raiser. He was the father of eight children, six of whom are living. He himself died Aug. 24, 1885, at the early age of forty-one years and six months.

J. W. Tarter was brought up on his father's farm, but contrary to the lot of so many farmers' sons, attended school steadily

and received a fair education. Beginning at his home school he entered an academy in his native town when he was eighteen, spent another year at Asbury Academy, and two years at Roanoke College, Salem, Va. This completed his strictly literary education, but that was merely the foundation for his medical studies. The first year of his professional reading was done with Dr. William R. Straw, deceased, and then in the fall of 1892 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, from which he was graduated in April, 1895. After passing the examinations of the Virginia State Medical Board, which admitted him to practice, he located at Crocketts, Va., where he spent his first year as a medical practitioner. Deciding that the West offered a better chance for an earnest and ambitious young physician, he went to Ashland, Wis., in July, 1896, but after looking over the territory Iron River appeared to be the more promising location, and he settled there permanently. The doctor has devoted himself assiduously to his practice, and his professional skill and pleasing address have enabled him to build up a large practice extending over a considerable area of the country.

Dr. Tarter was married Aug. 31, 1898, to Miss Ivis H. Peterson, a native of Winneconne, Winnebago Co., Wis., before her marriage a teacher in the public schools of Iron River. They have two children; a daughter, Virginia, and a son, George.

A man of social nature, Dr. Tarter is a member of several organizations; he is a Mason, Mt. Airy Lodge, No. 226, Rural Retreat, Va., and is also a member of the M. W. of A. The doctor and his wife are both identified with the United Order of Foresters, are popular socially and have many warm friends.

FREDERICK P. ROLFE, who fills a responsible position with the Nebagamon Lumber Company, has been connected with the lumber trade almost from the beginning of his business career, and has gained an experience and knowledge of the subject that make him a valuable man for his present position.

The Rolfe family is supposed to be descended from "Rolf the Gauger," the famous Danish leader who invaded Britain in the Middle Ages, and some of whose posterity settled there.

Putnam Rolfe, the father of Frederick P., was born in Oakhill, New Brunswick, but removed when a young man to Princeton, Maine, and kept the "Princeton House" for a number of years. Later he became quite extensively interested in lumber and built and operated a sawmill. He amassed considerable property, but during the panic of 1873, owing to endorsements for friends, he met with severe losses, from which he never recovered. He was a prominent man in many ways, one of the promoters of the St. Croix and Penobscot Railroad, the first one built in eastern Maine, and he served in both houses of the Legislature. A Republican in his politics, he was postmaster at Princeton for many years, and was in every way an influential citizen. He died July 7, 1878, aged sixty-seven years.

The wife of Putnam Rolfe was Rosanna Hilton, born in Bridgton, Cumberland Co., Maine, the daughter of Charles and Mary Hilton, both natives of the State; the former was a farmer and lived to be eighty-seven while his wife reached the age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Putnam Rolfe died July 20, 1872, aged fifty-three. She was the mother of two sons and three daughters, namely: Mary Emma, Mrs. William P. Plaisted, who died at Princeton, Dec. 7, 1879, leaving one daughter; Charles Alonzo, a merchant at Princeton; two daughters, who died in childhood; and Frederick P.

Frederick P. Rolfe was born in Princeton, Washington Co., Maine, June 28, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and later took a course at the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Returning home, he was employed in the general store which his father kept, until 1881, when he went to Chippewa Falls, Wis., and secured a position as log scaler with the Weyerhauser Syndicate. He remained with that company till 1898, scaling in winter and occupied with office work

in summer. In that year the Nebagamon Lumber Company began operations and Mr. Rolfe was employed as shipping clerk and had charge of all shipments over the Hawthorne, Nebagamon and Superior Railway. During the winter of 1901-02, Mr. Rolfe was interested also on his own account in cutting cedar in Northern Wisconsin for western markets.

On April 1, 1889, Mr. Rolfe was united in marriage with Miss Marie Louise De Peloquin, of Chippewa Falls. Her father, Oliver De Peloquin, a Canadian by birth, was an early settler at Chippewa Falls, where his father, Clemt De Peloquin, spent his last years. The family was usually known there by the name of Felix. Mrs. Rolfe's mother was before marriage Julia Bellanger, daughter of Peter Bellanger, who built the first house on the south side of the river at Chippewa Falls. To Frederick P. and Marie Louise Rolfe have come three children: Mary Lorena, who died Dec. 31, 1895, aged six years; Vera Cecelia; and Charles Hilton. Mrs. Rolfe is a communicant of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Rolfe belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the M. W. A., taking an active interest in the work of both orders. While always a Republican in principle, he takes no personal part in politics. In 1879 Mr. Rolfe built a new house on the shore of Lake Nebagamon, which commands a magnificent view and is one of the finest houses near the lake.

WILLIAM HENRY LUCIA is the leading grocer of Hurley, Iron county, where he has been a resident for the last dozen years. He is a native of Wisconsin, born in Brown county, Sept. 17, 1860. His parents, Charles J. and Caroline (Cook) Lucia, were both natives of New York State. C. J. Lucia remained at home on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, when he moved to Brown county, Wis. There he went to farming and also engaged in the lumber business. He had a family of six children, as follows: Irvan J., a lumberman at Hurley; W. H.; Etta, wife of Lawrence Head, a mill man at Ashland; Anna, wife of Frank Dunham, of Dodge Center, Minn.: Charles and George, living on the home farm with their father. The mother died in November, 1899.

William H. Lucia attended the public schools of Brown county as a boy, and then worked at farming and in the lumber woods until he was twenty-one. In 1886 he went to the lumber region of Northern Wisconsin, and of Michigan, where he was employed for a time, after which he went into the grocery business at Black River, Mich. He remained there until the winter of 1888, which he spent on the home farm. The following spring he came to Hurley, where he was associated in the grocery business with M. Forslund & Co. until 1890, when the firm was dissolved. The business was then carried on by H. W. Darrow and W. H. Lucia, until 1899, when Mr. Darrow left the firm and the business has since been conducted solely by Mr. Lucia. He carries a large and well selected line of groceries, crockery, etc., and employs five clerks and delivery men.

Mr. Lucia married, June 26, 1882, Sarah Allen, daughter of John and Kate Allen, who were natives of Ireland. They first settled in Canada on coming to this country, later moving to Pittsfield, Brown Co., Wis., where they make their home at present. To Mr. and Mrs. Lucia have been born three children, as follows: Elsie, deceased in infancy; William A. and John A. aged respectively twelve and ten years, and both attending school. Mr. Lucia is a Republican in politics, and has filled several elective offices. He was chairman of the town in 1887 and 1888, and chairman of the county board in 1888 and 1903. He also served as county treasurer in 1899 and 1900, and as sheriff from 1901 to 1903. He is a Mason, a member of Blue Lodge No. 237, of Hurley; and of Ashland Chapter, No. 58. He is a charter member of the K. of P., No. 88, of Hurley, and also belongs to the Uniform Rank, No. 24.

O. K. QUEARY, an enterprising real estate dealer of Medford, Taylor county, has made this country his home for some

time, but passed the first thirty years of his life in his native land, Norway, where he was born in Christiania, Dec. 11, 1857, and where his parents still live.

Mr. Queary was educated in Christiania, and carried his studies to an advanced point where he was given the degree of Examen Artium, corresponding to our degree of Bachelor of Arts. Entering the Norwegian army, he served sixteen years, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

In 1889 Mr. Queary came to America, spent a short time in Philadelphia and Chicago, and then went to Phillips, Wis., where he established himself as a dealer in real estate, and also compiled maps and town plats. Seven years later he located at Medford, and has continued his previous occupation there. He does a flourishing business, dealing largely in timber lands, although much other property passes through his hands also. Mr. Queary compiled maps of many counties and towns, of Phillips and Medford, and a large scale wall map of Taylor county, together with a pocket atlas of the last. All his maps are drafted with a pen, and are done with remarkable skill, while he has also devised and patented some admirable drafting tools.

Mr. Queary devotes his attention almost exclusively to professional and business affairs. He has no political affiliation whatever, but since becoming a citizen of the United States, has voted always for issues rather than party. The only office he has filled was that of under sheriff of Price county, in which capacity he served for one term.

THOMAS D. ARMITAGE, a faithful employe of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., at Superior, Douglas county, comes of English parentage, having been born in Yorkshire, England, Dec. 1, 1854, a son of George and Harriet (Braithwaite) Armitage.

George Armitage was a native of Hull, England, where his father, Fred Armitage, was a ship carpenter; he brought his family to America in 1867, locating at Hamilton, Ontario, where he followed the carpenter's trade. His death occurred in Detroit, Mich., in 1868, when he was only thirty-eight years of age; his wife, formerly Harriet Braithwaite, was born in 1832, in Bolton, England, where her ancestors had lived for many generations, and she now lives at Hamilton, Ontario. She became the mother of one son and two daughters: Thomas D.; Mary Eliza, now Mrs. Harris; and Alma, now Mrs. England, both of whom live in Hamilton.

The early life of Thomas D. Armitage was mostly spent in Hamilton, where he learned the machinist's trade in a sewing machine factory, in which he remained for eighteen years. Three years more were spent in a sewing machine factory in Springfield, Ohio, and in 1891 he came to Duluth, where for two years he was a street car conductor. Mr. Armitage then entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Co., as foreman of the round house at Superior, a position he still holds.

Mr. Armitage married in 1877 Emma Gillespie, of Hamilton, Ont., daughter of Samuel and Ellen Gillespie, the former of whom is now living in Duluth, at the age of eighty. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Armitage, as follows: Percy, who served through the Cuban war in Company I, 3rd W. V. I., and is now in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Co.; Ernest; George; Maude, who is a stenographer and is employed in Duluth; and Eleanor. The family are attendants of the Methodist Church. Mr. Armitage is, fraternally, a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in principle, but has never been an active politician. He has built a comfortable home in Superior, where he has established a reputation for great industry and integrity of character.

OTTO C. BAEUMLE is one of the partners in the Ashland Bottling Works, which he helped to establish. He was born in Milwaukee Feb. 27, 1865, of German parents, Leopold and Rose (Bier) Baeumle. Leopold Baeumle was for many years a res-

ident of Milwaukee, where he followed the trade of carpenter until his death in 1893. His wife survived him only a year, dying in Milwaukee in 1894. They had a family of six children, as follows: Leopold, a priest of the Roman Catholic church, rector of St. Francis' church in Milwaukee; John, a machinist in Milwaukee; Charles, a miner in Warren, Idaho; Otto C.; Rose, Mrs. Frederick Boheim; and Benjamin, a cigar manufacturer of Milwaukee.

The early education of Otto C. Baeumle was obtained in St. Joseph's parochial school, Milwaukee, after leaving which he worked for three years as a book binder. He then went to Jacksonville, Oregon, working in the mines there for a year, and then going to Spokane Falls, Wash., in the interests of the Milwaukee Bottling Works, by which concern he was employed for five years. After this he was in the same business for a year at Moscow, Idaho, and for four years longer at Albany, Oregon. In 1895 he came to Ashland, where in company with his brother-in-law, Frederick Boheim, he organized the Ashland Bottling Works, which they have ever since conducted.

On June 24, 1902, Mr. Baeumle married Anna Kohout, of Ashland, daughter of Vitos and Marie Kohout, both natives of Bohemia. Mr. Kohout was a locksmith by trade and died in 1895. His wife is at present living in Ashland. Seven of their eight children are still living, Mrs. Baeumle being the third eldest. Mr. Baeumle is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters at Ashland.

GEORGE CHAPMAN WATSON, superintendent of the Lake Superior Bag Co., at West Superior, Douglas county, and an esteemed resident of that city, is a native of Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee, Feb. 29, 1852. His parents were Hugh and Agnes (Simpson) Watson, the former a linen weaver of Newcastle-on-the-Tyne, England, who came about 1843 to New York City. He was employed for a time as foreman of construction work on the Croton Water Works, and in 1849 moved to Milwaukee. About seven years later he located on a farm in Dodge county, Wis., and still later was for a number of years on the Milwaukee detective force. He died in Dodge county in 1874, at the age of sixty-three, having lived an industrious and useful life. His wife, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, and married in Scotland, died in Milwaukee in 1884, when sixty-nine years of age. She was descended from the famous Simpson family, which was driven from Scotland during the feudal wars and settled at Belfast. Later generations of the family lived in Dunleith, Scotland, where Mrs. Watson's great-grandfather was chief of the clan.

George Chapman Watson attended public school in Dodge county and spent two years at the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. When he was sixteen he entered the United States mail service, where for two years he was in the railway transfer department. The next five years he was in charge of a large grain and stock raising farm in Dodge county, owned by his father. He then spent three years with a mercantile house in Hartford, Wis., and in 1881 went to Minneapolis, where he became an employe of the Bemis Bros. Bag Co., traveling in the interests of that concern for a number of years. The main office of this firm is in Boston, with branches in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Omaha, New Orleans, San Francisco, Indianapolis and West Superior. Having become thoroughly familiar with the business, Mr. Watson was, in 1894, offered the position of manager of the branch at West Superior, which he accepted, and has since held. This establishment, employing about seventy-five people, has become one of the most important industries at the Head of the Lakes; bags of all kinds are manufactured; the firm does a wholesale business in paper and stationery, and maintains its own printing and lithographing plant, everything moving like clock-work under Mr. Watson's able management. The substantial three-story brick building in which the business is carried on, is situated at the head

of Hughitt slip, and has every convenience for shipping, both by water and by rail. Mr. Watson is a charter member of the Superior Commercial Club, of which he is a director, and he is also a director in the Northwestern National Bank of West Superior.

In 1872 Mr. Watson married Mary McCollum, daughter of George and Ellen McCollum, of Hartford, Wis. Two children have been born to this union, Edith May and Alice Gessa. Mr. Watson is a trustee of Pilgrim Congregational church, and the family have the best social connections. Fraternally Mr. Watson is connected with the Royal Arcanum; in political principle he is a Republican, but is not an active politician.

WILLIAM EDWARD ELLIS, M. D., of Prentice, is with one exception the oldest established practitioner in Price county, and has been located there since 1892. Dr. Ellis is a Canadian, born in Prescott, Ont., Oct. 3, 1862, son of William and Mary E. (Jessup) Ellis.

William Ellis was a native of Wales and in that country mastered the profession of civil engineer. He came to America about 1857, and for a number of years lived at Prescott, Ont., in which place he first met his wife and was married. In 1879 he was appointed general superintendent of the Welland canal and continued to hold that position until his death at St. Catharines in 1898, at the age of seventy-one. Mr. Ellis was always active in politics in the Conservative ranks, and at one time was a candidate for election to the Dominion Parliament, but lost it by nine votes only. Mrs. Mary J. Ellis was born at Prescott and there died. Her father, Edward Jessup, was a land owner at that place and was of English descent.

William E. Ellis attended the high school at Prescott until he was sixteen, and after the family had removed to St. Catharines, studied at the Collegiate Institute there. When his preparation was completed he matriculated at Trinity University, Toronto, and later at McGill University, Montreal, where he was graduated from the medical course in 1887, taking honors in his class, with the two degrees M. D. and C. M. He was prominent also in the social and athletic life of the university and was captain of the football team.

After graduation Dr. Ellis spent a year in Europe, hearing lectures from some of the famous physicians abroad, and then, returning home, decided to begin practicing in Watersmeet, Mich., where he remained until 1890. The next two years were spent in Ironwood, Mich., and in 1892 he went to Prentice and has been established there ever since. Aside from his large general practice, Dr. Ellis holds several positions professionally. He is surgeon on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and of the "Soo" Road, and has been the health officer of the village for some time; he has served as president of the board of the United States Pension Examiners, and is at present examiner for a number of the leading life insurance companies.

Dr. Ellis keeps himself thoroughly informed on the medical topics of the day and is in touch with other physicians through membership in the State Medical Society. Since his university days he has belonged to the Zeta Psi fraternity and is also a member of the M. W. A.

On Aug. 1, 1894, Dr. Ellis was married to Emma George, of Minneapolis, a native of Wisconsin. Both the doctor and his wife are Episcopalians in belief, although there is no church of that denomination in Prentice. An experienced and skillful physician, and a fine man personally, Dr. Ellis has deservedly won a high place in the regard of the community.

ANDREW W. McGEORGE was the senior partner in the firm of A. W. & J. S. McGeorge, dealers in general merchandise at Hayward, Sawyer Co., Wis. His birth occurred Aug. 13, 1863, at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, his parents being Peter and Eleanor (Kelley) McGeorge.

Grandfather James McGeorge was a successful blacksmith and contractor in Scotland, but during a period of financial de-

pression came to this country and settled on a farm near St. Stephen, where he died when forty-five years of age. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Little, was also of good Scotch descent.

Peter McGeorge came to St. Andrews, New Brunswick, from Dumfries, Scotland, in 1817, and was engaged in farming in Canada until 1887, when he came to Hayward, where he died four years later. Seven of his children are still living. Mrs. Eleanor (Kelley) McGeorge passed away at Hayward in 1897, aged seventy-three years. Her father, Joseph Kelley, was a farmer who came in 1817 from Ireland to New Brunswick, where this daughter was born, and where he died at the age of seventy-four.

Andrew W. McGeorge was educated in the public schools, and at eighteen went to Stillwater, Minn., where for a time he was employed as a carpenter. He then went to the lumber region on the St. Croix river, spending six years in logging camps at different points, two years of this time in the interests of the Northern Wisconsin Lumber Co., and three years more in that company's store at Hayward. In the summer of 1889 he opened a notion and confectionery store at Hayward, this building, which he erected, being afterward burned. In 1892 he assisted in organizing the Hayward Building Association, which erected a three-story brick building on one of the principal corners in the village. Mr. McGeorge rents the ground floor of this building, which until 1893 he occupied with a grocery store. In that year he took his brother, Joseph S. McGeorge, into partnership, and they have added boots and shoes, clothing and other goods to their stock and now carry on an extensive general trade. They enjoy an enviable reputation for business integrity and enterprise, and have also a half interest in a 300-acre farm in Sawyer county, which is being improved and is chiefly devoted to raising hay. The former firm of A. W. & J. S. McGeorge is now included in the New Store Co.

Mr. McGeorge married in November, 1892, Jennie Egan, daughter of Thomas and Mary Egan, of Durand, Wis., Mr. Egan being a farmer in that vicinity. The children of this union are Mary, Warren E., Elfrieda, Corinne and Wilna. Since 1885 Mr. McGeorge has been a member of the Hayward fire department, originally known as the Hayward Hook and Ladder Co. He was brought up in the faith of the Presbyterian church, and his political principles are those of the Republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. P. and a charter member of Keystone Lodge, F. & A. M.

THOMAS D. PHILLIPS, in the employ of the Webster Manufacturing Company, has been a resident of South Superior since 1891.

Mr. Phillips was born in Parkman, Geauga county, Ohio, June 19, 1837. His parents, Joshua and Rachel (Fuller) Phillips, came with their family to Jefferson county, Wis., in 1843. Joshua Phillips sprang of an old Massachusetts family. He died in Jefferson county at the age of eighty-seven, while his wife, who was the daughter of a veteran of the war of 1812, lived to be sixty-nine. Of their eight children, three were daughters; of the sons, William, Elijah, James, Hubbard and Thomas D., all but Hubbard fought on the Union side in the Civil war. Elijah died in the service and was buried at Memphis, Tenn.; James passed away a number of years later and the others so far as known, are living.

Thomas D. enlisted in December, 1861, in Company A, 16th W. V. I., for three years but at the close of that period he enlisted again and served until the end of the war. The first engagement in which he took part was the famous battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862; his regiment was in the 17th Army Corps and he was on the picket line when the firing began; on the first day alone, the regiment lost 480 men. Mr. Phillips was also in both battles of Corinth, at the siege of Vicksburg, in the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's famous "March to the Sea," and took part in the grand review at Washington

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S. D. Phillips

Martha Phillips

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at the close of the war. The hardships he had endured had undermined his constitution to a certain extent and he has never regained his former health.

Before entering the war Mr. Phillips was married to Martha, daughter of John K. Tinker, and to this union have been born six children, Walter, William, George, Charles, Effie and Ella. Mr. Phillips is an honored member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R. The same qualities which made him a good soldier make him also a good citizen and he is respected and esteemed by the community in which he lives.

Mrs. Phillips' father, John K. Tinker, was a native of Parkman, Ohio, and died at Superior, March 8, 1904, at the age of eighty-six years. He was a life-long member of the Baptist Church. His grandfather, John Tinker, was one of the earliest Puritan emigrants who settled in Massachusetts. Mary Rudolph, who became the mother of John K. Tinker, also sprang of an old Puritan family.

ADOLPH JOHNSON, proprietor of the Ninth Avenue Bakery, is one of the prosperous Scandinavian-American citizens of Ashland. From small beginnings he has worked up his business until now he has one of the largest bakery trades in the city.

John Johnson, father of Adolph, is a farmer in Sweden, where he was born and where he has passed his entire life. His wife, Bettie (Johnson) Johnson, is also a native of Sweden, and the family has not as yet lost one member, as all of the seven children are still living.

Adolph Johnson, the second child of his parents, was born in Sweden, Feb. 12, 1874, and came to America when he was eighteen. He arrived in Ashland, June 24, 1892, and began work as a candy maker, having learned that trade in his native country. He was employed in this way for five years, and then bought the property which he now owns, carrying on a boarding house for a year, and then opening the bakery, which he still conducts. He has the best trade in Ashland and employs ten bakers to carry out his orders, having another man in the store and running two delivery wagons.

On Nov. 10, 1897, Mr. Johnson married Anna M. Peterson, daughter of John and Anna (Sofia) Peterson, both natives of Sweden. They had a family of seven children, all of whom are living. Mrs. Johnson came to Ashland in 1891 from Sweden, and her mother came to live with her in 1900, her father, who was a farmer, having died in Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one child, Walter E. Mr. Johnson belongs to the Scandinavian Relief Association, of Red Wing, Minn. He and his wife are members of the Swedish Mission church.

FRANCIS O. LINDQUIST, a skilled photographer and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, now living in Superior, Wis., was born in Hastings, Minn., in 1872, son of Nils Peter Lindquist and his wife, Hannah Anderson, both natives of Sweden.

Nils Peter Lindquist was born in Skone, Sweden, and was there married to Hannah Anderson, a native of the same place. They came to America in 1870, and located in Hastings, Minn., where they remained two years, then removing to a farm in Goodhue county, that State. Mr. Lindquist possessed the energy and economy characteristic of his race, and soon became well to do. After eight years in Goodhue county, he removed to a farm in Ottertail county, where he now resides, having nearly reached the allotted span of three score years and ten. He has become one of the prominent citizens of his locality, and has filled a number of positions of trust and responsibility. For many years he has been a trustee of the Lutheran church at Amor, Minn. Previous to coming to America he had followed the trade of blacksmith, and while he has not made it a part of his work here, his ingenuity in the use of tools, and his knowledge of machinery has often been called into play for the benefit of himself and his neighbors. His wife died in 1885 at the age of forty-four. They were the parents of seven children.

Francis O. Lindquist passed his boyhood on the farm, remaining at home until he was.

sixteen years of age, when he went to Battle Lake. While there he passed one year as a clerk in a store, and in 1889 he obtained a similar position in a dry gods store in Duluth. After a year in the latter place he located in Superior, where for three years he clerked in a dry goods store, proving himself an admirable salesman. By nature he was intended for an artist, having a good eye for color and form, and he determined to learn photography. In 1901 he bought a gallery which he had conducted for several years, and is now on the high road to success. His work compares favorably with that of artists who have been much longer at work, and he is constantly studying to improve. For grace in posing his subjects, no photographer in the city is his superior.

Mr. Lindquist is a very patriotic young man and firmly believes in each man being prepared to aid his country if needed. In 1895 he helped to organize Company I, 3d Regiment, W. N. G., and with most of its members enlisted in April, 1898, for service in the Spanish-American war. He spent six months in the government's service, two months of that time being in Porto Rico. After their discharge at the close of the war, he was elected vice-president of old Company I, which position he still holds. Socially Mr. Lindquist is very popular, and at present is serving his third term as Esteemed Lecturing Knight of the local lodge of the B. P. O. E.

THOMAS W. WALKER, a member of the prosperous grocery firm of Moir & Walker, of Duluth, was born May 21, 1871, in Verona, county Frontenac, Ontario. He is of English descent, his grandfather, George Walker, having been a native of Yorkshire, England, whence he came to America about 1825. He settled in the county of Frontenac, Ontario, and there passed the remainder of his life, living to be over seventy. His wife's death occurred about a year after his.

Samuel W. Walker, father of Thomas W., lived on different farms in the county of Frontenac until the fall of 1890, when he removed to Caldwell, Kan., and there he still resides, now (1904) aged sixty-three years. He married Lavina Percy, who was born in the county of Frontenac, Ontario, and died there in 1885, when thirty-eight years old. She was but an infant when she lost her mother, but her father, John Percy, lived to the age of over sixty. He came from Scotland and was a blacksmith by trade.

Thomas W. Walker attended the public schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace during boyhood, and there grew to manhood. In 1890 he went to Caldwell, Kan., where he followed farming extensively. Sept. 15, 1893, he entered into the race for a homestead in the famous and fertile Cherokee strip, which was thrown open on that day for settlement, and was fortunate enough to secure a choice 160 acres after riding on horseback about one and three-fourths miles. He lived on the same, proved it up, and got a patent from Uncle Sam in the fall of 1895. In that year he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he remained two years, as salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In 1897 he came to Duluth and became a partner of John Moir in the purchase of a stock of groceries, the firm starting in business at No. 2021 West Superior Street. They have been in business continuously to the present time, and have built up one of the finest trades in the West End. Mr. Walker owns eighty acres of timber land near Gowan, Minn. He is active as a business man and is president of the Retail Grocers' Association of Duluth, in which he has taken a deep interest.

Mr. Walker was married Nov. 23, 1898, to Miss Lulu Gossett, daughter of Newton and Lydia Gossett, of Dayton, Ohio, and they have one son, Gould C. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, and socially Mr. Walker is a member of Zenith City Lodge, No. 160, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in political principle.

A. M. JENSEN, a prominent and successful young business man of Grantsburg, Wis., engaged in the hardware business, was

born May 8, 1871, on the old Jensen homestead in Burnett county, son of Jens J. and Amelia Jensen, natives of Norway and early settlers of Burnett county.

Jens J. Jensen was a farmer in his native country, where he also followed the sea. In about 1860 he came to America and located in Taylor's Falls, Minn., where he followed farming and lumbering for about two years. At the end of that time he came to Burnett county, Wis., settling two and one-half miles southeast of Grantsburg, taking up 160 acres of heavy hardwood timber land, upon which he erected a log cabin, in which he lived for several years. He then erected a good frame house in which he still lives. For many years he was engaged in general farming, lumbering and dairying, growing all kinds of grain and raising sheep, hogs and cattle. He helped to build the Canute Anderson Mills, the first in the county, and held office in the county, being elected as a stanch Republican. Religiously he was a member of the Norwegian Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen were the parents of eleven children: Jens, deceased; Annie, the wife of Andrew Anderson, living in Sandstone, Minn.; Isabelle, who married Tobias Thoreson, a farmer of Grantsburg; Jensena, deceased, who married Robert Carlson; Theodore, on the old place, engaged in farming; Amandus M., our subject; Simon, of Sandstone, Minn., who clerks in a department store; William, hardware clerk, of Braham, Minn., and three children who died young.

A. M. Jensen had little chance to attend school, and when he could was obliged to go a distance of three miles. He remained at home until fourteen years of age, when he went to work in the woods. Later he was engaged in the hardware store of P. E. Peterson & Son, Grantsburg, with whom he remained seven years. This business he later purchased, in company with B. F. White, and they continued it until 1899, when Mr. Jensen bought his partner's interest in the business, in which he still continues. He has a fine line of hardware and sporting goods, pumps, stoves, ranges and tinware, and also conducts a tin shop, and deals in steam fittings, paints and oils. He has proved himself a man of business ability. Mr. Jensen is himself a great sportsman and seldom returns from a hunting or fishing trip without some spoils of the forest or stream.

Mr. Jensen was married in December, 1894, to Miss Emma Peterson, of Grantsburg, and to this union have been born three children, two of whom are living: Myrtle C. and Vera L. Alton M. died aged three years and two months. Politically Mr. Jensen is a Republican and has served twice in the village council. He is connected fraternally with the Woodmen of America at Grantsburg, and is a Blue Lodge Mason. In religion he is a Lutheran. He is considered one of the substantial business men of his village, in which he is very well known and highly esteemed.

GEORGE FREDERICK CLAPP, the genial and popular express agent and baggageman representing the American Express Company, and also the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad at Hayward, is a native of Minnesota, his birth occurring near Mankato, Nov. 16, 1867. He is descended from a distinguished Colonial family, which was founded in America by Roger Clapp, a native of Salcombe Regis, Devonshire, England, born April 6, 1609. In 1630 he sailed from his native land on the good ship "William and Mary," which after an uneventful voyage reached the inhospitable shores of a new world, and he effected a settlement at Dorchester, Mass. From records yet extant, Mr. Clapp appears to have been a man of some ability and standing, wielding no little influence in local Colonial affairs. It is recorded that the governor appointed him captain of Castle Island, an early fortified post near Boston, and now known as Fort Independence, which important position he creditably filled for twenty-one years. He was a gentleman of marked religious sentiment and one of the founders of the historic Puritan church of Dorchester, which he faithfully served three score years. His obsequies were at-

tended with much pomp and ceremony, and there were present all the distinguished officials of the colony. His descendants in direct line to the present are Preserved Clapp, born Nov. 3, 1643, at Dorchester, who became a resident of North Hampton; Roger Clapp, born May 24, 1684, who became a captain of military company and a representative to the general court, a man of some prominence in military and civic affairs; Jonathan Clapp, born at East Hampton in 1713, who became a major of militia; Benjamin Clapp, born Dec. 16, 1738, who entered the Revolutionary army, becoming a quartermaster in the same; Solomon Clapp, born Sept. 2, 1782, at East Hampton.

George Christopher Clapp, son of Solomon Clapp, and the father of George Frederick, joined a colony of Massachusetts people about 1858 and removed to Lesueur county, Minn. Those were troublesome days on the frontier, and when the Sioux war of 1862 broke out he joined himself to the volunteers recruited to protect the lives and property of the settlers. He had inherited the traits of the soldier from his military ancestors, and these he evinced in a manner so forcible that he was almost immediately recognized as a leader of men. As captain of the guard he was in charge of the military execution of thirty-eight Indians at Mankato, Minn. With war spirit unquenched he subsequently enlisted and was mustered in as a private in the 7th Minn. V. I., in which he gallantly served three years, to the close of the Civil war. He was promoted for meritorious service and was discharged a captain by brevet. Returning to civil life, like Cincinnatus of old, he went back to his farm, giving his chief attention to the manufacture of lime. He was a man of potent energy, his career being characterized by a strict observance of all the proprieties and amenities of life. He was a gentleman of religious convictions, for many years being an elder of the First Presbyterian church at Mankato. His death occurred in 1891, at the age of nearly seventy years.

George Christopher Clapp was united in marriage with Miss Mariette Warner, also a native of Massachusetts, who survived her husband and departed this life on the old homestead in Lesueur county, March 2, 1903. She, like her husband was descended from a family distinguished in the annals ot Colonial history. Her father, Jonathan Warner, Jr., was the brother of Paulina (Nash) Warner, who was the grandmother of Marshall Field, the merchant prince of Chicago. Mr. Warner was a blacksmith by occupation, having followed his trade at Williamsburg, Mass. The genealogy of the Warner family appears to be somewhat obscure as to systematic details, and it is only possible to record in this connection that his father bore the same Christian name.

The boyhood of George Frederick Clapp was spent on the farm in the manner common to the sons of pioneers, and at the public schools he was instructed in the elements of an English education. In 1887 he came to Hayward to accept a position under his brother-in-law, Mark Daniels, who was agent for the American Express Co., at that place. The following year he succeeded Mr. Daniels in that position, which he has creditably filled to the present time. Since 1888 he has also been baggageman of the Omaha Road at Hayward.

On Aug. 16, 1894, Mr. Clapp was united in marriage with Jessie, daughter of Abner J. and Sophia (Coleman) Tibbetts, of Downsville, Wis., and has two children, George Howard and Maurine. The family is identified with the Congregational church of Hayward and prominent socially.

Abner J. Tibbetts was a son of Stephen and Catherine (Shafer) Tibbetts, of Williamsburg, Pa., who in 1854 settled in Downsville, and has filled many local offices of trust. He conducts an extensive apiary at Downsville. The Tibbetts family came originally from Maine. Mrs. Sophia Tibbetts is a daughter of Henry and Alice (Doughty) Coleman, prominent pioneers at Maxwell's Prairie, Wis. Henry Coleman was postmaster for many years at Belport, Long Island, appointed about 1837. The parents of Alice (Doughty) Coleman were Samuel and Elizabeth (Nelson) Doughty.

J. W. FRITZ, merchant, postmaster and a leading man of Rusk county, Wis., was born in Rensselaer, Ind., in 1851, son of John and Elizabeth (Warren) Fritz, natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana, respectively. In 1854 they came to Wisconsin, settling in Boscobel, Grant county, and there the family lived until the breaking out of the Civil war, when Mr. Fritz enlisted, in 1862, in Company C, 20th W. V. I. He was transferred with his regiment to Missouri, where the same year he met with an accident near Springfield, which resulted in his death, and his remains lie in the National Cemetery there.

In January, 1861, the family had removed to Crawford county, Wis., and there, and in the adjoining county of Grant, J. W. Fritz received a limited education. He traveled widely in his earlier life in Wisconsin and thirty other States, dealing in ginseng, which he bought largely from the Indians. In 1882 he established himself at Flambeau and started a general store, which was successful, and he continued there until 1887, when he came to Ladysmith. There he erected a store building and became the pioneer merchant of this now flourishing town. In 1901 Mr. Fritz erected his large brick store, one of the best of its kind yet erected in Rusk county. Mr. Fritz has always taken a deep interest in his town and county, and has been rewarded with public honors. For three years he served as chairman; for three years was town clerk; has been a supervisor, and is often called upon to act as delegate to County and Assembly conventions. Fraternally he is a charter member of the Mystic Tie Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; I. O. O. F. and Encampment.

In 1882 Mr. Fritz was married to Julia Jerrison, of Portage, Wis., and they have two children, Bessie and Robert. The former is a popular teacher in the Ladysmith high school.

In 1898 Mr. Fritz, in company with R. J. Sands, Dennis Cyr and John Zaner, now of Seattle, made a trip to Alaska, via Chilkoot Pass, and were on the way from February 8th until May 23 of that year. During this trip they encountered many hardships and dangers, but enjoyed themselves on the whole. Mr. Fritz returned ahead of his companions, his many interests calling him home. He made the trip from Dawson to Ladysmith in nineteen days.

Success has crowned the efforts of Mr. Fritz, and during his varied life he has met with many interesting adventures, which he recounts in an entertaining manner. Possessing good business ability he has been able to seize upon opportunities and turn them to the best account. He is a man of means, well and favorably known throughout northern Wisconsin, and is noted for his honesty of purpose and uprightness of dealing. As a public official he is obliging and considerate, giving excellent service in his capacity of postmaster, and this is appreciated by the people of Ladysmith. To all measures calculated to prove of benefit to the town, Mr. Fritz gives his ardent support, contributing both time and money, and his future will be closely associated with that of Ladysmith.

WILLIAM WAGNER, an esteemed citizen of Superior, Douglas county, who has been identified with the Upper Lake Region since 1859, was born in Prenzlau, Brandenburg, Germany, Oct. 7, 1839, the son of Frederick and Mary Wagner.

Frederick Wagner brought his family to America about 1850 and settled in Sheboygan county, Wis., where he took up wild land for a farm. In Germany he had served three years in the Artillery, but never took part in any actual warfare. He spent his life on his farm, where he and his wife both reached the age of nearly seventy years. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter, of whom William is the only one living at the Head of the Lakes. One son, Charles, resides in Houghton, Mich., and another, Frederick, is still on the farm in Sheboygan county.

At the age of twenty William Wagner started out for himself and going to Houghton, Mich., secured employment in the copper mines there, where he worked for ten

years and rose to be foreman. About 1869, when the far West was still regarded as a veritable El Dorado, Mr. Wagner went to California, traveling on one of the first trains over the Union Pacific Railroad. He spent a season prospecting for silver, mainly in Nevada, but did not meet with success and so returned to Michigan. For the next twenty years he worked for the Lake Superior Smelting Company, where for a long time he was foreman. In 1863 he had invested in some land near Superior, and by 1889 he decided to remove thither and improve his property. He was soon able to sell it to advantage, however, and since then for a number of years past has given most of his attention to market gardening.

Mr. Wagner has been twice married, the first time in 1864 to Miss Eliza Schermuck, a native of Coblentz, Germany, who died in Superior in 1900, aged sixty-four. She was a member of the Catholic church. Two sons blessed this union: William, an electrician in the government employ; and Henry, a bookkeeper by profession in Houghton, Mich. In January, 1902, Mr. Wagner was united to his second wife, Mrs. M. E. Robie, widow of J. D. Robie, of Superior. Politically Mr. Wagner is on national issues a Democrat, but in local matters is independent of party lines, since he believes in supporting the best man for the office in every case. He is interested in fraternal orders, has been a Mason since 1862 and is connected with both the lodge and chapter at Houghton, Mich. Wherever he has resided Mr. Wagner has been invariably regarded by his fellow townsmen with respect and consideration.

DAVID ARCHIBALD, an enterprising and prosperous business man of the village of Lake Nebagamon, was born at Eastville, Colchester Co., Nova Scotia, March 23, 1861, son of Harvey and Ruth (Dean) Archibald, natives of Nova Scotia.

James D. Archibald, the grandfather, a native of Calgary, Scotland, served nineteen years in the British army, taking part in the suppression of the famous Indian mutiny, in which he was twice shot but not permanently disabled. Upon his retirement from the army he received a grant of 500 acres of wild land on the Stewiacke river, Nova Scotia, where he settled and improved 180 acres into a fine farm. He reached the age of ninety-two years and died at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. His wife, Amy (Harvey) Archibald, died there about fourteen years before her husband. She was born in Kentville, Nova Scotia.

Harvey Archibald, father of David, became the owner of his father's farm and remained there until 1898, when he sold out and removed to South Branch, Nova Scotia, where he now lives in retirement at the age of sixty-four years. For twenty years he represented his township in the Nova Scotia council. He was a Whig, or Conservative, in his politics. He was always active in religious work, was a member of the Presbyterian church and served in it as deacon for many years. He married Ruth Dean, born on the Musquodobit river, at the Dean settlement. Her ancestors came from Scotland and settled at that point in Nova Scotia. She died in 1883, at the age of forty-seven years. Harvey and Ruth Archibald had five sons and one daughter, as follows: David; George, who was drowned in 1883, at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, at the age of twenty-one years; Samuel, of Penobscot, Maine; James, living on the homestead at Eastville; Edgar, of Boston, Mass.; Maggie, Mrs. Dickie, of Boston.

David Archibald attended the public schools at Eastville for about three months out of each year, until he was fourteen years old. After that he assisted his father on the farm for four years, at which time he left home and spent a couple of years working in a sawmill. His next move was to Miramichi, New Brunswick, whence in 1882 he went to Stillwater, Minn. There he was for seven years in the employ of Matthews, Jordan & Oleson, a prominent lumbering and contracting firm, for whom he acted in winter as foreman of a logging camp, and in summer was head teamster on railroad contracts. Thence he went to Cable, Bayfield

Co., Wis.; the "Omaha" railroad had just reached that point, and Mr. Archibald built the first hotel there, "The Cable House," which he conducted in connection with a livery business about eight years.

In the fall of 1898 Mr. Archibald sold out and located at Lake Nebagamon, where he built the first livery stable and has conducted it successfully ever since. He keeps about twenty horses, does the draying for all the village and also packs and sells ice. He also deals in beer, wholesale, handling all the beer consumed in the village of Lake Nebagamon.

In 1881 Mr. Archibald was married to Maggie Hovey, of Boiestown, Miramichi, New Brunswick, daughter of John and Hannah Hovey, both of whom died at Boiestown. To this union have come three children: Harold, who died in New Brunswick, Aug. 26, 1896, aged eleven years; Lelia, Mrs. Henry Deere; and Clarence. Mrs. Archibald is a member of the Methodist church.

In his political views Mr. Archibald is a Republican, and he has taken an active part in the management of local matters. While he was at Cable, Wis., he was chosen supervisor and town treasurer, besides holding several minor offices. Since 1899 he has been a member of the township board of supervisors, and in 1900 was made health officer of the town of Nebagamon; from 1901 he has acted as chief of the Nebagamon Volunteer Fire Company. Fraternally Mr. Archibald belongs to the I. O. F. He is a capable and energetic business man, has won the respect of his associates and is well liked personally.

OLE AUNE, one of the most enterprising young men of Washburn, Bayfield county, was born at Opdal, near Trondhjem, Norway, Dec. 25, 1871, son of John and Kari (Johnson) Windal, natives of the same locality, where both families had lived for many generations.

The paternal grandfather, John Johnson, a carpenter by trade, is still living in Norway. His son, John Windal, came to the United States in 1878 and settled in Wisconsin, where he worked at lumbering in Menomonie and Rice Lake. In 1884 he removed to Washburn, where he followed the trade of a carpenter, putting up many of the buildings of the town. Since 1898 he has lived on a homestead near Pratt, Bayfield county, where he has developed his land into a fine farm.

Ole Aune was educated in the public schools of his native land, completing a high school course. It was not until March, 1892, that he followed his father to this country. On arriving he went West to Minnesota for a year, and then to Stevens Point, Wis., where he worked in a sawmill. Another winter was spent at Fosbroke, Dunn county, and while there he attended an English school. In 1894 he located at Washburn and followed carpentering for four years. His next work was in a planing mill, and after a year in a subordinate position he was made foreman of the establishment and remained there until he started in business for himself.

In June, 1902, Mr. Aune helped to organize the Washburn Co-operative Grocery Store, and for three months had charge of it. While still a stockholder, he gave up the management of the concern in September of the same year to enter upon a partnership with E. H. Sagen. They bought a stock of furniture, stoves, tinware and crockery, and Mr. Aune has since then been in this business. He is also a stockholder in the Washburn Ice Company.

In April, 1901, Mr. Aune was married to Anette Ness, daughter of Charles Ness, now a citizen of Washburn, but formerly of Christiania, Norway, where Mrs. Aune was born. Mr. and Mrs. Aune have one child, a young daughter. Mr. Aune is a firm advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party, and for the past eight years has been a member of the I. O. G. T. He also belongs to the I. O. F.; to the Scan. S. H. and E. F. of America, and I. S. W. A. Mr. Aune has already accomplished much for so young a business man, and his future gives promise of continued success.

FRANK A. PARKER, a skilled and faithful locomotive engineer with the Great Northern Road, has been a resident of West Superior since 1892. He was born at Fond du Lac, Wis., Oct. 13, 1865, the son of Eben E. and Martha R. (Arnold) Parker.

The paternal great-grandfather was a county sheriff in Maine and was killed when only twenty-four years of age by a man whom he was trying to arrest. He left two sons, Major Parker, a prominent citizen of Milwaukee in the early days, who died there and whose family are still residents of the city; and Caleb.

Caleb Parker left Middle Bridgton, Maine, at an early age and settled in Fond du Lac county, Wis., on a farm, where he passed the remainder of his life, a quiet, plain citizen, and a member of the Episcopal church. His demise occurred in 1873, at the age of sixty-nine years.

Eben E. Parker, father of Frank A., learned the trade of a blacksmith in the railroad shops at Portage, Wis. Later, in company with his brother-in-law, A. G. Burnham, he opened a shop at Fond du Lac. He is now living in retirement at St. Paul. His wife was born in Wauwatosa, Wis. She was Martha R. Arnold, daughter of George W. Arnold, of New York, who moved thence to Chicago, later to Milwaukee and then to Sheboygan Falls. In Fond du Lac county he finally settled down on a farm, where he lived for a number of years and was very successful. Most of his land was afterward sold for a county poor farm. When the family lived at Sheboygan Falls, Mrs. Parker was only a child, but she recalls many interesting incidents of those pioneer days, when almost their only neighbors were Indians.

Frank A. Parker attended the public schools of Fond du Lac until he was fourteen years of age, at that time entering the employ of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Road, as fireman at Kansas City. That location, however, did not agree with his health, and the next year he went to St. Paul and was engaged in a similar position with the Great Northern Road. Later he was with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, and with other companies, until in 1892 he returned to the Great Northern, and was sent to West Superior as engineer, in which capacity he is still serving the road.

Mr. Parker's wife, to whom he was married Nov. 20, 1893, was a Miss Mary Hayden, daughter of Dennis and Mary (Hines) Hayden, of Camp Douglas, Wis. Dennis Hayden came from Muchall, County Carlow, Ireland, to the United States in 1842 and settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he helped to grade the first railroad. He continued at railroad work, being located at different times at New Lisbon, where the birth of his daughter, Mary, occurred, and at Camp Douglas, at which latter point he died, June 16, 1890, in his sixty-eighth year. Mrs. Hayden, now over sixty, is still living at West Superior. She was born in St. John, New Brunswick, and was the daughter of John Hines, of Kilkenny, Ireland, and Mary (Mackey) Hines, a native of Maine.

Mrs. Frank A. Parker is a member of the Catholic church and also of the Catholic Lady Foresters. Mr. Parker belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a capable and efficient engineer, and is held in high esteem not only by his employers but by those who know him socially.

FRED R. BOHEIM, who is associated with his brother-in-law, Otto C. Baeumle, in the Ashland Bottling Works, was born in Milwaukee, July 6, 1863. His parents were Fred and Mary (Heup) Boheim, who were both natives of Germany. Mr. Boheim was for many years a resident of Milwaukee, where he followed his trade of tailor until his death in 1895. Mrs. Boheim died two years before her husband. Seven of their ten children are living, Fred R. being the youngest.

The boyhood of Fred R. Boheim was passed in Milwaukee, where he attended the public school until he was fourteen years old. At that age he began to work as a grocer's clerk, remaining in that business

fourteen years. He then went out West, and was for a time located in Albany, Oregon, where he established and carried on the City Bottling Works. In 1897 he came to Ashland and opened a saloon, which he carried on for nearly a year. At the expiration of that time he went into partnership with his brother-in-law, Otto C. Baeumle, in establishing the Ashland Bottling Works. This industry has been successfully carried on ever since, the concern doing a good business not only in Ashland but in many of the surrounding towns.

Mr. Boheim married, Jan. 22, 1884, Rose Baeumle, of Milwaukee, daughter of Leopold and Rose (Bier) Baeumle, who came to this country from Germany. Mr. Baeumle, a carpenter by trade, died in Milwaukee in 1893, and his wife survived him only a year. They were the parents of six children, of whom Mrs. Boheim was one of the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Boheim also have a family of six children, as follows: Rose, Fred, Otto, Elinore, John and Percy, all of whom are living at home. The family are members of St. Agnes Catholic church, of whose choir Mr. Boheim is president. He takes a great interest in music, being a member of the Northern Saengerfest, of Ashland, and of the Ashland Maennerchor. Fraternally he is connected with the Catholic Order of Foresters, St. Agnes Court, No. 425, of Ashland. In politics he is independent of party affiliations.

PETER J. SAVAGE, the editor of the *Iron River Pioneer,* has been connected with that influential sheet since Jan. 1, 1898.

The *Pioneer* was established in 1893 by Byron Ripley, the present cashier of the Iron River Bank, by whom it was conducted until Oct. 1, 1897; at that time he sold to Yates & Costello, and they retained the management until Mr. Savage succeeded Mr. Costello in partnership with Mr. Yates (of the *Washburn News*), and assumed the editorial work. The *Pioneer* is a Republican paper and succeeded several other newspapers, most of the others failing to secure a permanent subscription list.

Mr. Savage was born in Mankato, Minn., Oct. 28, 1875, and has been in newspaper work from early boyhood. Until he was eleven years old he remained in Minnesota, attending the public schools, and completed his education by a high school course. He at once entered the employment of the Barager Bros., editors of the *Washburn Itemizer,* a paper that eight years later was merged into the *Washburn News.* Here Mr. Savage began at the bottom and learned the business in all its details, displaying from the first a marked aptitude for the calling he had chosen. He remained with the *Itemizer* for about a year and then worked on various papers throughout the State, notably the *Bayfield Press* and the *Washburn News.* Of these papers he was foreman and superintendent of the mechanical departments, holding that position on the former when only sixteen.

On Jan. 1, 1898, Mr. Savage became editor of the *Iron River Pioneer,* having bought an interest with Mr. Yates. This office is fitted up very completely, with the best presses of their kind, while the job office is fully prepared to turn out faultless work on the briefest notice.

Mr. Savage, from natural inclination as well as from his position, is keenly interested in politics, and his voice is influential in the local councils of the Republican party. Although so young a man, his associates have learned to depend on his judgment of affairs and he has frequently been a delegate to conventions. In the spring of 1899 Mr. Savage received from Gov. Schofield the appointment of judge of the 2nd municipal court of Bayfield county and filled the position with the utmost satisfaction for a year. In 1902, on the death of John Brady, chairman of the town, Mr. Savage was appointed. Fraternally he is an active and valued member of the Modern Woodmen Camp.

John P. Savage, the father of P. J., was a native of Ireland, but early came to this country. Here he met his wife, Susan Arbour, who was born and reared in Canada, and after their marriage they settled in Brown county, Minn., being among the very

earliest settlers of that county. Mr. Savage was one of the organizers of the town of Mulligan, and was its first treasurer. One of their children, Patrick, was the first white child whose birth is recorded in Brown county. Although a farmer in early life, after settling in Washburn, he was librarian for several years. He was employed during the Civil war on steamboats engaged in carrying provisions to the troops at the front, a service quite as important and not unfrequently quite as dangerous as that given by enlisted men at the front. The death of Mr. Savage occurred at Spooner, Wis., in 1900, while he had lost his wife in 1884, during their residence in Minnesota.

JAMES H. AIKEN, dealer in agricultural and farm implements, is a prosperous citizen of Ashland, where he has resided since 1887. He was born in Canada, July 11, 1858, son of James and Martha (Sim) Aiken, both of Scottish birth and parentage.

James and Martha (Sim) Aiken came to Canada in 1856, settling on a farm in Sarnia. Mr. Aiken always followed the occupation of farming and for the last ten years of his life was also postmaster at Sykeston postoffice. He died Oct. 14, 1902. His wife survives him and still lives on the home farm. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eleven are living, James H. being next to the eldest.

James H. Aiken had a common school education and worked on the farm until he was sixteen years old, when he went to Sarnia, Ont., to learn the trade of blacksmith. After learning his trade he worked at it for a year in Sarnia and then followed it in different parts of the United States for five years. He then opened a blacksmith shop in Hersey, Mich., which he carried on for three and a half years, when he sold it and came to Ashland. He worked at his trade in Ashland two years, returned to Hersey for a year and a half, and in 1887 came back to Ashland. After working at his trade there for three years, he bought a farm near Nash, Wis., which he carried on for one summer. Selling this farm, he opened a blacksmith shop in partnership with Henry Munkwitz, but after three years bought out Mr. Munkwitz and continued the business until March, 1902, when he sold the establishment. He is at present engaged in the agricultural and farm implement line, in connection with which he carries on a general blacksmith business. His present residence and his warehouses he built in 1901. He has an eighty-acre farm near Ashland, of which thirty acres are clear, and he also owns considerable real estate in Ashland.

On March 20, 1882, Mr. Aiken married Maggie McKay, of Detroit, Mich., daughter of John and Mary (Martin) McKay, both natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. McKay had a family of nine children, of whom eight are living, Mrs. Aiken being the fifth in order of birth. John McKay was for many years a blacksmith in Chicago, and later moved to Canada, where he died in 1895. His wife survived him until Jan. 26, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Aiken are the parents of the following children: Harry V., Clarence C. and Chester C., all at home; and William J., deceased. Mr. Aiken is a member of the F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, No. 311, Hersey, Mich.; M. W. A., No. 1109, Ashland; Royal Neighbors, Ashland; and a charter member of the Equitable Fraternal Union, Assembly No. 155, Ashland; and of the National Fraternal League, No. 7, Ashland. In politics he is a Republican.

A. E. HEDBACK, M. D. The medical profession in northern Wisconsin is represented by many men of the highest professional attainment, and among these may very justly be classed Dr. Hedback, of Barron. He was born in Vermland, Sweden, April 21, 1874, and is a son of Robert Wilhelm and Christine (Armquist) Hedback, natives of the same country, where Mr. Hedback was a manufacturer of and dealer in leather. In 1882 he came with his family to America and settled near New Richmond, Wis., where Mrs. Hedback's people had previously settled, Judge Armquist, the well-known jurist, being her brother. Robert Wilhelm Hedback is now a well-to-do

farmer. He has become quite prominent in his community, and has filled with credit a number of local offices, being an esteemed and influential citizen.

Until his ninth year Dr. Hedback lived in the place of his nativity, enjoying such advantages as the public schools afforded, supplemented by the instructions of a private tutor, mastering the rudiments of learning. Subsequently to the settlement of his parents in New Richmond he regularly attended the public school, and was graduated from the high school in 1893. For a year thereafter he filled the position of principal of the Deer Park public school, proving himself a capable and successful instructor. His aspirations, however, were not pedagogic. From his youth he had a predilection for the medical profession, and during the years he was in school he read medicine under Dr. Epley, a prominent physician of New Richmond, under whose professional guidance he was prepared to take matriculation examination. In the fall of 1894 he successfully passed the examination and was admitted to the Medical Department of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated with honors, at the head of his class, June 3, 1897. He won by his high standing the university appointment of physician and surgeon to the State prison at Stillwater, for one year, which he accepted and creditably filled. In 1898 he went to Cumberland and took charge of Dr. Hopkins's practice for six months, after which, in the fall of the same year, he permanently located in Barron, in the same county. From the first Dr. Hedback achieved signal success, and his increasing practice best demonstrates his deserved popularity with the people whom he serves. He is a student in his profession. His large library comprises the volumes of many of the world's highest authorities, as well as the current professional literature. His well arranged office rooms are centrally located and are equipped with X-ray machine, microscopes, etc. Dr. Hedback was the principal promoter of the Barron County Medical Society, which later was merged into the Barron-Gates-Polk County Medical Society. He was first chairman of the original society, and he has been secretary of the permanent organization for several years. He also holds membership in the State and American Medical Associations. The Doctor has been health officer of Barron for the last five years, and he is medical examiner to all the old line insurance companies, doing business in Barron. Dr. Hedback is a gentleman of interesting personality, and has fine conversational powers, speaking almost equally well in four languages.

HARRY H. GRACE, the first village attorney in Superior, Douglas county, and now a lawyer in active practice in that city, is a native of Wisconsin, a son of Robert H. and Caroline L. (Hicks) Grace.

A maternal ancestor, by name Van Benschoten, settled on the banks of the historic Hudson in 1672. His descendant, Major Van Benschoten, with his son, Col. Van Benschoten, served with such rank in the Continental army, and from them is descended Mrs. Caroline Grace. The great-grandfather Grace served with Burgoyne, surrendered with the army in New York, and settled on the Hudson; his son, Henry Grace, served in the war of 1812, and his son, Robert H. Grace, was a soldier in the Mexican war. About 1840 Robert H. Grace came West, and locating in Wisconsin, spent one year at Janesville. He then spent some few years in Adams county, after which he went to Grand Rapids, built and operated a shingle mill there and speculated in lumber and lumbermen's supplies. He was a shrewd business man and acquired considerable property. He kept the "Grand Rapids House" for some years, and in its day it was a noted hostelry. His death occurred in that city in 1879, when he was aged fifty-six years. He was an active Republican in politics and filled a number of local offices. He married Caroline L. Hicks, a native of New York like her husband, and a descendant of the Van Benschoten family above mentioned.

Harry H. Grace, eldest son of the above couple, was born at Little Lake, Adams Co.,

Wis., April 1, 1856. His boyhood was chiefly passed in Grand Rapids, where he attended the public schools, including the high school, and later took a course in the State University of Wisconsin. In 1876 he went to Minneapolis and studied law with the firm of Benton and Benton, remaining with them until his admission to the Bar in 1878. His first general practice was done at Beaver Falls, Minn., where he remained but a short time, and he then spent nine years in practice at Wausau, Wis. In 1887 he went to Duluth, and a few months later came to West Superior, where he has since remained. Ten days after his location here, he attended a meeting called for the purpose of securing a village charter and he was chosen chairman of the meeting. He also acted as chairman of the committee which drew up the Order of the Court for Incorporation. Thus his identification with the village began early, and he served as the first village attorney and was unanimously nominated for the first president of the village, but declined. In all works of public improvement he has been foremost. Whatever he could do to promote the interests of his town and county, no matter what the personal cost might be, he has always been found ready and willing to do. For five years he was a most efficient president of the board of education, and in the face of strong opposition secured the erection of most of the substantial brick school buildings which are now the pride of the city. He was chairman of the committee which went to Madison and secured the location of a State Normal School in Superior. For some years Mr. Grace affiliated with the Democratic party, and in 1898 was the nominee of that party for attorney general of the State, but in 1900 he cast his ballot in support of the late lamented President McKinley. He has ever been one of the leading citizens, and in all the positions which he has held, he has been found to be perfectly upright in every way. His reputation is literally without stain or blemish. He has also found time to make some judicious business investments, and is a director of several of the leading corporations of the city.

In 1878 Mr. Grace was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McCrossen, daughter of James and Cornelia A. McCrossen, of Wausau, Wis. Mrs. Grace was born in Rural, Waupaca Co., Wis. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Zoa A., a graduate of the Superior Normal School; Robert J., a member of Company I, 3d Wis. N. G., who served with General Miles in Porto Rico during the Spanish American war, and is now in the lumber business in Everett, Wash.; Clarence, a cadet at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; and Harry H., Jr., a student at the Michigan Military Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Grace and their children all attend the Congregational Church. Fraternally Mr. Grace is a Consistory Mason, and has filled all the offices in the local lodge, chapter and commandery.

OTTO HENRY MARTENS. Among the prominent merchants and public-spirited citizens of Medford, Taylor county, is Otto Henry Martens, a merchant tailor, who has been in business there, except for an interval of two years, since 1892. He was born in Neenah, Wis., July 1, 1870, of German descent.

Three generations of the family have lived in this country, as the grandfather, John Martens, came with his son Charles, when the latter emigrated from his old home in the Fatherland. John Martens died in Neenah, in his eighty-seventh year.

Charles Martens was born in Mecklenburg Schwerin, Germany, in 1836, and came to the United States in 1862. He located at Neenah and secured a position as foreman of a large shoe shop, which employed many workmen. Later Mr. Martens was engaged in the same line of business on his own account. He married Regina Grau, also a native of Mecklenburg Schwerin, who came to the United States with her parents in 1862. Her father, Henry C. Grau, a tinsmith by trade, lived to the age of fifty-five years, and her mother to the age of eighty-two, both passing away at Neenah, Wis. Mrs. Grau's maiden name was Neiman. Mr. Martens died in 1902, but his wife is yet living in Medford, at the age of sixty-five

years. She is the mother of six children: William, of Bessemer, Mich.; Lena, Mrs. F. F. Heffron, of Downer's Grove, Ill.; Otto H.; Robert, of Neenah; Elizabeth, Mrs. George Merkel, of Appleton, Wis.; and Alfred, of Medford.

Otto H. Martens received a good education in the public schools and was graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen. He then learned the trade of a tailor and worked at it in Neenah until the fall of 1889, when he left home and was employed at various points until 1892. Returning then to Medford, he opened a shop for himself and did business there for two years, after which he spent a few months in the same occupation in Adrian, Minn. That opening, however, did not prove as good a one as he had anticipated, and he returned to Medford, where he has since been in business. Mr. Martens has prospered greatly, employs a number of workmen and caters to the best trade.

In 1892 Mr. Martens was united in marriage to Helena Boettcher, daughter of John Boettcher, of Medford. Mrs. Martens was born in the State of New York. There are two children in the family, Ruperta and Ralph.

Mr. Martens supports the principles of the Republican party. A good citizen, he takes his part in local affairs, and since 1901 has served as a member of the county board of supervisors. His civic patriotism has likewise been manifested by his fifteen years of service in the Medford fire department, of which he is now chief. Socially Mr. Martens belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Equitable Fraternal Union, and the A. O. U. W. With his family he is connected with the Lutheran Church.

G. G. GOBAR, M. D. Not frequently is found in one individual such versatile gifts and evenly balanced talents as are possessed by Dr. G. G. Gobar, of Apollonia, Wis., who has proven himself equally at home in the details of business, literary composition and medical science. Dr. Gobar is yet a young man, born in 1867, at Alma, Wis., a son of Julius and Elizabeth (Kaiser) Gobar.

The father of Dr. Gobar was born in New York and the mother in Switzerland. They came to Wisconsin in 1854, and Mr. Gobar became one of the earliest settlers of Buffalo county, taking up a homestead claim near Alma. He built the first frame building erected in the county, and also erected the first grist mill there. A practical millwright he engaged in milling for a few years, until his mill was carried away by a great flood, and he then turned his attention to logging for a couple of years. Mr. Gobar then removed with his family, to Clinton, Mo., where he engaged in the manufacture of plows, and two years later, he came to his death, being accidentally thrown from his wagon, July 4, 1870. In the following year the mother and widow went to Buffalo City but later, returned to the family homestead near Alma; she now lives in Oregon. The father of Mrs. Gobar was also a homesteader in Buffalo county, settling in 1846, where he lived until his accidental death, from the kick of a horse. To Mr. and Mrs. Gobar were born six children, viz.: Dr. Frank, of Oregon; Joseph, of Alma, Wis.; Dr. John J., of Centuria, Wis.; Dr. G. G.; Nellie, who died in Missouri in infancy; and Lottie E., wife of E. R. C. Jones, of Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Dr. G. G. Gobar received his preliminary education in the Alma public schools and was but a youth when he showed the bent of his mind by entering a drug store, at Durand, Wis., as a kind of preparatory medical school. He remained in the drug business for three years and then spent two years in the West, and upon his return began the serious study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Frank Gobar, at Durand. Under this careful and capable preceptor, our subject was prepared for medical college, and in 1888 he matriculated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Here he pursued the full three years course and graduated in 1891. Later he took a post graduate course of one year, and passing through the necessary hospital experience, he was given his well earned post graduate degree.

Dr. Gobar returned to Durand, and entered into a copartnership with his brother,

where he remained until 1898, when he came to Apollonia. Here he soon built up a very satisfactory practice and in the following year opened the first drug store in the rapidly growing little town. From time to time the Doctor became identified with other lines of business. In 1901, with Messrs. Hill and Heverin, he bought the *Weekly Budget*, which was the first paper in Rusk county. Later it changed hands and was taken to Ladysmith, and Dr. Gobar and Mr. Hill then bought the *Review;* this paper was established by Mr. Blackwell and after its purchase the name was changed to the *Apollonia Cause*. It is now conducted by the firm of Gobar & Kepner. With the latter Dr. Gobar is also interested in the handling of drugs, newspapers, furniture, hardware and jewelry.

In 1893 Dr. Gobar was married to Miss Lydia Auer, of Alma, Wis., and they have three children: F. Willis, Julian A. and Thelma L.

Dr. Gobar is a member of the Winona Medical Society and the Polk, Barron and Rusk County Medical Society and is a valued contributor to their literature. He continues a student and has taken a special post graduate course in his Alma Mater. His knowledge is all used for the benefit of his numerous patients, who have not been slow to recognize his superior skill. Fraternally, he belongs to the I. O. O. F., the Modern Woodmen, the K. O. T. M., the Rebekah Order, and the Royal Purple Encampment.

Dr. Gobar has been one of the earnest and untiring workers for the development of this town. For the past four years he has been health officer and school treasurer, and is a member of the board of Pension Examiners for Rusk county. In addition to his large practice and the interests mentioned, Dr. Gobar finds time to promote social movements and to encourage laudable business and amusement enterprises which promise substantial benefit. With more like citizens, Apollonia would soon take a very prominent place among the newly settled towns of Rusk county.

HENRY ANTOINE KÜCHLI, a well-known citizen of Duluth, who bravely bore arms for his adopted country during the dark days of the Civil war, is a native of St. Jean, near Strassburg, Lorraine, France (now Germany), born July 27, 1844, son of Antoine and Julia (Damobre) Küchli, the latter of whom died in the old home in sunny France.

In June, 1853, Antoine Küchli, with his three sons and two daughters, arrived in New York, in search of a home and fortune somewhere in the New World. He first came westward and located in Detroit, Mich., but after a few months he went to Sault Ste. Marie, where he kept a boarding house. About 1855 he moved to Ozaukee, Wis. After some time there, however, he surrendered to the longing for the old home in France, and in 1856 he went back. The vigor of the new land was in his blood, and in 1860 he again came to America, this time locating in Superior, whence in a very brief time he went to Duluth, where he purchased a farm on Bay View Heights, which he partially redeemed from its pristine wilderness. Then he again returned to France. In 1868 he came back to Duluth, this time to stay; and he made his home in the Zenith City until his death, which occurred April 19, 1886, when he was aged eighty-four years. His children were: Louis, who died in 1880, at White Bear, Minn.; Mary Ann, widow of Jacob Swartz Loreum, of Calumet, Mich.; Mary E., widow of Dr. George Brunsweiler, of Appleton, Wis.; Joseph, of Biloxi, Miss.; and Henry Antoine.

Henry A. Küchli received the greater part of his education in the schools of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontonagon, and Superior, and at the early age of thirteen began life for himself, by working with his brother in a meat market at Superior. His next employment was in a brewery, and he also assisted very materially in clearing one of the first farms in Duluth. The family cleared twenty-seven acres in 1859, a remarkable year's work. While logging on this tract Mr. Kuchli had his left leg crushed, and this has caused him more or less trouble ever since. In the fall

of 1860 he went into the copper country in Michigan, and for a while was employed in the stamp mill of the Franklin Mine at Ripley (now Hancock), Mich. He also resumed school for five months, never missing an opportunity to better his mental training. Upon leaving school again he found employment in a haberdashery, and was there at work when, impelled by loyalty to his adopted country, he enlisted, Aug. 20, 1862, in defense of the Union. He became a private in Company B, 27th Mich. V. I., and served with honor until Aug. 5, 1865. His regiment was first assigned to the 9th Army Corps, and for several months was stationed in Kentucky. They were ordered to Vicksburg, arriving there just fourteen days before the surrender. They were employed at building fortifications to oppose Johnston's forces, and after the fall of the city were sent in pursuit of that wily Southern general. Soon after the siege of Jackson Mr. Küchli was attacked with malarial fever, and owing to the capture of the medicine train received no medical attendance until they reached Vicksburg by ambulance July 27, 1863, after which the whole corps was sent to a convalescent camp at Maple Grove, Ky. Upon his recovery with his regiment he marched to Cumberland Gap, taking part in the capture of that place, after which they went to Knoxville, which was their headquarters during the winter of 1863-64. This winter was not an idle one by any means, as there was considerable marching and skirmishing, including several sharp engagements, among them being those at Blue Springs, Tenn., and Campbell's Station, Mr. Küchli receiving a wound in the knee at the latter place, and being compelled by reason thereof to pass three days and nights without sleep. For seventeen days they strenuously defended the city of Knoxville against Gen. Longstreet's siege, and much suffering was caused by ague and the lack of both food and clothing. In April, 1864, after leaving Knoxville, they received full rations for the first time in several months. Marching over the mountains to Lexington, Ky., they were transported to Annapolis, Md., and in April, 1864, passed through Washington to join the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton Junction, Va. In the campaign in 1864 the 27th Michigan lost heavily: 89 men in the Wilderness; 195 at Spottsylvania; 24 at North Anna; and 87 at Cold Harbor. In the last named battle Mr. Küchli, who had belonged to the color guard all that campaign, carried the regimental colors. In the first two days battle in front of Petersburg, 118 men of the 27th Michigan laid down their lives, and on July 30th, at that place, 136 more, Company B going into battle with but eleven men, of whom seven were left upon the field dead or wounded. On Aug. 8th, for the first time since leaving Warrentown Junction on May 5th, the men had an opportunity to change and wash their clothing. [The official report of the 27th Michigan gives 223 men and officers killed in action or died of wounds, and 203 of disease during the war. This number added to the missing and wounded makes the total loss fully 700 men.] They were next stationed in Washington, and there participated in the Grand Review, Mr. Küchli carrying the old flag as color sergeant on that memorable occasion. He was recommended for a medal of honor, but though offered promotion refused to accept anything higher than color sergeant, feeling that the privilege of carrying the sacred emblem of liberty was the highest honor of all.

After the war Mr. Küchli returned home, and soon entered the Bryant & Stratton Business College, at Detroit, Mich., where he took a thorough business course. Locating at Eagle Harbor, Mich., he opened a jewelry and notion store, and also engaged in photography, later going to Calumet, Mich. Since 1869 he has made his home in Duluth, where he has followed a variety of occupations, in all of which he has prospered. He has engaged in bridge-building and surveying, while for several years he was manager of a sash and door factory, and also conducted a soap factory. For five years he was light keeper at Outer Island, in the Apostle Islands group; he was bookkeeper in a grocery store; foreman of con-

struction on the coal docks, and in August, 1882, he was appointed clerk of the district court, and at the end of his term was elected for four years more. Although changing his employment often, Mr. Küchli is never idle, always finding something to do at once, and his cheery disposition makes him very popular, whether as an employe or as an employer.

Politically Mr. Küchli is a stanch Republican, although in local affairs he is independent. He has been active in Grand Army work from the time of the organization of that great fraternity, and he helped to organize two of the earlier posts at Duluth.

On Oct. 24, 1873, Mr. Küchli was married to Henrietta Laronger, of Ontonagon, Mich., and their happy home has been blessed with three sons and two daughters: George C., of Chicago; Wilford W.; Hale A.; Adelaide J.; and Louise Mabel. The family are all highly esteemed.

WILLIAM HENRY TODD, a successful and influential citizen of Long Lake, Washburn county, where he was among the pioneers, was born in County Shefford, Quebec, Nov. 19, 1826. His parents were Simon and Anna (Wood) Todd.

Grandfather William Todd came from Ireland with the noted foundryman, Tyson, by whom he was employed, locating ore, for some years. Later he founded the village of Union, N. Y., where he owned and operated a sawmill. His son, Simon Todd, was born in Union Village, but went in early life to Canada, never returning to claim his inheritance. He was a born hunter and trapper, and spent five years in the wilderness, after his marriage settling on a farm in County Shefford. He was an active man until his death, which was caused by an accident when he was nearly ninety years old. His wife survived him several years, passing away at the age of seventy-seven. Her mother, Hannah Wood, was of Scotch descent; James Henry Wood, father of Mrs. Anna Todd, was an Englishman, who settled in Vermont, near Lake Champlain. During the war of 1812 his property was confiscated and he was obliged to move into Canada, locating in West Shefford, where he lived to be eighty-nine years of age. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man.

Of the thirteen children of Simon and Anna (Wood) Todd, the only one in Wisconsin is William Henry Todd. He left home at the age of eighteen, and went to Vermont, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade in winter, and on a farm during the summer. Later for ten years he was employed at bridge building on the Vermont Central and other railroads, then in course of construction. In 1854 he went to Batavia, Ill., where he did some building; he then spent a short time in Freeport, Ill., and in 1856 went to Eau Claire, Wis. The Eau Claire Lumber Company was then laying out the town, and for one season Mr. Todd carried on its boarding house. He was in the employ of this company ten years, building the first bridge over the Eau Claire river; he built booms in summer and did logging in winter. He bought a farm near Eau Claire, which he cultivated for some years, and also acquired a second farm, but most of his time was spent in erecting and moving buildings in the city. About 1884 he located in Washburn county, taking up a homestead claim in section 26, Town 38, Range 11, on the shore of Long Lake. There being no road nearer than the foot of the lake, seven miles from this claim, he drove in over the ice and built a shanty. A few years later he drew his timber twenty-five miles to a sawmill, afterward dressing it by hand, and built his present residence, a substantial three-story frame building, situated to command a magnificent view of the lake. His farm now includes about 200 acres, of which twenty-five are under cultivation; the house is surrounded by hardwood groves, containing maple, butternut, walnut and other hardwood trees.

Mr. Todd was married in Alburg, Vt., Feb. 3, 1851, to Harriet Donaldson, daughter of Nathan and Luna Donaldson, of Caldwell Manor, near Clarenceville, Quebec. Mrs. Todd was the first white woman in Eau Claire. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have the

following children: Charlotte (Mrs. Bell), Amanda, Henry, Nathan, Albert, George, Monroe, Charles and Emma, (Mrs. F. A. Youngs, of Rice Lake), all but the last named being residents of Long Lake township. They also have a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Mr. Todd and his descendants are noted for regular and temperate habits. For many years Mr. Todd and his sons filled logging contracts each winter, and he has assisted his sons to acquire good homes in the neighborhood. Mr. Todd has always been a Democrat in political principle, and though he sometimes supports other candidates he is considered one of the most influential members of his party in Washburn county. It was through his influence that Madge postoffice was established in 1894, and he served four years as postmaster. He was chairman of the town board of Long Lake for four years, and was instrumental in getting most of the roads laid out in the northern part of the township. By vigorous and timely effort he circumvented a movement to have the county divided, making two trips to Madison for that purpose, and circulating among his neighbors a remonstrance against the proposed measure. In early life Mr. Todd was a member of the Universalist Church at Ludlow, Vt., where for several years he sang in the choir.

LUDWIG KOWALKE is a well known resident of South Superior, where he has lived since 1891. He is a native of Germany, born in West Prussia, March 7, 1836, where he remained until after his marriage. He learned the trade of millwright in Germany, and served three years in the German army, besides taking part in the Austria-Prussian war, during which time he suffered much hardship and privation. Believing he should find better opportunities in this country he emigrated, with his wife and three children, landing in Quebec, June 20, 1867. Mr. Kowalke's destination was La Crosse, Wis., but at Milwaukee he had the misfortune to be robbed of all his money, and on reaching La Crosse was only enabled to pay his freight bill of thirty-six dollars, through the kindness of John Gund, who, although an entire stranger, loaned him the money. This loan was very soon repaid, as Mr. Kowalke found employment with the Smith & Dean Wagon Co., of La Crosse, where he remained five years. He then built a large sawmill for John Paul, of La Crosse, remaining with Mr. Paul another five years. In partnership with others he then bought the furniture factory of Stephen Mosier, which they operated for ten years, and then disposed of it to the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Co. After this Mr. Kowalke moved to Minneapolis. He had been a resident of La Crosse for twenty years, during which time it had grown from a town of 8,000, to a city with a population of 25,000. He was in the employ of Bardwell & Robinson, in Minneapolis, for three years, and then came to South Superior where he is employed at the Webster Chair Works, during the winter, but during the summer, gives his principal attention to gardening. Mr. Kowalke deserves much of the credit for having demonstrated that the soil and climate of South Superior are adapted to the production of all kinds of vegetables, of the finest quality and largest size. He has grown cabbages which have weighed thirty-six pounds each, cucumbers eighteen inches long, and carrots weighing two and a half pounds, while his rutabagas took the first premium at the Douglas county fair. Mr. Kowalke has grown millet four and a half feet high, and onions five inches in diameter—all going to prove the richness and productiveness of the soil.

On March 4, 1860, in Germany, Mr. Kowalke was married to Caroline Gillmeister, by whom he has six children as follows: Amiel, Otto, Ida, Gustav, Conrad and Hattie. The family are all members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Kowalke is a Democrat in politics, and is esteemed as an honest and industrious citizen.

JOHN MOIR, an enterprising and prosperous business man in that part of Duluth known as the West End, senior member of the firm of Moir & Walker, grocers, was born Oct. 3, 1867, in Bellrock, Ontario.

George Moir, his father, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and grew to manhood in his native land, coming to America at the age of eighteen years, in about 1845. He spent some years traveling, principally in the Southern States, and about 1860 located at Bellrock, Ontario, where he settled on a farm and remained until his death, which occurred March 18, 1901. He reached the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Moir was a successful farmer, and as a public-spirited citizen took an active part in the affairs of his locality, serving in several offices. He married Margaret Taylor, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, daughter of John Taylor, and came to America with her parents in childhood. Mr. Taylor followed the trade of stonemason, and lived to be nearly eighty. His wife still survives, living at Warsaw, Ontario. Mrs. Margaret Moir is now (1904) fifty-three years old. George and Margaret (Taylor) Moir became the parents of nine children: Martha, now Mrs. Sidney Grant, of Bellrock, Ontario; John; Agnes, wife of Rev. Miles Benn; William, a resident of Bellrock; Andrew, of Eugene, Oregon; Lizzie, Mrs. Clark, of Bellrock; and Kenneth, Elsie and Roy, all of Bellrock.

John Moir remained with his parents until about eighteen years old, and received a common-school education. On leaving home he went to Saginaw, Mich., where he worked in the lumber woods until 1891, in which year he came to Duluth. He began work here soon afterward as a street car conductor, and continued as such for five or six years, after which he entered into partnership with Thomas W. Walker in the grocery business, the firm being Moir & Walker. They have enjoyed a lucrative patronage from the start, and they have had a fine location for business, an advantage which they have improved to the utmost. Mr. Moir also has a timber claim in St. Louis county.

In 1891 Mr. Moir married Miss Florence Martha Walker, and they have two children, Hazel Muriel and Earl Roy. The family attend Grace Methodist Church. Socially he is a member of the I. O. F. and the A. F. & A. M., and he is a Republican in political connection, interested in the welfare of the party, but never a candidate for office.

OLAF GUSTAF OLSON is a prominent and successful real estate dealer of Duluth, where he has resided since 1880. He was born in Vermland, in the central part of Sweden, May 9, 1860, and was the second eldest in a family of four children. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education, and was reckoned one of the highest scholars in his class. His father, a practical farmer, and also a good carpenter and mechanic, died in 1870, at the early age of forty-four, when Olaf was only ten years old. His grandfather, Jonas Johnson, lived to the ripe age of seventy-six.

Olaf Gustaf Olson was the first member of the family to leave home, emigrating to America when he was about nineteen years old. In the spring of 1880 he went to Rush City, Minn., where he worked on a farm for a Mr. Ramburg for three months. In July of the same year he came to Duluth, and was employed on the railroad a short time, after which he was engaged in carpentering and house building for about five years, meantime attending evening school, and taking private lessons in his spare moments. In 1887 he opened a store, as a dealer in stationery and music, carrying on this business until 1890. In the summer of that year he made a trip to Sweden on a visit to his aged mother, and on his return the same year established himself as a real-estate dealer. He has ever since continued in this business, dealing extensively in farming, pine and iron lands.

In 1883 Mr. Olson married Beda C. Anderson, whom he had known in Sweden, and ever since this marriage their home has been at No. 305 Mesaba avenue, Duluth. They have a family of four children: Olga Victoria, a young lady with much musical ability; Clarence W., a youth of fifteen; and Roy G. and Evelyn A., aged respectively

nine and three. Mr. Olson is closely attached to his wife and children, and they are a happy and interesting family.

Until the year 1896 Mr. Olson was strongly Republican in politics, but since then he has leaned toward the Democratic party. He has always taken an active part in public affairs, and has several times been urged to become a candidate for office. This he has persistently refused to do, but he continues to take a great interest in the selection of the best possible candidates. In religious belief he is a Baptist, and before there was any Scandinavian Church of that denomination in Duluth he was a member of the American Baptist Church for two years. Since the organization of the Swedish Bethel Baptist Church he has been one of its leading members and has served the society for many years as trustee and as treasurer. He is also active in Sunday-school work, and (although very modest as to his musical attainments) is a fine singer. Mr. Olson is one of the early settlers of Duluth, having come there twenty-five years ago, when it was a place of only about 4,000 inhabitants, and in both business and social circles he has a host of friends.

WILLIAM H. TONNE, one of the most enterprising young business men of Medford, Taylor county, engaged in the drug business at that place, was born at Lake Mills, Wis., Aug. 7, 1868, and is the son of Christopher and Meta (Hieldebrand) Tonne, who now reside at Fort Atkinson, Wis. Christopher Tonne and his wife are both natives of Germany, born near Bremen, and came to this country while still in their youth. They have had five children: Louise, who died when thirty-five years old; Henry D., of Watertown, Wis.; William H.; Otto, who lived only six months; and August O., of Fort Atkinson.

William H. Tonne was educated in the public schools of Lake Mills and Milford, and by the time he was fifteen began preparing himself to be a druggist. Beginning with practical experience in Watertown, he later took a course of pharmacy at the Milwaukee Medical College. From Watertown he went to Fort Atkinson, thence to Marinette, Wis., and in 1890 he located at Medford, where he was employed in a drug store ten years. At the end of that time he bought out his employer and has since been conducting the business for himself according to the most modern ideas. He does a flourishing trade, which is constantly increasing and is fast winning a place for himself among the substantial men of Medford. Politically Mr. Tonne is a Republican, but has been too much engrossed with his business cares to give any special attention to matters of public policy.

On Oct. 22, 1902, Mr. Tonne was married to Louisa Fredericks, daughter of Theodore H. Fredericks, one of the pioneers of Taylor county. Mr. and Mrs. Tonne are both popular socially and have many friends. They are the parents of one son, Christopher Frederick, born Sept. 17, 1903.

SAMUEL ANGVICK is among the prominent Scandinavian-American business men of Ashland, Wis., where he has resided since 1886. His birth occurred in Norway, April 20, 1860, his parents being Matthies and Anna (Anbjorson) Angvick, both natives of that country.

Matthies Angvick, like his forefathers, was a farmer all his life, and died in his native land, July 15, 1901. His wife passed away in 1872, leaving a family of seven children. Of these, five are still living, as follows: Andrew, a farmer in Norway; John, a mechanic in the employ of his brother Samuel; Martin, an attorney, living in Stanley, Wis.; Edward, also in the employ of his brother Samuel; and Samuel, mentioned below.

The early life of Samuel Angvick was spent in Norway, where he learned the trade of cooper. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States and settled at Eau Claire, Wis., where he immediately went to work in a sawmill, remaining two years. After that he worked for four years in a cooper shop in Eau Claire, going then to Minneapolis, where he spent a year as an

employe of the street railway company. In 1886 he came to Ashland and the first year was employed by the Chaquamegon Ice Co. In the fall of 1888 he went into business for himself, setting up a furniture store at 809 West Second street, where he has since remained. In 1893 he increased his business by adding a hardware department, and in 1902 opened an undertaking establishment in the same building, of which he is the owner. He has prospered in all of his business ventures and now employs six men, his varied experience in working for others standing him in good stead in his own undertakings.

On Sept. 12, 1902, Mr. Angvick was married to Anna Severson, of Ashland. They are both members of the United Lutheran Church. Mr. Angvick has been a Republican since becoming a citizen of the United States. Fraternally he is connected with the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 63, of Ashland; M. W. A., Chaquamegon Camp, No. 1109, of Ashland; the Independent Scandinavian Workmen Association of America, Branch No. 12, of Ashland; and the Fraternal Reserve Association, No. 43.

WILLIAM M. KELLOGG. To William M. Kellogg, chief of the Superior fire department, while he is too modest to boast of his achievements, is largely due in reality the high degree of efficiency attained by the force. For more than a score of years Mr. Kellogg has been engaged in fighting the flames, and his life has been filled with interesting and perilous experiences.

William M. Kellogg was born near Cobourg, Ont., Dec. 14, 1857, a son of William D. and Mary E. (Beales) Kellogg, natives of the same locality. The ancestors of the Kellogg family came from England and settled in the State of New York during the Colonial period. John Kellogg, grandfather of William M., was a farmer in Ontario, and lived to be nearly eighty years old. A brother Frank, served all through the Civil war, enlisting as a private and rising to be an officer in the commissary department. He died in Cresco, Iowa, from the effects of wounds received during his service. Two of his sons also enlisted, and one, Benoni, was wounded and died from the effects thereof. Singularly enough his father had a presentiment of his death, and told his other son, Matthew, of the sad occurrence at almost the exact hour of its happening, although he was widely separated from the wounded son.

William D. Kellogg, father of William M., is a dentist by profession, and in 1862 settled at Glen Beulah, Wis., in Fond du Lac county; he practiced there for a few years and then removed to Decorah, Iowa, where he is still in active practice, at the age of seventy-seven years. He is a devout member of the Baptist Church and has been for a number of years a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Decorah. He is also very active in the Prohibition cause and has quite a reputation as a lecturer on that subject, his deep earnestness necessarily impressing his hearers. Personally he has never used liquor or tobacco in any form. Mrs. Mary (Beales) Kellogg was the daughter of Chester Beales, who lived and died in Ontario. The family was of Scotch origin and several of their ancestors served in the Continental army during the Revolution. Mrs. Kellogg died in Decorah, while her son, William M., was a child.

The public schools of Decorah afforded all the education enjoyed by William M. Kellogg, for at the age of thirteen, after the death of his mother, he left home and began to earn his own livelihood. A few years later he was engaged in the livery business at Decorah, and then in 1880 went to South Dakota and took up a homestead claim near the present village of Plankinton. After two years there he went to St. Paul, and entered the employ of the McMillen Pork Packing Co., where he spent about three years. Being an expert horseman, he next became a driver in the fire department and drove a four horse team for two years. Later he was made a pipeman, and rising grade by grade, eventually became lieutenant of Engine Co. No. 8. Still later he was promoted to be captain of Engine Co.

No. 5, and after a year in that position, 3d assistant chief of the department.

In 1890 Mr. Kellogg resigned his position in St. Paul to become first assistant chief of the Superior fire department, and since 1894 he has been in supreme command of the force. The department consists of four hose companies, two engine companies and two volunteer hose companies, one of which is equipped with a hand pump engine. There are fifty-five men in the volunteer force and forty-four in the full paid service. Chief Kellogg has displayed the utmost ability and energy in bringing the department to its present efficiency and his efforts are fully appreciated by the people of the city.

In 1892 Mr. Kellogg was married to Miss Anna Rollins, daughter of George Rollins, now deceased, of Gardiner, Maine. Mr. Kellogg and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Mr. Kellogg is identified with some business interests, and was one of the incorporators and vice-president of the Black Rock Mining Company, which is engaged in developing valuable gold mines in Arizona. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of Superior Commandery, No. 25; and of Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at St. Paul.

HERMAN BURG, a farmer and lumberman of Duluth, is one of the prosperous German-American citizens of that place. He came first to Duluth as far back as 1856, and after living in many other places settled there permanently in 1869.

John P. Burg, father of Herman, was a wine manufacturer and merchant in Germany, but after coming to Duluth settled down to farming. He married Barbara Sweitzer in Germany, and in 1852 brought his family to America. They settled first at Windsor, Ont., afterward moving to Detroit, Mich., where Mrs. Burg died in 1854. In 1855 John P. Burg came to Duluth, where he cleared a farm on which he lived until his death, in 1870. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, of whom only four are now living.

Herman Burg was born in Germany March 22, 1841, and remained in that country until he was eleven years of age, when he came with his parents to America. All of his schooling was received in his native country, his working life beginning on his arrival in the new world. He helped his father on the farm at Windsor, and moved with the family to Detroit. From there he went alone to Mackinaw, where he worked for six months as a hotel waiter. In 1854 he went to Chicago, and two years later to Superior, and helped his father clear his farm near Duluth. After that he went to Ontonagon county, Mich., where he worked in the copper mines from 1858 to 1865, in the winter of that year, with a number of others, walking all the way to Superior on the ice. Purchasing a supply of provisions and other goods, he went to Vermillion during the gold excitement, remaining until 1866, when he returned to Superior and stayed until 1870. In that year he went to Duluth, where for sixteen years he was engaged in the meat business. Until the railway was built between the two cities he was obliged to drive all his cattle from St. Paul to Duluth. In 1886 he went with a party to the Nova Scotia gold mines, where he remained three years. Returning to Duluth he went into the lumber business, in which he has ever since been engaged. He also owns and operates a sawmill at Burg Park, Wis., and is quite extensively engaged in farming at that place, which was named in his honor.

On May 3, 1861, Mr. Burg married Anna Kugler, of Duluth, daughter of Fred and Friedericka Kugler, natives of Germany, where Mr. Kugler was a sheep raiser. He emigrated to this country and both he and his wife died here. Five of their nine children are living. Mr. and Mrs. Burg have three children, as follows: Edward F., a soda water manufacturer of Duluth and Superior; Rose A., at home; and Arthur H., associated with his father in the lumber business. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Burg is a Republican in politics and was an alderman of Duluth for four years. Fraternally he is a

member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 28, of Duluth, and the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 10, of Duluth.

Z. R. CRYE, a pioneer of Wisconsin and a well-known cruiser of former days, who now resides two miles from Ladysmith, in Rusk county, was born in 1853, in Madison county, Ind., a son of John and Edie Crye.

The parents of Mr. Crye came to Dunn county, Wis., in 1862, locating in its wildest portion, their nearest neighbor being three miles away, while the nearest school was at Menomonie, fourteen miles distant. In this isolated locality the family lived for several years. This being the case, our subject had almost no chance to attend school during childhood, but later he became a pupil in the Cedar Falls public schools, working for his board and thus obtained a fair knowledge of the rudiments of the English language.

Early in life Mr. Crye became a woodsman and cruised through the forest, becoming familiar with every section for many miles around, and his services were soon in much demand from those who came to this section in search of homes and for location of sawmills and other industrial plants. The Omaha Railroad Company engaged his services in their land department and for two years he protected the company's lands from the ravages of trespassers. His next engagement was with Webb & Griffin, a prominent mercantile and logging firm, and he went to Polk county, then a virgin wilderness, to take charge of the company's branch store at Joel. The position was a responsible one as it also involved the purchase of ties, bolts, lumber, etc., and for three years Mr. Crye remained there, giving the utmost satisfaction to his employers. During this period he was made the first postmaster at Joel, and his commission was signed by Postmaster-General Wanamaker in 1890.

In 1894 Mr. Crye came to Ladysmith, then Warner, a small hamlet of only a few houses, and subsequently he bought property in the village, for which he paid $125, held it until 1903 and sold it for $1,365. While a resident of Ladysmith he worked in the mills and invested his surplus earnings in real estate, buying the land upon which he now lives, at $2 an acre. This land he has improved by putting up a good residence and has at present ten acres cleared, ready for the plow. While residing in the village of Ladysmith, Mr. Crye held the office of justice of the peace for several years and had much to do with the adjustment of its early affairs. He is a well informed man, has taken the greatest interest in local history and gave material assistance to J. Q. Bailey, a pioneer of Dunn county, who prepared a very acceptable history of that county.

In 1884 in Dunn county, Mr. Crye was married to a daughter of Jonathan Bowman. Mr. Bowman, who was a pioneer in Richland county, Wis., and later in Polk county, was a soldier in the Civil war and is now deceased. Mr. Crye had five brothers who served in the same war, three of whom still bear honorable wounds, and all of whom can point with justifiable pride to noble records. Mr. and Mrs. Crye have had five children born to them: Leon, Chloe, Zoa, Claude and Orel, a bright, intelligent family, promising to grow into fine types of American man and womanhood. Mr. Crye is esteemed in his locality. His knowledge of woodcraft, gained by long years of experience, is excelled by few, if any, of his contemporaries. In the early days, when cruising, he rarely used a compass but could keep his course with unerring certainty by carefully observing the bark of the trees.

PAUL KANNEBERG, whose death occurred March 31, 1904, was a prominent business man of Butternut, Ashland county, and had been a resident of the town almost from its inception, as there were scarcely a dozen families in the locality when he settled there in 1878. He was born in Neuruppin, Brandenburg, Prussia, June 6, 1857, son of Frederick and Fredericka (Mankenberg) Kanneberg, natives of Germany.

Frederick Kanneberg immigrated to America in 1872 and settled at Detroit for two years. He then moved to Milwaukee, and in 1878 to Butternut, where he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres, near the town. He improved his land and lived on it until 1890, when he went to Ashland, and spent his last years in that city. He died in August, 1896, at the age of seventy-one; his wife is still living, and makes her home in Milwaukee. They had children as follows: Frank, deceased; Bertha, Mrs. Julius Kuehl, who lives in Butternut; Paul, deceased; George, deceased; Emma; Minnie; Martha; Anna, of Iron River, Wis.; Adolph; Clara; and Ella. Several of the survivors live in Milwaukee.

Paul Kanneberg was reared in Germany and attended school there until he had completed the high school course. He served an apprenticeship of three years in Berlin, learning the molder's trade, and remained to finish his apprenticeship when his parents started for America, but in November, 1873, he was free to follow them and did so at once. The young man landed in Boston and went directly to Detroit to join his parents, remaining there three years, working in a brewery. In 1877 he went to Milwaukee, where he was similarly engaged for a year, and then in 1878 settled in Ashland county, near his parents, in the vicinity of Butternut, where he also took up a homestead of 160 acres, proceeded to build, and improved and developed it. For seven years Mr. Kanneberg led the usual busy, uneventful life of a farmer, but at the end of that time his health failed, and, giving up active work on the farm, he moved into Butternut to accept a position as bookkeeper with H. L. Besse, a general merchant and lumberman. He remained with him five years and then accepted the position of cashier in the Ashland County Bank, at Butternut, where he was engaged four years. During this time he resided on a farm adjacent to the village. On March 4, 1894, his home was destroyed by fire, a total loss, as there was no insurance. Afterward he bought another forty-three acres, adjoining the town, which he improved and made over into a fine farm.

In March, 1902, Mr. Kanneberg received the appointment of postmaster at Butternut, and the following month entered upon the discharge of his duties. To this office his widow has now succeeded, the duties being chiefly discharged by her daughters. Always a Republican in politics, and a man in whom his fellow citizens felt absolute confidence, Mr. Kanneberg held many positions of trust and responsibility. For eighteen consecutive years he was justice of the peace, but in 1903 refused another election. He was clerk of the township school board for one year, and of the village board for the same period. Mr. Kanneberg always took an active part in local and county politics, and was often sent as a delegate to the various county and State conventions. The absolute probity, methodical accuracy and promptness which marked all his private transactions were equally apparent in Mr. Kanneberg's discharge of his public duties and trusts. He was a splendid type of the upright, conservative business man and good citizen, and his circle of friends and admirers was a large one. The ill health with which Mr. Kanneberg had been troubled for some years, was caused by asthma and bronchitis, but his demise, which occurred very suddenly, was due to a hemorrhage.

In 1884 Mr. Kanneberg was married to Minnie Hoth, of Butternut. Of the ten children born to them two are deceased: Arnold and one that died in infancy. The others are Lydia, Freda, Olga, Paul, Emma, Adolph, Alfred and Ella. Mr. Kanneberg, like all his father's family, was a Lutheran in faith, and reared his children in that belief.

R. W. PARSONS, 409 West 2d street, Ashland, Wisconsin, is a manufacturer and jobber of fine Havana cigars and tobacco.

FRANK CHANDLER DESCENT, an enterprising real estate man of Superior, Douglas county, is occupied by as varied interests, perhaps, as any one in the city, his

business having carried him far afield in many different sections of the country. Born in Monticello, Minn., Feb. 24, 1857, Mr. Descent is a son of Abraham G. and Miriam (Chandler) Descent. His maternal grandfather, William Chandler, was a pioneer of Monticello, and was very extensively engaged in contracting. He furnished most of the ties for the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada, and constructed the grade and laid the ties for the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad. A man of keen business instincts, he was one of the incorporators of the Farmers' and Merchants' State Bank, of Minneapolis, and remained a director thereof until his death in 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-four. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Moore, came from a prominent Boston family.

Frank C. Descent was a pupil in the public schools of Monticello, and later prepared himself in a commercial college in Minneapolis for a business life. At the age of sixteen he was given a position in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, which he retained until 1880. At that date he removed to Wahpeton, N. D., and there first became interested in real estate business. After two years experience there, Mr. Descent spent one year in Winnipeg, and then returned to Wahpeton, for a season, where he tried wheat raising. The next two years were spent at Coldwater, Kans., in the real estate business, and still later he was in Pueblo, Colo., where he laid out the Hyde Park addition. In August, 1890, Mr. Descent came to Superior and was occupied for five years in handling property in and around the city. In 1895 he went to California, first to Elsinore, Riverside county, and then to Alton and Los Angeles, also dealing in mining lands at Randsburg to some extent. Since 1898 he has been interested in mining and farming lands in different regions, and especially in oil fields in Flat Lick, Ky., having been secretary of the Blue Grass Oil Co. since 1900. Still another enterprise is the handling of copper lands in Wisconsin.

Mr. Descent was married in 1882, to Genevieve Hendricks, a daughter of James C. and Sarah Hendricks, and a relative of the late vice-president, Thomas A. Hendricks. Mrs. Descent was born in La Grange, Ky.; though reared in the Presbyterian faith, she is now a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Descent is prominently connected with the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and A. O. U. W. A Republican in politics, he has filled several public positions, but usually is not actively interested in municipal affairs.

DAVID H. COLE, a prosperous and eminently successful mill owner of Cumberland, Barron Co., Wis., was born at Mallorytown, Lower Canada, in 1858, a son of John and Elizabeth Cole, of Canada.

John Cole was a carpenter by trade. He went West in 1861, settling in St. Croix County, Wis., where he worked at his trade, and also secured eighty acres of wild land. This he cleared, living upon it until his death, which occurred Dec. 25, 1903. While an active Republican, he never desired or accepted office. In religious matters he was a member of the M. E. Church. Nine children were born to himself and wife: Elizabeth, of Barron county; Julius, of Hudson, Wis.; Mary, of Downsville, Wis.; John, a carpenter; David H.; Phineas, a carpenter and farmer living in Weston, Canada; William, a teamster of Ashland, Wis.; Eri, of St. Paul; and Hester, also of St. Paul.

David H. Cole had but little opportunity to go to school, and when he attended it was necessary to walk two miles through snow along country roads. Until he attained his majority he remained at home, when he married July 4, 1879, Anna S. Keyes, of Canada, daughter of William and Jane (Bowers) Keyes, also of Canada, who came to St. Croix county about 1860, took up land and made a home for themselves. Mr. Keyes died on the homestead, but his widow still survives and makes her home at Hammond, Wis. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Keyes: (1) David H., of Cumberland, Wis., married Mary Thomas. He came to this city in 1879, and first engaged in the hotel business, and later opened up a

store in partnership with our subject, which was continued for two years; since 1895, they have divided their interests between their mercantile venture and a stave and heading mill at Cumberland, which was burned in 1897, and immediately rebuilt. (2) Anna S. is the wife of David H. Cole. (3) Caroline married J. N. McGregor, of Cumberland. (4) Charles is a farmer of Hammond, Wisconsin. One child has come to Mr. and Mrs. Cole, William H., who was born June 30, 1880, and is now attending college at Minneapolis. He is a fine musician and a very intelligent young man, who has traveled to a considerable extent, and has made good use of his time.

After his marriage Mr. Cole learned and worked at the carpenter trade for several years, later learning the trade of millwright and saw-filing. He came to Cumberland, Wis., in 1883. He has always been a very active man, and in conjunction with his brother-in-law, David H. Keyes, is doing a flourishing business, he attending to much of the practical work. While their business is a large one, extensive plans are being laid to embrace a much wider field of operation, and to increase the number of their patrons.

Like his father, Mr. Cole has never had either time or inclination for office, although he votes the Republican ticket. His business associates as well as personal friends, hold him in high esteem, and have the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity.

H. E. RIEDEL, the popular proprietor of "Butternut Lake Resort," one of the best known summer hotels in northern Wisconsin, is a native of Wisconsin and has passed his whole life in the northern and central part of the State. He was born in Grant, Clark county, Jan. 18, 1862. Mr. Riedel's boyhood was passed in Grant, and he was educated in the public schools. Until the age of twenty he was brought up to farm work, but then he learned the carpenter's trade, and for some years followed that and contracting. Later he began his career as a hotel man at Dorchester, where the "Central House" was under his management for more than a year. For the succeeding year he ran the hotel in Curtiss. After that he returned to his contract work, being located at Prentice until 1902, when he took charge of Butternut Lake Resort, at the opening of the season in April, and has been connected with it ever since. Mr. Riedel's accommodating and genial disposition contributes largely to his popularity as a landlord.

This delightful retreat for the summer months is located a mile and a half from Butternut, at the Head of the Lake, and is one of the most beautiful lake resorts of northern Wisconsin. There are sixty-seven acres of land in the premises, with nicely kept lawns, well shaded and with a fine park in connection. The hotel itself is a modern structure, three stories in height, with accommodations for thirty-five guests. It was first opened to the public nine years ago, and except for one season has been successfully conducted ever since. It seems increasingly popular each year and is taxed to its utmost to accommodate all who come. Its patronage is largely from Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Mr. Riedel is continually adding to the attractions in connection with his house, among which may be mentioned a pavilion for dancing or other entertainments, which measures thirty-two by one hundred and twenty feet; a ball ground affords a suitable place for games, and the road from Butternut offers a splendid cycle path any day in the season.

Butternut Lake itself affords a perennial source of attraction; it is some five miles long by three-fourths of a mile in width, surrounded by high banks, shaded with evergreens, while its beauty is enhanced by a wooded island, whose romantic charm gives the last touch needed by the landscape. This island lies about three miles from the resort and comprises some seventeen acres. The water of the lake reaches a depth in some places of twenty-five feet, and the bottom is as hard as adamant. There is excellent fishing and the lake is particularly noted for its fine bass, pike and muskallonge, of which last some specimens have been caught which weighed forty pounds when dressed.

A stock company has been formed by

some of the men of the town, which runs a steam launch on the lake; with a capacity of about forty passengers, it adds much to the pleasure available for the hotel guests, while the boat house owned by the hotel itself is always well filled with good row boats. Altogether, no more delightful place than the "Butternut Lake Resort" can be found for rest or recreation.

NELS MYHRE, register of deeds for Bayfield county, at present a resident of Washburn, is a native of Wisconsin, born in St. Croix county, May 14, 1868.

Bernhard and Karen Myhre, the parents of Nels, were Norwegians; the father was born in Hemnes and came to the United States in 1858, settling near Baldwin, Wis., where he improved a farm. He is still living on his homestead, at the age of seventy years. A Republican in politics, he has served as justice of the peace, and for a dozen years or more was postmaster at Woodside, near Palmer. The grandfather, Nels Myhre, was a teacher by profession and passed his whole life in Norway.

Nels Myhre enjoyed the best educational advantages afforded by the schools of St. Croix county, attending until he was seventeen, at which time he left home and took a position in Mason, Bayfield county, with the White River Lumber Company, where he remained until recently. Beginning as a laborer, he has risen in position to be scale inspector for some years past, at intervals working in the saw-mill as a shingle packer. For many years Mr. Myhre has been an ardent Republican, but was never actually concerned in politics until the fall of 1902, when he was elected county register.

On Nov. 29, 1890, Mr. Myhre was married to Anna Helfield, of Pratt, Wis. She was born in Norway, the daughter of Louis and Martine Helfield. The family came to this country in 1881, lived for the first seven years at Canton, S. D., and since then at Pratt, where Mr. Helfield is engaged in both farming and carpentering. Mr. and Mrs. Myhre have had four children: Norman A., born June 27, 1892, who died March 12, 1898; Louise M.; Barnhard L.; and Agnes N. The family is connected with the Lutheran Church, and takes an active part in its work. Their home is one of taste and refinement, always open to their many friends.

WILLIAM LYLE TAIT, formerly of West Superior, was born in Rochester, Minn., Aug. 14, 1859, son of Thomas and Addie (Hyatt) Tait, the former a native of Dunkirk, Scotland.

Thomas Tait came to America in 1855, lived a few years in Canada, and then moved to Rochester, Minn., where he carried on a bakery for nearly twelve years. About 1860 he also engaged in business in Natchez, Miss., but was obliged to abandon that venture at the beginning of the war. In 1870 he moved to Sauk Center, Minn., where he spent the remainder of his life on a farm, dying when about sixty-five years of age. He was a deacon in the Congregational Church of Sauk Center for many years. Before coming to this country Thomas Tait had one of the largest bakery establishments in Edinburgh. During the Crimean war he made large army contracts with the British government, but owing to the sudden advance in the price of wheat was unable to live up to them, and came to the United States hoping to mend his fortune. He never fully recovered from the effects of this financial disaster and his subsequent loss at Natchez. Mrs. Addie (Hyatt) Tait died when over seventy, in Pomona, Cal., Jan. 1, 1900. She was born in Orange county, N. Y. Her father had died in Ohio when quite a young man, and her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hyatt, settled in Rochester, Minn., about 1853. One of Mrs. Tait's brothers, Amos Hyatt, was a hardware merchant and one of the leading citizens of Rochester, where he was prominent as a Mason, and in social and political circles. Thomas and Addie (Hyatt) Tait became the parents of three sons and one daughter: William L., Samuel H., of Duluth; Ezra G., of Pomona, Cal.; and Elizabeth, also a resident of Pomona.

William Lyle Tait attended the public schools of Rochester and Sauk Center, and

at the age of nineteen began work in a foundry. For about sixteen years he followed this line of work at St. Paul, Brainerd, St. Cloud and other places, and in February, 1890, located at West Superior. Mr. Tait was for two years foreman for the Strohlman Iron Co., and head moulder for the Milhuff & Gage Stove Co., for a year. He then took the position of assistant foreman with the West Duluth Car Co., and when that concern failed, in the panic of 1893, became a moulder for the Duplex Manufacturing Co., at South Superior. Mr. Tait then bought the warehouse business of Sinclair, Moody & Co., at Duluth, where he did business under the name of the Tait Warehouse Co., for two years. Meantime he opened a warehouse at West Superior. Mr. Tait was secretary and treasurer, and practically owner, of the Tait Storage & Salt Co., and did a very extensive business in salt and in gun merchandise, handling as much as 80,000 barrels of salt in a season, as well as other freight. He also acted as agent for the wholesale grocery house of Griggs, Cooper & Co., of St. Paul, and as agent at West Superior for the White Line Transportation Co., of Duluth.

On May 26, 1887, Mr. Tait married Susie M. Clark, a daughter of William T. Clark, of St. Cloud, Minn. One daughter, Florence P., has come to this union. The family was identified with the Pilgrim Congregational Church of West Superior. Mr. Tait was a member of Superior Lodge, No. 338, I. O. O. F., and of Golden Rule Encampment, No. 61, in which he filled all the chairs. He was a member of Whaleback Camp, M. W. A., Chief Ranger of Superior Court, U. O. F., and passed all the chairs in the Knights of Malta. Mr. Tait was active as a Republican, and frequently a delegate to city political conventions.

THEODORE N. OKERSTROM, the founder of the town of Port Wing, Bayfield Co., Wis., is a native of the city of Östersund, Sweden, where he was born, Nov. 29, 1861, the son of N. M. and Ingrid Okerstrom, both born in Sweden.

The parents were married in their native land, and came to America in 1867, settling in St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Okerstrom was an artist by profession and had executed some excellent designs, but after locating in St. Paul he went into business as a house painter, employing others under him. In 1871 he moved to Isanti county, Minn., although he continued his establishment in St. Paul for three years longer. In 1883 he moved again, that time to Anoka, Minn., and there his death occurred Nov. 10, 1884. His wife, who is still living, is the mother of eight children, as follows: Charles; John; Anna; Theodore N.; Ida; Martha; Elizabeth, and Albert. All of the children save Albert were born in Sweden.

Theodore N. Okerstrom was nearly seven years old when his parents came to this country. He obtained a good practical education in the schools of Isanti county, and St. Paul, and while still a very young man was employed by the State as its agent in looking after the State lands under the administration of Auditor Braden. He served during the years 1884 and 1885 and while thus employed was given the nomination of the Republican party for county surveyor. There was much opposition through the campaign but a large majority of the votes were cast for Mr. Okerstrom. So well did he discharge the duties of the place that he was twice re-elected, although he resigned after the first year of his last term.

Since living in Port Wing, Mr. Okerstrom has always manifested much interest in educational matters, was a member of the school board, and after the town organization was effected was president of the board. His business interests also have been large in both the real estate and lumber line. His operations in lumber are quite extensive, as he runs two logging camps and employs sometimes as many as 200 men. His real estate business has demanded quite as much of his attention, as during the year 1902 alone, he handled seven thousand acres. Much time, too, has been given to politics, and he has been a delegate to the Republican State convention for four years, to other

county conventions, and a member of the county committee. He contributes freely of his means to the cause of his party, and is a man of much influence in its councils.

In Ashland, Wis., in 1892, Mr. Okerstrom was married to Mary Erickson, daughter of John Erickson. They have four children, Elvina, Roy H., Paul and Valgean. Mr. and Mrs. Okerstrom and the children are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Okerstrom is liberal in general support of the Gospel, giving impartially to the different denominations at work in Port Wing. Socially the family is very prominent.

Mr. Okerstrom is a shrewd business man who has been very successful. He is a good citizen and an obliging neighbor. Generous to a fault he gives liberally either in the way of private benefactions or for the public welfare.

No sketch of Mr. Okerstrom would be complete without including some account of the town, which he founded, and for which he has done so much. He was one of the pioneers of Bayfield county, and took up a homestead there in 1891, where he lived two years. Meantime he had bought 300 acres on the shore of Lake Superior, intending it for a town site, and during the winter of 1892-93 he surveyed and platted eighty acres of the same, laying out the streets. The site is an admirable one for a city, as a gradual rise back from the lake of 160 feet to a mile affords natural drainage. The site is also underlaid with red sandstone. The name given the place is in honor of Col. Wing, an honored citizen of the county. During 1893 a number of settlers came in, purchased lots and put up good residences. Among these may be mentioned: Charles Greenwood, who put up the first hotel and was generally patronized; Neil Cameron, who started a boarding house; T. F. McMillan, a merchant; Otto Seiler and George Howard, who opened another store, and the former of whom was the first postmaster; and James Pierce and William Austin, who opened a saloon.

The first year the county contributed $1,000 to build a road a mile back from the lake, through the new town. A meeting of the settlers was held, too, to devise a way to raise funds to improve the harbor. A subscription of $10,000 was secured and the work begun. Mr. Okerstrom, president of the organization, put in the money to carry the work through, and in the end paid the deficit of $7,000; only $8,000 of the sum subscribed was realized, while with the dredging and the two piers the expense of the work amounted to $15,000. The harbor improvements were completed in 1895.

During the winter of 1894-95 Moore, Kepple & Calkins bought the saw mill, which had previously been built by the Ebery Manufacturing Co., with a capacity of 50,000 feet per day of ten hours, and started it in operation. In 1891 the Wing quarry of red sandstone was opened, which Miller Brothers & Johnson are still operating. The product is a high grade of red sand stone, and is surpassed by nothing of its kind in Wisconsin. Stone was taken from it for the construction of W. J. Bryan's residence in Lincoln, Neb. In 1898 Best & Loucks erected a shingle mill of good capacity; this was moved later to Bayfield, Wis., and a larger and better mill erected on the same site by Messrs. Aspland & Carlson.

The first school in Port Wing was opened in 1893, in a homestead shanty with seven pupils and Mr. Irving Herrick as teacher. The next year a one room frame building was put up at the expense of $1,000. There were then forty pupils. In 1898 another similar building was added and these two were used until 1902, when a handsome new structure was erected at a cost of $25,000. It is 78x88 feet, two stories high, the basement being built of brown stone and the upper portion of frame. There are eight rooms with all modern equipments throughout.

The first church in the town was built in 1895 at an expense of $1,000. At first a union church, it is now Presbyterian. Its first pastor was the Rev. Mr. Fisher. In 1896 the Swedish Lutherans put up a second church at a cost of $1,600, with Rev. J. D. Nelsenius as its first preacher. Rev.

H. Olson, the resident minister, is a veteran in the service and a most able man. The following year the Catholics erected a $1,200 church, and their first mass in the new sanctuary was celebrated by Rev. Father Patrick. The different denominations have manifested a most brotherly spirit, for regardless of differences of belief, they have rallied to each other's support in raising the necessary funds to build the three churches.

The township organization was effected in 1901, the township having been set off from Bayfield after a struggle of eight years, and Bayfield's resistance was only overcome by leaving the matter to the Legislature. The town is prospering and has now five general stores and three hotels. In 1902 a telephone connection was constructed to Iron River, a distance of eighteen miles, and is township property. Another line is being constructed to Flag River Valley, five miles away, by Mr. Okerstrom and others interested in the valley.

To the original eighty-acre site there have been three additions made, the Okerstrom, Highbluff and Brossard additions. The town has a reputation for being essentially law-abiding, and practically no crime has been committed.

Early in the nineties Nils P. Haugen, Congressman for the District, and Senator John C. Spooner procured an appropriation of $500 for the surveying of the harbor and it was finally made in 1898. After the survey it was favorably reported upon to the department by Major Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and subsequently through the recommendations of John J. Jenkins, Mr. Haugen's successor, an appropriation of $25,000 was secured for the necessary construction. The work is now going on. It is a harbor of refuge, 500 sailings having been made at Port Wing in 1902.

The town is surrounded by more than 100 good farms, generally well cleared and improved. The soil is a sandy loam, very productive and specially adapted to vegetables and fruit. Thus as time goes on Port Wing will have an increasing agricultural district to draw upon, as well as its lake trade and its future would seem assured.

GEORGE LUTHER SHATTUCK. Among the Americans who take pride in tracing their ancestry back to the earliest days in our history, and farther still through the old records in England, few can show an unbroken line antedating that of George Luther Shattuck, a well known citizen of Medford, Taylor county. His forefathers in direct line are found in Tolland, Somersetshire, England, as early as 1525, while members of the family also lived in Beckenaller, in the same county, and in Berkshire and Lancashire.

The first of the name in this country was William Shattuck, who settled in Watertown, Mass., became one of the influential citizens and died there in 1672. Several of his descendants fought in the Revolution, and others have been prominent in professional and business life. Luther Shattuck, grandfather of George L., represented the seventh generation in America. He was a carpenter and millwright and followed his trades at Leyden, Mass., of which town he was one of the selectmen. He married Miss Margery Wilbur, of a well known Puritan family of the State, and they had five sons and three daughters.

John Ezra Shattuck, son of Luther, was brought up in Massachusetts, but in 1844 joined the pioneers of Wisconsin and settled first in Jefferson. Twelve years later he went to Neenah, where he built and operated a sawmill, and from there he went to Monroe in 1867, where he was similarly employed. His death occurred at the last place on Thanksgiving day, 1901, shortly before his eighty-fourth birthday. Mr. Shattuck was always one who took his part in the public life of the community, and in Neenah was made town chairman. During the Civil war he was very active in recruiting soldiers and handled the bounty funds with an honesty and discretion which were unfortunately somewhat rare. Mr. Shattuck paid con-

siderable attention to music and was an accomplished musician, so much so that for a number of years he was the leader of the Severance and Williams Band, of Milwaukee, then the most famous band in the State. Mr. Shattuck married Harriet Chapin, who was born in Leyden, Mass., in 1818 and died in Monroe, Wis., May 4, 1895. Her father, Elisha Chapin, was a farmer in Leyden, and belonged to a family connected by marriage with the Burnhams of Massachusetts.

George Luther Shattuck was born in Romulus, N. Y., April 1, 1848, and was the only child of his parents. His school days were spent at Neenah and after finishing his studies in the public schools, he worked with his father and became familiar with the duties of a millwright. In January, 1883, he went to Medford, built a small sawmill and operated it four years, after which he put up a larger one, employing some thirty-five or forty men, and operating it until 1890, when he sold it. Later he spent two years in a tanner's office in Phillips, but in recent years has given considerable attention to real estate and insurance.

On Sept. 10, 1874, Miss Annie Raymer, of Monroe, became Mrs. Shattuck. She was a daughter of Samuel Raymer, a farmer in that locality. To this marriage six children have been born: Elum B., a U. S. Railway mail clerk between Fond du Lac and Chippewa Falls; Georgia M., a graduate of Wisconsin University, class of 1904; John R., editor of the Medford *Democrat;* Fredericka, in the class of 1905 at Wisconsin University; Charles D., University of Wisconsin, class of 1907; and Frances, attending the Medford high school. The family are connected with the Episcopal church.

Mr. Shattuck is a Democrat and has been elected on that ticket to several responsible positions. In 1885-86 he was chairman of the town of Medford, which at that time included seven townships and the present city. In the fall of 1888 he was chosen county clerk, and two years later re-elected for a second term. In 1888 he was likewise elected clerk of the school board, and served eight or nine years, and during the period of his service the Medford high school was established. Beginning with seven teachers, there are now fourteen employed. Mr. Shattuck is a Royal Arch Mason and has belonged to the fraternity since 1873.

T. W. BORUM, of Barron, Wis., is superintendent of agencies, Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, for the W. W. Kimball Company, manufacturers of pianos, pipe organs, reed organs, self-playing instruments, at Chicago, Illinois.

THEODORE ENGSTRAND, the popular and genial manager of the Brule Store Co., at Brule, Wis., is a native of Sweden, born June 4, 1877. His parents, O. and Mary Engstrand, were also natives of Sweden, and emigrated to America in 1879, settling in Price county, Wis., where they still reside. The father, O. Engstrand, was engaged in lumbering seven years but is now retired from active business. He was the father of six children, five sons and one daughter.

In the public schools of Price county, Theodore Engstrand received his elementary education. The schools then in vogue in that locality, were primitive in the extreme, the curriculum embracing only reading, writing and arithmetic. However, meager as were his opportunities, he succeeded by dint of effort in becoming well grounded in the preliminaries of an English education. Supplementary to this he took a year's commercial course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Chicago, Ill., where by diligence he became thoroughly familiar with the principles of a technical business education. In 1898 he abandoned his school duties within two months of graduation, to assume the responsibility of managing the general mercantile establishment of the Brule Co., at Brule, which had been established in 1892 by his brother, C. G. Engstrand, and J. A. Lofquist. Since accepting this responsible position, Mr. Engstrand has continuously devoted himself to conducting the affairs of the establishment, which, under his wise guidance, has been eminently prosperous. So-

cially and fraternally, Mr. Engstrand occupies a conspicuous place in the community, being an honored member of West Superior Lodge No. 236, F. & A. M., and of the Knights of the Maccabees, Brule Tent No. 34. Mr. Engstrand's political affiliation is with the Republican party. He takes an active interest in local affairs, and has been honored by his party as delegate to Douglas county and Congressional conventions, serving three years in the former.

Mr. Engstrand was married in Chicago, Oct. 2, 1900, to Miss Bessie Wilson, daughter of W. R. Wilson, of Brule. They have one child, Allen Theodore.

FRANK S. DHOOGE, the well known proprietor of the general store at Nos. 1119 1123 Third street, West, Ashland, Wis., is one of the prosperous self-made men of that city. He is a native of Belgium, where he was born Jan. 27, 1873, son of Charles and Anna (Pulard) Dhooge, also natives of that country.

Charles Dhooge served for fifteen years as an officer in the Belgium army, but in 1877 decided to try his fortune in the New World and came with his family to the United States. He settled first in Depere, Wis., where he remained a year, and then moved to Fayette, Mich., where he lived five years. He then returned to Depere and devoted himself to farming until 1891, when he sold his farm and came to Ashland, where he now lives in retirement. Charles and Anna (Pulard) Dhooge were the parents of four children, of whom all but one are living, Frank S. being the eldest.

Frank S. Dhooge had few opportunities for schooling, and began work at the age of thirteen. From that time until he was eighteen he was employed in the Depere Brick Yards during the summer, and in the lumber woods during the winter. In the spring of 1891 he came to Ashland, where he worked five months in the brick yards, and then for seven months attended school. His next position was that of private coachman for E. A. Shores, which he retained for thirteen months, after which he worked for nearly a year at general teaming. In 1894 he started a small dairy, which he carried on until 1897, when he went into the grocery business. Later he added a meat market and in 1901 opened a department for dry goods, boots and shoes, employing in his store at present fourteen assistants. He is president of the Dhooge Creamery Co., of Ashland, and owns a stock farm of 160 acres, on which he has a comfortable residence and fine farm buildings with fifty-five head of cattle, 200 hogs, four horses and a complete equipment of modern farming machinery.

Mr. Dhooge married, Sept. 3, 1894, Alice Smet, of Depere, daughter of Ferdinand and Stepheny Smet, both natives of Belgium. Mr. Smet is a farmer in Depere; his wife died when Mrs. Dhooge was but five years of age, leaving seven children, all of whom are living. In political matters Mr. Dhooge is a Democrat. In April, 1904 he was appointed a member of the city council by Mayor Williams. Fraternally he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, No. 425, of Ashland; Knights of Columbus, Council 832; and the Elks, No. 558, of Ashland. Both Mr. Dhooge and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church.

JOHN BANNON, at one time proprietor of a linseed oil mill at West Superior, and a man of varied attainments, was born in Liverpool, England, Sept. 26, 1853. His parents were John and Elizabeth (McMullen) Bannon, natives of County Down, Ireland. For forty years John Bannon, Sr., was a member of an importing and exporting firm dealing in linseed cake and American produce; he died in Liverpool in 1891, at the age of sixty-eight. He sprang of old Celtic stock, one of his ancestors having been chief of an Irish clan in medieval times.

Mrs. Elizabeth (McMullen) Bannon passed away a few years earlier than her husband; her family were farmers and shepherds in County Down. John McMullen and Eugene Bannon, maternal and paternal great-grandfathers of John Bannon, Jr., both took part in the Irish Rebellion of 1798.

John Bannon, Jr., attended a college in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and spent two years at a Catholic institution in Liverpool. Through his father's influence he became superintendent of a linseed oil mill in Liverpool, where he remained five years. In 1882 he came to the United States and for four years was superintendent of a linseed oil mill at Amsterdam, N. Y. From there he went to Chicago where he spent two years as superintendent of the mill of Hanford, Hall & Co., going then to New York, where for ten years he was superintendent of the largest mill in the United States. Owing to a change of ownership Mr. Bannon resigned his position, devoting the next year or two to the completion of a book on the manufacture and uses of linseed oil—an exhaustive treatise—in wide circulation among the manufacturers of this produce, and recognized as a standard reference work. He also wrote a book on the manufacture of cottonseed oil, which had a wide circulation among the cotton seed oil manufacturers of the South. He next published the "Butcher's & Packer's Review," in New York, which sold to good advantage, the second year bringing a handsome profit. This book also led to a wide acquaintance with the packers throughout the United States. In the fall of 1899, Mr. Bannon went to Grand Forks, N. D., where he built a linseed oil mill, and an elevator with a capacity of 75,000 bushels. He was doing a very prosperous business when his establishment was burned, in May, 1901. After this catastrophe he decided to come to the Head of the Lakes, and built a large mill at West Superior, most of the product going to the Pacific coast. Mr. Bannon was always distinguished for industry and enterprise.

On February 23, 1879, Mr. Bannon married Catherine Newport, daughter of John Newport, of Dublin, Ireland, where Mrs. Bannon was born and educated. The children of this union are as follows: One boy, who died at the age of eighteen months in Liverpool; Catharine, who died at the age of fourteen years in Grand Forks, N. D.; James Oscar, and Madeline, in school. Mr. Bannon is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

SAMUEL K. DUFF, an experienced forge and iron worker, has been in the Upper Lake Region for many years, and has been largely interested in promoting important enterprises in the vicinity of Duluth and Superior. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 5, 1840, the son of John T. and Sarah (Bowden) Duff, natives of the region near Belfast, Ireland.

The original home of the Duff and Bowden families was Scotland and the parents of both Mr. and Mrs. Duff were among the "Seceders" who left Scotland and settled near Belfast. Mr. Bowden kept a drug and grocery store there. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Duff came to the United States about 1825 and settled near Pittsburg, where he followed the trade of stone and brick mason. He also did considerable contracting and erected numerous buildings, among them the First Presbyterian Church, on Wood street, one of the most prominent churches in Pittsburg. During the Mexican war Mr. Duff enlisted in the independent Jackson Blues, under Col. Guthrie; at Vera Cruz he was severely wounded, a bullet passing entirely through his body, and while he recovered from the injury, he was never as strong as before, and died two or three years afterward. He was a man of great physical vigor and measured six feet two inches in height. In his political principles Mr. Duff was a Whig; his church connection was with the United Presbyterians. Mrs. Sarah K. Duff survived her husband for a number of years and died in 1874, at the age of sixty-four.

Samuel K. Duff was educated in the public schools of his native city, attending until the age of sixteen, at which time he began to learn the trade of a machinist. Later he learned that of a forgeman and has always been connected with the iron industry in some form, being thoroughly familiar with all the details of iron and steel manufacture. About 1866, while still a young

S. K. Duff

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man, Mr. Duff built the steam forge and iron works at New Albany, Ind., and held the position of superintendent of the concern for three years. For the seven years following he was connected with a rolling mill at St. Louis as traveling representative and superintendent of the forge. Returning to Pittsburg, he built the Twin City Forge and operated that for several years. In 1885 he became interested in the West Duluth Land Company as a stockholder and took charge of building the West Duluth Forge and Iron Works. This was carried on about two years and then sold to the Minnesota Iron and Car Company. The West Duluth Land Company had platted the place and built that portion of the city, the entire site being originally a swamp. Upon selling his interest at West Duluth, Mr. Duff organized the Superior Forge & Iron Company in 1888 and operated its plant until the first depression in the iron business in the fall of 1891, when the business was abandoned. A site for the plant in Superior had been conditionally granted Mr. Duff by the Consolidated Land Co., but owing to a misunderstanding with his partner, he was unable to enlarge the business according to the original plans, and he determined to fill his contract with the land company and forfeit the title to the land. Mr. Duff then took charge of the Lake Erie Forge at Cleveland, Ohio, for about eight years and then in February, 1899, became superintendent of the forge department of the Lockhart Iron & Steel Co., Pittsburg, one of the largest concerns in that city. This position he still retains, although since 1891 his residence has been in Superior.

In 1863 Mr. Duff was married to Elizabeth Ream, daughter of Samuel and Christina Ream, of Pittsburg, where the daughter was born. Mr. Ream was a machinist, a native of Geneva, Switzerland, while his wife was a German. Mr. and Mrs. Duff have had a large family, though four sons and one daughter are all that are living now: James and John T. F. are deceased; two died in infancy; Joseph P. is the city sewer inspector for Superior; Samuel K., Jr., is an abstracter; Edward S. is a bookkeeper for the Superior Machine Company; Hardaman Blaine is a graduate of the Nelson Dewey high school; Ella C., a graduate of the city and normal schools, is a teacher in the public schools. All of the family have had good high school educations.

The family is connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Superior and prominent in its work, especially in the choir. One son, however, Edward, is a communicant of the Church of the Redeemer, Episcopal. Mr. Duff has been a stanch Republican since his boyhood and his sons on attaining their majority have followed in his steps. While in West Duluth Mr. Duff was a member of the village council and was also a census taker there. While his business duties elsewhere have prevented his taking any active part of late years in local affairs, he is a man held in high estimation in the locality and one whose opinions carry weight.

THE BINGHAM HARDWARE COMPANY, at Superior, Wisconsin, composed of James F., Albert T. and Hiram Bingham, is one of the best known firms in its line in the "Upper Lake Region."

JOHN A. McKENZIE has been for some years night foreman for Alger, Smith & Co., the well known lumber firm of Duluth. A Canadian by birth, he has spent most of his life in the States, being in various places between Boston and the Head of the Lakes. He was born in Canada, Aug. 27, 1869, son of Kenneth and Sarah (Mann) McKenzie, natives respectively of Prince Edward Island and of Scotland. Mrs. McKenzie died March 13, 1876, leaving a family of fourteen children, of whom eleven are still living. John A. was the fifth in order of birth. Mr. McKenzie now lives retired on a farm, his active life having been passed in the occupation of millwright and carpenter.

John A. McKenzie attended school in Canada during his boyhood, and then worked on a farm for his father for a year. Like many boys he longed to go to sea, and after a year of farming got a place as a sailor and was at sea for a year and a half. After this

experience he went to Detroit, Mich., where he engaged in the livery business for seven months. He then went to Boston for a time and from there to St. Paul, where he secured a chance to work in the lumber woods and spent six years in that way. At the expiration of that time he went to Cloquet, Minn., and was employed there ten years as a millwright. He then came to Duluth and became foreman with Alger, Smith & Company, where he has ever since remained.

On June 1, 1886, Mr. McKenzie married Barbara E. Duncan, of Canada, daughter of James and Anna Duncan, the former a Scotchman and the latter a Canadian by birth. James Duncan, who was a lifelong farmer, died in 1862, his wife surviving him until 1887. Three of their six children are living, Mrs. McKenzie being next to the youngest in the family. To Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have been born the following children: Myrtle I., Ina, Earl M., Lee E., and Grant. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are members of the Episcopal church. Mr. McKenzie is a Republican in politics and is connected fraternally with the A. O. U. W., No. 10, of Duluth. He is a great sportsman, very fond of all sorts of hunting and fishing, and has killed some big game, among others, many deer and bear.

MATT NYQVIST, a native of Finland, was born near Gamla-Karleby, in the province of Vasa, Feb. 15, 1860. His parents, John and Seraphina Anderson, still live on a farm in that locality, but four of their sons have lived more or less in America. John Anderson was in business as a lumberman, but he found time for public duties also, and served as an official in his country. He had six sons and one daughter: Otto, who died when eight years old; William Johnson, manager of a government farm in Finland; Matt; Carl, who lived for several years at Superior, but finally returned to the parental farm in Finland; Alexander, who lived eleven years at Superior, but is now in Finland; Emma, who also lives in Finland; and Herman Albert, of Superior.

Matt Nyqvist enjoyed few educational advantages, for there was no public school near his home until he was grown, but in spite of this drawback he has done much by himself, and he is a well informed and progressive citizen. In 1881 he came to the United States and spent three years at Grand Rapids and White Cloud, Mich. Thence he went to Duluth, where he worked as millwright and carpenter, his regular trade. When the shipyards were built at Superior he settled there, secured employment at the yards and has worked there almost continuously ever since. For two years he was the janitor of the City Hall, and recently has done more or less contracting and building. In 1900 he built himself a commodious residence, having put up a number of other buildings at intervals for himself. He has always been a stanch Republican and is a man of some influence in the community around him.

On June 9, 1888, Mr. Nyqvist was married to Gertie Catherine Josephson, a native of Norway. Her health failing in this country, she went to Finland, but the change failed to benefit her and she died there in 1893, when only twenty-four years old. Her two children died in infancy. Mr. Nyqvist married, for his second wife, Amela Nelson, Nov. 3, 1893. She was the daughter of Nels and Britta Nelson, and was born in Tierigervi, Finland, coming to the United States three years before her marriage. They have two children, George, Matthias and Walter Irvin, upon whose education they are devoting especial care. Mr. and Mrs. Nyqvist are connected with the Swedish-Finnish Lutheran church at Eighth street and Clough avenue, Superior, Mr. Nyqvist being one of the original members of the society. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

O. J. KAUFFMAN. Among the many public-spirited citizens of Ladysmith, Rusk county, one who has been especially instrumental in developing the life of the town along educational and intellectual lines, as well as those of material progress, is O. J. Kauffman, the manager of the Electric Light

& Power Co., of that place. For a number of years Mr. Kauffman was identified with purely educational work, but since the fall of 1903 he has held his present position in the business world.

Mr. Kauffman is a native of Vernon county, Wis., where he was born Feb. 16, 1872. His father, B. F. Kauffman, was one of the pioneers of the county, whither he had come from Pennsylvania, his birthplace. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Townsend, was a native of New York. O. J. Kauffman was brought up on his father's farm and was given as good an education as the schools of the county offered. He completed the public school course, graduating from the high school when only seventeen years of age. Immediately after graduation began Mr. Kauffman's career as a teacher. The first three years he taught in the country schools of Vernon county, and in the spring of 1892 entered Dixon College as a student. There he took a special teacher's course, covering one year, and after this special training and preparation for his chosen work, resumed teaching. For two years he served as principal of the graded schools of Union Center, Wis., and the succeeding year had a similar position in the grammar school in Necedah, Wis. Later he spent three years as principal in the high school at Pittsville, Wis., where he had direction of the three years' course offered there.

In 1899, desiring to equip himself more completely for his profession, Mr. Kauffman entered the State Normal School at Oshkosh, taking the English Scientific course and graduating in 1901. After leaving college, he was offered the principalship of the high school in Markesan, Wis., which he accepted and remained there until September, 1902. He then came to Ladysmith and after one year as principal of the high school was induced to leave the profession which had engaged his attention so long, and accepted his present position at Ladysmith with the Electric Light & Power Company.

Mr. Kauffman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in the Mystic Tie Lodge, and also belongs to the Equitable Fraternal Union of Markesan, Wis. Personally he is a man of scholarly attainments and cultured tastes, whose success as an educator is known throughout the State. Since settling in Ladysmith Mr. Kauffman has built a fine modern house, commodious and inviting, and his broad hospitality has made him as prominent a figure in the social life of the town as in its business circles.

JOHN McKIE, passenger conductor on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, has been a resident of Ashland since 1882. He was born in Scotland Feb. 27, 1851, son of James and Jeannette (Derby) McKie, both natives of Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. McKie, Sr., came with their family to Ontario, Canada, where the father settled down to farming. He died in 1900 in Paris, Ontario, where his wife still has her home. Of their family of seven children five are still living, John being one of the elders.

John McKie was educated in the common schools of Paris, Ontario, and worked on the farm with his father until 1871. He then secured a position as bridge carpenter on the G. W. & R. Railroad, of Canada, retaining the place three years. After this he was a brakeman on the same road (which later became part of the Grand Trunk System) and then had charge of a switch engine until 1882. In April of that year he came to Ashland and went to work for the Wisconsin Central as a brakeman, but after one month was given the position of conductor on a freight train. He was employed as freight conductor until 1889, when he was promoted to be passenger conductor, and still retains that position, his run being between Ashland and Abbotsford, Wis. He owns his home in Ashland.

Mr. McKie has been twice married, his first wife being Charlotte Fry, of Capetown, Ont. They were married in February, 1878, and Mrs. McKie died in 1888, leaving the following children: Fred J., chief clerk to the superintendent of the Santa Fe Railway Co., at Chicago; John W., a graduate at West Point in the class of 1904; and Frank L., employed in Nelson Bros.' lumber office

at Waupaca, Wis. Mr. McKie married (second) in 1895, Mrs. Anna Dalrymple, of Ashland. Both Mr. and Mrs. McKie are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. McKie is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he belongs to the O. R. C., Division No. 253, of Ashland; and to the A. F. & A. M., Blue Lodge of Stevens Point, Chapter and Commandery of Ashland.

ERWIN B. FOLLETT, for some years agent for the Northern Pacific Railway Company, at Superior, was born at Geneva Lake, Wis., Feb. 15, 1857, his father being George W. Follett, a New Englander, probably of French descent.

John Follett, grandfather of George W., served in the Continental army, taking part in Ethan Allen's expedition against Ticonderoga and in other campaigns; he was a farmer and received a grant of land for his military service. Luther Follett, son of John and father of George W., lived and died in New England.

George W. Follett learned the blacksmith's trade in the East, and when a young man set out with his tools for Pike's Peak. Abandoning that idea, however, he settled about 1852 at Lake Geneva, Wis., where for some years he carried on a blacksmith shop. From there he went to Coral City, now Whitehall, Trempealeau Co., Wis., where he became a merchant, also doing an extensive business in logging in Clark county. In 1880 he moved to Wadena, Minn., where he passed the remainder of his life on a farm, dying Nov. 12, 1901, at the age of seventy-six. George W. Follett was a man of decided opinions, and in every way an exemplary citizen; in politics he was an enthusiastic Republican, and in religious faith a Universalist. His first wife died when her son, Erwin B., was an infant. Her other children were two daughters who died in childhood, and Flora, Mrs. Ruseling, who died in Eleva, Wis., in 1898, when thirty-seven years of age. George W. Follett's second wife, Lamira Cummings, had two children by a previous marriage, and by her marriage with Mr. Follett became the mother of four children: Jennie; Cora; Leona; and Grace, who died when five years old. Mrs. Lamira (Cummings) Follett died at the age of seventy-three, Oct. 28, 1901.

When Erwin B. Follett was a small boy the family located in Trempealeau county, where he attended the public schools, afterward spending two years at Jefferson Liberal Institute, Jefferson, Wis. In 1880 he went to Wadena, Minn, where he spent two years improving a farm of wild land. He then entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as clerk and was gradually promoted during the four years he spent in the office. He became cashier in the station at Superior in 1886, and four years later, cashier at West Superior, where he remained three years. In 1893 Mr. Follett was made agent at West Duluth for the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul & Duluth Railway Companies, but was transferred in 1897 as agent to Superior, where he has had charge of the passenger and freight business of the Northern Pacific, and he has also been local agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

In 1887 Mr. Follett was married to Elvina Krenz, daughter of Henry Krenz, of Wadena. Mrs. Follett was born in Germany and came with her parents to this country in early childhood; she died in Superior in 1890, when about thirty years of age, leaving two children, Freddie and Ada, both of whom died the same year. Mr. Follett married (second) Mrs. Jeannette Henry, daughter of Mr. Weatherhead, of Zumbrota, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Follett are communicants of the Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Follett was treasurer in 1901. He is a K. T. Mason, past master of the local lodge, and past high priest of the local chapter; also past chancellor commander of Wadena Lodge, K. of P. In political principle Mr. Follett is a Republican, but he has never been an office seeker.

E. R. SMITH, one of the oldest and most traveled conductors on the eastern division of the Great Northern Railroad, makes his home in West Superior, Wisconsin.

SYLVESTER BRADLEY is the president of the Garland Clothing Co., of Ashland. He is a Canadian by birth, born in Toronto, Ont., although his parents, Thomas and Esther (Caranaugh) Bradley, were both natives of Lockport, New York. Thomas Bradley spent most of his active career in the fuel business, but has now retired to a farm at Newmarket, Ont. His wife died in 1894. All of their twelve children are living, Sylvester being the third.

Sylvester Bradley was born Nov. 24, 1865, and until he was thirteen years old attended the public schools of Toronto. When he was sixteen he secured a position as brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railroad. After two years with that road he entered the employ of the Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette Railway Company, where he was brakeman for several years, and then for a year and a half acted as assistant purchasing agent. He next became a brakeman on the Northern Pacific Railroad, retaining that position until 1889, when he came to Ashland as an employe of the Wisconsin Central Road. He was a brakeman on that road for nine months, and was then promoted to the position of freight conductor. After seven years' work as freight conductor he was made a passenger conductor, and was thus employed until June 1, 1901. At that date he left the service of the Wisconsin Central and went into partnership with George P. Watters in the gentlemen's furnishing business. Subsequently they added clothing and hats to their business, and Oct. 17, 1902, organized a stock company under the firm name of Bradley, Watters & Cartier Co., which was succeeded by the Garland Clothing Co., of which Mr. Bradley is president. They carry a full line of furnishing goods, hats and clothing, and do a prosperous business.

Mr. Bradley married Jennie Prentice, of Hamilton, Ont., daughter of John and Christina (McCall) Prentice, both of Canadian birth. Of the Prentice family of nine children, eight of whom are living, Mrs. Bradley was the fourth in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are both members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bradley is a faithful adherent of the Republican party. Fraternally he belongs to the Elks, No. 558 of Ashland; F. & A. M., Blue Lodge, No. 410, Ashland; Chapter No. 58, and Commandery No. 22, K. T., of Ashland; O. R. C., Division No. 253, of Ashland, being secretary of the Division; the Royal Arcanum, Council No. 1113, of Ashland; the M. W. A., Chequamegon Camp No. 1109, and National Fraternal League, Ashland Council No. 7.

ALEXANDER RASMUSSEN. Norway has given many of her sturdy sons to the New World, and the Northern lake region in particular owes much of its development to the strength and daring with which they faced the hardships and dangers of the frontier life. Among many who have left their native land for America is Alexander Rasmussen, of Price county, who was born near Christiania July 23, 1873.

The paternal grandfather was Rasmus Christenson, who by his wife Bertha, had a son Jacob. Jacob Rasmussen was born near Drammen, Norway, and from the time he was fifteen he worked in sawmills. In 1874 he brought his family to America, and after trying Green Bay and several other places in Wisconsin, finally took up a homestead claim at Dorchester in 1877. For several years, however, he continued his work in a sawmill. After ten years in Dorchester he became a citizen of Phillips, and has since lived there, at present in the employ of the John R. Davis Lumber Company. At the time of the fire in 1894 Mr. Rasmussen was carrying on a general store, and lost not only the store with all its contents, but also his home. He now has another comfortable residence with modern improvements.

Jacob Rasmussen married Miss Caroline Olson and they reared a family of seven children: John R., of Snohomish, Wash.; Oscar, of Phillips; Alexander; George, of Phillips; Herbert, of Bemidji, Minn.; William, of Phillips; and Matilda, now Mrs. Tuttle, of Tacoma, Washington.

Alexander Rasmussen was only a few months old when his parents came to Wisconsin, and so has had the usual training of

the American boy in a new country. He attended school both in Dorchester and Phillips, and then for several years helped his father in the store until that was burned. Since then he has been principally occupied in public capacities.

Mr. Rasmussen is a Republican in his party affiliation, and has been elected on that ticket to several offices. He served one term as city clerk, and in 1898 was elected clerk of the circuit court, and was returned for the same office in 1900, and again in 1902. Fraternally he is a member of the F. & A. M. Phillips Lodge, Keystone Chapter.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LUTTON, ex-chief of police in the city of Superior, Douglas county, was born in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1854, son of John N. and Eliza Jane (Maine) Lutton, natives of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Lutton, grandfather of John N., came from the north of Ireland about 1800, and settling in Pennsylvania, taught school in Lawrence county for many years; he was also a farmer. His wife lived to an advanced age, dying on the farm where her son, Thomas, also lived until his death, at the age of fifty, and where her grandson, John N., was born. In 1858 John N. Lutton moved to Keokuk county, Iowa, where he was among the pioneers and became a successful farmer, his death occurring in the fall of 1879, when he was about sixty. His widow still lives in Keokuk county at the age of eighty. Her grandfather was a merchant in Dublin, Ireland, but failing in business, came to Pennsylvania and settled on a farm in Orange county.

The education of George Washington Lutton was acquired in the public schools of Keokuk county, at McLean's Academy and Business College in Iowa City, and at the State University, from the law department of which he graduated in 1884. He practiced in Bozeman, Mont., for a time. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Lutton was employed on construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and was foreman and superintendent of that work for several years. Later he took contracts on that road in Montana and Dakota. In 1887 he came to West Superior as superintendent of dock and construction work on the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad, spent a year with Dear & Hayes, contractors, and was also employed on the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad and on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Lutton was appointed by Mayor Woodward chief of police of Superior; he served two years and was reappointed in January, 1900, and held the position three years longer. Meantime he had also served a year on the city detective force. The first measure introduced into the Wisconsin legislature for placing under civil service rules the police force of all cities of a population of over 10,000, was drafted by Mr. Lutton, a similar bill being passed two years later.

In the autumn of 1891 Mr. Lutton married Mary Beerman, who was born in Michigan, daughter of J. A. and Eliza J. Beerman, of Superior. Three children have come to this union, Merle, Edith and Everett. Mr. Lutton is a member of the local lodge and chapter of Masons, and of Superior Lodge, I. O. O. F., Golden Eagle Encampment, and Canton Superior, No. 55; he also belongs to the Maccabees, to the M. W. A. and to other fraternal organizations. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES F. SULLIVAN, the genial and popular proprietor of the "Tremont Hotel" at Duluth, is a native of Wisconsin. He was born Aug. 22, 1861, on Madeline Island, son of Patrick and Johanna (Hern) Sullivan, both natives of Ireland. Patrick Sullivan, left his country when a young man, and coming to the United States, settled first at Detroit, Mich. Later he went to Beaver Island, but was so persecuted by the Mormons that he was obliged to leave the place. In 1853 he located on Madeline Island where he died in February, 1861. He was a cooper by trade and in his later years combined this trade with that of a fisherman. After her husband's death, when James F. was a mere infant, Mrs. Sullivan moved with her family

to Necedah, Juneau Co., Wis., where they lived for twelve years and then came to Ashland. Mrs. Sullivan died in Ashland in 1895. She was the mother of the following children: Marie, Jerry and John, deceased; Thomas; and James F. Jerry was postmaster at Ashland during Cleveland's administration; Thomas is a grocer in Ashland; and James F. is mentioned below.

James F. Sullivan was educated in the public schools of Necedah and Ashland, remaining at his books until he was fourteen. At that early age he began work as a brakeman on the Wisconsin Central Railroad and continued with the road five years. He then entered the employ of the Ashland Light and Street Railway Co., and was for ten years in charge of their gas plant, being the first manufacturer of gas in Ashland. Leaving this position in 1890, he established himself as a meat dealer, a business which he carried on four years. His next venture was a restaurant, which he conducted successfully two years. On Jan. 1, 1901, he opened the "Athern Hotel" of which he was the proprietor until its destruction by fire in February, 1904. His previous business experience enabled him to make this hotel both popular and successful. It was the only two dollar house in Ashland, and catered especially to the commercial trade. Since May, 1904, Mr. Sullivan has been proprietor of the "Tremont Hotel" at Duluth. It is centrally located and in every way is a pleasant stopping place, the host sparing no pains in providing for the comfort and convenience of his guests.

Mr. Sullivan married Margaret J. Murphy, of Ashland, daughter of Morris and Nora (Hawley) Murphy, both natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were the parents of four children, namely: Bridget, deceased; Michael, an under sheriff of Ashland county; Nora, widow of Thomas McDonald, living in Ashland; and Margaret J., Mrs. James F. Sullivan. Mr. Murphy spent all of his life as a farmer, and died in 1890, at Cooperstown, Wis. His wife passed away in 1896 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sullivan. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan: William J., Marie N., Evelyn A., Mildred and Eileen. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Sullivan is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

WILFORD H. NICHOLS, county surveyor of Price county, has lived in Wisconsin since he was four years of age, and is one of the most experienced woodsmen of northern Wisconsin. He was born at Shoreman, Vt., April 4, 1852. His parents were Eugene and Rosella (Bertrand) Nichols, of Quebec, Canada, and New York State, respectively.

The Nichols family, or Nicholas as the name was spelled originally, is of French stock and is descended from the Gen. Nicholas who was a commander in Canada in the Colonial days. Eugene Nichols learned the butcher's trade, and established himself in business in Whitehall, Vt., and worked there until 1856, when he went to Ripon, Wis., and engaged in logging on Wolf river, and in farming. After six years in Ripon he moved to St. Charles, Winona Co., Minn., and in 1887 to Spokane, Wash., where he died in November, 1903, aged seventy-four years.

Mrs. Rosella Nichols was a daughter of Edward Bertrand, a butcher by trade, who went from Canada to Ripon in 1847. In 1860 he removed to Winona county, Minn., preceding his son-in-law's family by two years. He was the father of fourteen children, and lived to an advanced age in Minnesota. Three of Mr. Bertrand's brothers also left Canada to make the United States their home. Mrs. Nichols died in Spokane at the age of sixty-six.

Wilford H. Nichols began his school life in Ripon, where he went to the public school. His education was continued at St. Charles, and when he was twenty-two he became a surveyor and civil engineer. He was first engaged for a number of years as a timber cruiser, through central and northern Wis-

consin, and finally in July, 1882, he settled at Phillips, where he still makes his home. His occupation is now almost exclusively land surveying, and one piece of work on which he was engaged in 1893, was locating and platting the town of Sisseton, S. D. Mr. Nichols was one of the "sooners" who entered the Reservation at night in order to secure and hold claims. He remained there for two years, but in 1895, returned to Phillips.

For some three years from 1888 to 1891 Mr. Nichols carried on a hotel, the "National House," then the leading hotel of the city, but which has since burned down. His time was considerably occupied, too, with the duties of elective positions, to which he was chosen. A Republican in his political views, he was an alderman of Phillips two years, and for the same length of time served as justice of the peace in the town of Fifield. His first election as county surveyor for Price county came in 1886, and he has been chosen for the same position a number of times since, as the present is his sixth term. His map of the county, an admirable one, was drafted in 1901, and was published the following year.

In 1878 Mr. Nichols was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hawks, who was born in Illinois, July 17, 1850, but at the time she was married she was living in Neillsville, Wis. Her death occurred Feb. 17, 1904, at Phillips. She was a member of the Catholic Church. Only one child, Joseph, has survived of those born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols.

Mr. Nichols is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Phillips Lodge No. 225, and the chapter at the same place. He is a man much respected in business circles, and socially, and that he has many friends and supporters is evidenced by his many re-elections to office.

GRAFTON MASON was born in Louisa, Va., in 1866, a son of Grenville Mason, who died in Washington, D. C., while in the government employ. The family had located there when Grafton was five years of age and the boy's school days were spent in the public schools of that city. Later he attended the law school of Columbia University, and was graduated in 1887. After a few months he started for the West, and in December, 1887, went to Superior. In 1894 he was made secretary of the Consolidated Land Co., a position which he still holds. This company controls most of the real estate in the East End, not in private hands, their holdings including about 17,000 lots. They also own the "Euclid Hotel" property, one of the finest buildings in the city. Mr. Mason has made some individual investments in real estate, farm lands, etc.

In 1889 Mr. Mason was married to Miss Gertrude Boteler, daughter of Rev. J. Wesley Boteler, a Methodist clergyman of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Mason are the parents of five children: Grenville, Grafton, Jr., Sue Hester, Gerald and Alice Gertrude. Mr. Mason belongs to the K. of P. and in his political sympathies is a Democrat, though he never takes an active part in politics.

JASON D. CLARK is engaged in the abstract business at Superior, Douglas county, Wisconsin.

WILLIAM H. LIPPELS, county clerk of Price county, and a highly esteemed citizen of Phillips, is a native of Germany, but has lived in America since 1877. His parents were John H. and Elizabeth (Barrenger) Lippels, and he was born Nov. 10, 1862, in Hanover, which had been the home of the Lippels for generations.

William H. Lippels, great-grandfather of our subject, was a brick layer and contractor in Hanover. John H. Lippels, father of William H. (2), served in the Hanoverian army in 1866 as a sergeant. At the battle of Langensalza, he was wounded, and was disabled for about a year. His military service in all, covered five years. In 1879 he came to America, and settled on a farm in Sauk county, Wis., but his death occurred in Cropper, Okla., Jan. 13, 1902, at the age of seventy-three. His wife had passed away the preceding January, at the age of seventy-

one. They were the parents of three children: Henry, of Cropper, Okla.; William H.; and Dorothy, who married Henry Beck, of Belvidere, Illinois.

William H. Lippels received his education in the public schools in Hanover, and he was sixteen years old before he left his native land. When he first came to this country he joined an uncle in Sauk county, Wis., and stayed with him until 1880, when he took a logging contract at Chippewa Falls. A business career of that nature was put to an end, however, in 1885, when he was so injured by a falling tree that his left arm had to be amputated. With his plans for life thus altered, Mr. Lippels entered a commercial law school in Eau Claire, and spent two winters there, after which he became the special agent of St. Joseph Hospital at Chippewa Falls, and for ten years was so occupied, traveling over northern Wisconsin, with headquarters at Phillips. In the fall of 1898 Mr. Lippels was elected clerk of Price county, and was re-elected in both 1900 and 1902. He has always been a Republican, and has ever taken a citizen's part in public affairs.

In 1893 Mr. Lippels and Isabel Cook were united in marriage. Mrs. Lippels was born in New Brunswick, daughter of Charles and Anna (Morton) Cook, later of Marinette, Wis. They have one child, Myrtle. The family is connected with the Presbyterian Church.

A number of social orders claim Mr. Lippels as a member; he is especially prominent in the I. O. O. F., in which he was chosen a delegate to the Grand Lodge held in Eau Claire in 1903; he also belongs to the M. W. A. and the E. F. U. Mr. Lippels has great confidence in the future of Wisconsin and has invested rather largely in lands.

WILLIAM GEORGE ROBERTS, of West Superior, Douglas county, a successful dealer in tin and metal work, was born near Friendship, Adams Co., Wis., Aug. 12, 1862. His parents, Edward and Mary (Willoughby) Roberts, were natives of England, who came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Adams county. Edward Roberts, a tinner by trade, carried on a tin shop on his farm at Fordham and also did work in Portage, Milwaukee. and other places. About 1870 he settled in Westfield, Wis., as a dealer in hardware and tin. He died at Westfield in 1886, at the age of sixty-five, his wife having passed away about six months earlier. She was a daughter of Lord Willoughby, of Preston, England. The children of Edward and Mary (Willoughby) Roberts were: Llewellyn; Edward, deceased at the age of twenty; Henry R.; Elizabeth, Mrs. G. B. Crockett; Mary; William George; Lottie, of Superior; and Frances, Mrs. Brown; all the survivors are residents of Westfield, except Lottie and William George.

William George Roberts received his education in the public schools and then learned the trade of tinner, which occupation he has ever since followed. In 1888 he came to West Superior and opened a tin shop, later he was for two years a member of the firm of Roberts & Bingham, and for a number of years past has conducted a business of his own in tin roofing and cornice work. He is president and general manager in the Traders' Gold Mining Company, which is developing some rich gold mines in Idaho, and is agent for this company at West Superior. He also owns considerable real estate, and in 1889 built a two-story shop and residence.

In 1889 Mr. Roberts married Mary Stinson, daughter of J. P. Stinson, of Westfield, Wis., and they have one son, Glenn P. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Roberts belongs to the K. O. T. M.; politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM B. ARDOUIN, a successful prospector and dealer in iron properties, who has been a witness and promoter of the phenomenal growth and development of Duluth, is a native of Quebec, Canada, born Jan. 18, 1855, son of George G. and Mary (Teed) Ardouin, both natives of the Province of Quebec.

Charles J. Ardouin, father of George G.

and grandfather of William B., came to America from London about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He sprang from a race of French Huguenots who fled from France to London to avoid religious persecution. He settled in Quebec but lived only a few years. By trade he was a jeweler and watchmaker. His wife, whose maiden name was Lee, lived to be over sixty years of age.

George G. Ardouin, son of Charles J., learned the drug business in Quebec, where he passed his entire life. Neither he nor his wife reached the age of thirty-five years. Mrs. Mary (Teed) Ardouin, wife of George G., was a daughter of John Teed, who came from Pomfret, England, and followed the trade of tailor at Quebec. He took an active part in the Rebellion of 1836, was imprisoned on account of the same, and was sentenced to banishment to Van Dieman's Land, but was released by order of the British government on the eve of his departure. He married Miss Julia Meade, who came from Wexford, Ireland; she was a relative of Gen. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg. Of the children, six in all, born to George G. and Mary (Teed) Ardouin, three survive: Julia A., widow of the late Mr. Beaulieu, of Duluth; George G., in the Department of Labor, Canadian Government, Ottawa; and William B.

William B. Ardouin received the advantage of a common school education, afterwards read law and in 1882 came to Duluth and practiced in the United States Land Office for a time. Since 1893 he has given his chief attention to the exploration of the iron ranges in St. Louis county, spending considerable time in prospecting. He has made some valuable discoveries there, and he had begun his investigations as early as 1885. When he first came to Duluth there were but four buildings of more substantial material than wood. The development of the iron ranges, that have played so substantial part in the development of the whole region, have all taken place since then. Mr. Ardouin has taken a prominent part in all this, and his name has been linked with some of the most important discoveries.

In 1893, at Duluth, Mr. Ardouin was married to Miss Ida Story, daughter of Thomas H. and Sarah A. Story, of Duluth. Mrs. Ardouin was born in Lindsay, Ont. This marriage has been blessed with two sons, one of whom died in infancy; the other, Louis R., is a manly little fellow who bids fair to make proud those who love him. Mr. W. B. Ardouin resided in Duluth until the summer of 1905, when he removed to Los Angeles, California.

DEWITT S. PECK is a prominent citizen of Hayward, Sawyer Co., Wis. His birth occurred in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1856, his parents being Myron H. and Mary Jane (Cary) Peck, both of New York State.

The ancestors of the Peck family came from England, and members of the family have been prominent in civil and military affairs in the United States for generations. Nathaniel Peck, father of Myron H., was a native of New England, but spent most of his life farming in Jefferson county, N. Y., where he died at the age of eighty-nine. Myron H. Peck, father of DeWitt S., went to California in 1849, via Cape Horn, and there spent three successful years in mining, and as an employe in a store at Mormon Island, kept by DeWitt C. Stanford. Mr. Stanford, a brother of the famous Leland Stanford, had accompanied Mr. Peck from Albany, N. Y., where they had been schoolmates. On returning from California, Mr. Peck operated flouring mills at Dexter, Jefferson Co., N. Y., for some years, after which he moved to Daytona, Fla., where he is in the grocery business in partnership with a son and a son-in-law. He is an influential citizen, served as supervisor and justice of the peace in Dexter, and is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mary Jane (Cary) Peck was born in Connecticut, and is still living at Daytona. Her mother lived to extreme old age.

DeWitt S. Peck attended public school at Dexter, N. Y., and while still a lad worked in his father's mill and also in a flour and feed store at Cohoes, N. Y., in which his father was interested. Later he was employed in a dry goods store in Watertown,

N. Y., and in the spring of 1879 came to Wisconsin, locating at Menomonie, where he worked for a time in a grist mill, and then in the office of county register of deeds. From there he went to Knapp, Wis., where for three years he was bookkeeper for the Bailey Manufacturing Co. After this he kept the books of a furniture store in Eau Claire until June, 1883, when he settled at Hayward. On the day the Northern Wisconsin Lumber Co.'s saw-mill began operations, Mr. Peck took the position of bookkeeper, and retained it until the business was sold in 1902, to the Northern Wisconsin Lumber & Manufacturing Co., the books of which concern he has ever since kept.

In 1876 Mr. Peck married Kitty McWayne, who was born in Dexter, N. Y., daughter of Josiah A. McWayne, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. To Mr. and Mrs. Peck four children have been born, viz.: Wayne C., a filer in the Hayward sawmill; Ray C., a graduate of Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., now editor of the *Phillips Bee* at Phillips, Wis.; Bertha, now residing with her parents at Hayward; and Bessie, formerly a teacher in Sawyer county, now a student at Milwaukee Downer College.

In the spring of 1902 Mr. Peck was elected chairman of the town and county board of supervisors. He is a charter member of Keystone Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he has been an officer from the beginning, and is past Master; he was also venerable consul of Progress Camp, No. 4156, M. W. A. He is a member of the purchasing committee of the Hayward Free Library. He is also a member of the building committee which is preparing to erect a new pressed brick and brown stone Carnegie Library building. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES BECKWITH SIMPSON, sheriff of Bayfield county, is an active, enterprising and prosperous citizen of Washburn, Bayfield county, where he is engaged in the lumber and contracting business. He was born at Saranac, Mich., April 15, 1870, and was the only son of William A. and Sarah Jane (Beckwith) Simpson.

The paternal grandfather, Thomas Simpson, was an Englishman and came from the vicinity of Leeds to Kent county, Ont., about 1840. There he settled on a farm and died when about forty years old. The widow, Mrs. Mary (Snowdon) Simpson, lived for some years more, and about 1866 removed with her son to Hamilton, Caldwell Co., Mo. The Snowdons were also an English family, and an estate belonging to them was settled up not many years ago.

William M. Simpson was born at Morpeth, near Chatham, Ont., but after reaching manhood left Canada and crossed over into Michigan, where he located in Ionia and for some years manufactured brick. Later he began on logging contracts. In the fall of 1886 he removed to Washburn and assumed the duties of superintendent of logging for A. A. Bigelow & Company, a position he held at the time of his death, in June, 1893, at the age of fifty-one. His wife, who died in the spring of 1889, at the age of forty-six, was born at Saranac, Mich., and was of Massachusetts parentage. She was one of a family of seven, three sons and four daughters. To William and Sarah Simpson were born, besides the one son, C. B., three daughters, of whom the only survivor is Lena B., who resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

Charles B. Simpson received his education in the public schools, which he attended, either at Lamont or Hersey, until he was sixteen. At that age he went to Washburn and entered the employ of A. A. Bigelow & Company as timekeeper, while the next year he was made foreman of a logging crew. In November, 1890, in connection with his father, he began contracting, his part being the oversight of the work in the woods. Since his father's death he has continued the same work and has filled contracts for different lumber companies in Wisconsin, while in the winter of 1902-03 he filled contracts on the Brule river. He employs from eighty to 250 men.

Always a Republican, Mr. Simpson has been one of the active workers in town, county and State affairs, taking a prominent part in various conventions. In the fall of 1902 he was elected sheriff of Bayfield county.

In January, 1896, Mr. Simpson was mar-

ried to Gertrude McQuirk, daughter of Mrs. Sarah McQuirk, of St. Paul. Mrs. Simpson was born in Chicago, where her father died. Prominent in political life, Mr. Simpson is almost equally so in fraternal circles; he belongs to the Masonic fraternity, is past master of the local lodge, a member of the chapter and council, of the Ashland (Wis.) Consistory, and of the Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Milwaukee; he also belongs to the B. P. O. E., and the Concatenated Order of Hoohoos.

ARTHUR W. PETERSEN, one of the young and energetic business men of Mellen, Ashland Co., Wis., has much executive ability and power of organization. He is a native of the Badger State, having been born at Winneconne, Winnebago Co., Wis., March 10, 1873, son of William C. and Cora (Barber) Petersen, natives respectively of Germany and Vermont. William C. Petersen came to America when a child, and was only sixteen when he settled in Wisconsin. In early life he followed the occupation of a barber for some years, and later was a commercial traveler. He then went to Antigo, where he now lives, engaged in the insurance business, also following his trade as a barber.

The boyhood of Arthur W. Petersen was spent in Appleton, whither he went when five years old, and at Antigo, where he graduated from the Antigo high school when only sixteen. He learned the barber's trade with his father, following this occupation for some years in Antigo, and for six years longer in Ashland, West Superior and Mellen. He came to the latter place in 1896, and opened a shop in a building which he erected, which was the first in town after the new boom. In 1898 he opened the first insurance office in Mellen, having agencies for the Prussian National of Germany; the New York Underwriters'; the Queen, of America; Phoenix, of London; the Scottish Union and National, of Edinburgh, Scotland; and the American, of Newark, N. J. He was also interested in real estate, and took an active part in developing the resources of Mellen and of Ashland county. Jan. 1, 1902, Mr. Petersen became connected with the Holmes Mining and Milling Company, which he organized. In this enterprise he was connected with John Holmes, owner of the Holmes Mine, J. R. Whittaker, C. A. Poundstone, W. H. Chaney and A. D. Wilson, who were the original incorporators of the company. In February, 1903, Mr. Petersen organized and incorporated the Penokee Development Company, the other incorporators being John F. Scott, Edward Bekken, John Hedman and George Pulsifer, of Ashland; J. R. Whittaker of Mellen; Edward Borgen, of Washburn; F. B. Chase, of Oshkosh; S. E. Carrier, of Oakfield; James Guest, of Hurley; and James M. House, of Watertown, S. D. Mr. Petersen is a young man of much business foresight, tactful in organization, and in the carrying out of his plans, which he usually brings to successful issue. He has the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and business associates.

Mr. Petersen married in 1893 Kittie L. House, of Ashland, and to this union have been born four children, Mabel, Mada, Russell and Claude. Mr. Petersen is a Republican, and has taken an active part in politics, having for the last five years creditably filled the office of justice of the peace. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, being a charter member of the local camp, of which he has been venerable consul three terms. He also belongs to the Brotherhood of the Protective Order of Elks, Ashland Lodge, No. 558.

G. B. WILKINSON, attorney, Superior, Wisconsin.

JOHN MICHAEL SHONG, who now lives in retirement in West Superior, has taken part in half a century of development of Wisconsin. He was born in Lening, a province of Lorraine, France (now Prussia) Aug. 15, 1830, son of John M. and Margaret (Pelow) Shong.

The Shong family came to this country in 1844, and settled on a farm in Lewis

county, N. Y., where the father lived to be eighty-two years old. He was a Republican in political principle. Mrs. Margaret (Pelow) Shong, who lived to be over seventy, was born in Lening, which had been the home of the family for several generations. Her father, Francis Pelow, was a farmer; her brother, John Pelow, was for some years mayor of Lening. Four of the sons of John M. Shong were in the Union Army during the Civil war; John, who was in the 21st W. V. I., and now lives at Eau Claire, Wis.; Michael, who was in the 14th N. Y. V. I., and is now a resident of Menomonie Falls, Wis.; Stephen, twin brother of Michael, who was in the same regiment, and now lives in California; and John Michael. The other children of John M. and Margaret (Pelow) Shong were: Nicholas, who lived for thirty-five years near Augusta, Wis., where he still owns a fine farm, and who now lives in McMinnville, Tenn.; Charles, who resides in Augusta, Wis.; Margaret, who is Mrs. Matz, of Augusta, Wis.; Barbara, who is Mrs. Allen Rickart, of Chicago; Mary, who is Mrs. Algover, of Lowville, N. Y.; Anna, who died in Minneapolis; Mary Ann, who is Mrs. Henry, of Lewis county, N. Y.; and Peter, who died in New York.

Until he was twenty-one years of age, John Michael Shong lived on the farm in New York, and being the eldest of twelve children was obliged to help in clearing the land, and had little time for school. In 1852 he went to Milwaukee, and spent the following year in travel, visiting Muskegon, Mich.; Chicago, and Galena, Ill.; St. Paul and Stillwater, Minn.; and many other places which are now thriving cities, but which at that time were just emerging from the wilderness. From St. Paul, Mr. Shong went on foot to Eau Claire, Wis., which then consisted of a saw-mill, a store and a boarding house; in all the journey he saw only three or four dwellings. He spent the next two years with a lumber firm in Eau Claire, and then located on 160 acres of wild land near the present village of Fall Creek, Eau Claire county, which he had entered in 1853, and which in time he converted into a well improved farm. This farm he sold in 1888, when he moved to Superior, where he has since lived in practical retirement, owing to failing health.

For some time after coming to Wisconsin, Mr. Shong was engaged in drawing supplies for logging camps from Sparta, Wis. He was often obliged to camp in the woods, and on one occasion had his provisions, which were under his head, stolen by the wolves while he slept. During his first season in Wisconsin, he spent several months alone in a logging camp forty miles above Eau Claire, where he was surprised one day by a visit from about fifty Indians; contrary to his expectations they did him no harm and afterward became very friendly. For a number of years Mr. Shong had considerable intercourse with the Chippewa Indians, there being no white neighbors, and scarcely a road through the valleys of the Eau Claire and the Chippewa. During the Sioux outbreak, in 1862, the settlers gathered at Fall Creek for safety, and prepared to build a fort, but the excitement soon subsided, as the Chippewas showed but little desire to join their old enemies, the Sioux. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Shong enlisted in Company G, 48th W. V. I.; he took part in the pursuit of Gen. Price through Kansas, conducted by Kit Carson and Col. Leavenworth, and afterward was in an expedition across the plains, from which he returned to Leavenworth in December, 1865. While on this expedition the army encountered a severe snow storm, which lasted for twenty-four hours, and through which they marched over fifty miles, exposed to all its fury. Mr. Shong never fully recovered from its ill-effects of cold and exposure. He was discharged after reaching Fort Leavenworth, where the citizens gave a banquet to the troops, who for many months had subsisted on army rations.

In 1866 Mr. Shong married Harriet Brown, a native of Lowell, England, whose father, John R. Brown, settled in Thompson's Valley, Eau Claire Co., Wis., in 1854. To this union were born four sons and one daughter: Edwin R., who is employed in the Union Depot at Duluth; Frank, who is a detective in the city service at Superior;

Charles, who is a locomotive engineer at Superior; Albert C., who taught in Superior several years and is now principal of the Nelson Dewey high school there; and Lottie, who lives at home in Superior. Mrs. Harriet Shong died in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Shong were both members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Shong has been a Republican since casting his first vote for Gen. Scott in 1852—which he did at the risk of violence from his Democratic neighbors. He is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R.

EDWIN RILEY SHONG is a son of John Michael and Harriet (Brown) Shong, and was born at Fall Creek, Wis., Feb. 25, 1869. He attended the public schools of Fall Creek and Augusta, Wis., and in 1887 came with his parents to Superior. For several years Mr. Shong engaged in draying, employing three teams, and he also carried mail and express matter for the Adams, American and Northern Pacific Express Companies. Since 1892 he has been night baggageman and watchman at the Union depot for the Lake Superior Terminal and Transportation Co., and is incidentally studying telegraphy. He has built two houses in the city, one of which is his present home, a pleasant cottage on Baxter avenue.

Mr. Shong married, in 1894, Tillie Klingberg, daughter of John Klingberg, of Cannon Falls, Minn., and they have one daughter, Olive. Mr. Shong has been a Republican from his youth; fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

JAMES C. DALY, a dealer in real estate and chairman of the town board of Port Wing, Bayfield county, has not taken a prominent part in town affairs since he has resided there, but is a widely known politician and orator. He was born in Milwaukee, April 17, 1852, and his parents were John and Mary (Quinn) Daly.

John Daly was of Irish descent, but a native of the State of Massachusetts. A highly educated man and a college graduate he was trained professionally for a civil engineer. In 1833 he settled in Milwaukee, and was government surveyor, assisted in laying out the original town site and continued in such work until his marriage. After that event he bought a farm in Granville, near Milwaukee, and lived there until his death in 1872. His wife, a native of Ireland, bore him six children, of whom James C. was the third.

James C. Daly was reared on the farm but was sent regularly to school, both to the public schools and to an academy, and then taught for three years in Milwaukee. He took his first position when only sixteen, and when at the end of his first term he took an examination with seventy other applicants, only one of that number received a better certificate.

Before reaching the age of twenty Mr. Daly went into the lumber regions of Wisconsin, and was appointed deputy lumber inspector, a position he retained eleven years. During that period a contention arose between the State of Minnesota and the Weyerhauser Syndicate as to the authority of the State to scale individual logs and collect payment, and as Mr. Daly was a prominent lumberman and of wide experience, he took a leading part in engineering the fight. It was carried into the United States Supreme Court, and ended in having the State sustained by every decision given. Mr. Daly continued as deputy inspector until 1895.

In the fall of 1893, Mr. Daly was appointed trespass agent for the Wisconsin State Land Commission, to look after the State lands, and he filled the position two years. In the discharge of his duties as deputy inspector, he came to Port Wing in the fall of 1894, and the next year bought land and located there permanently. He was appointed deputy sheriff of the county and at the same time acted as police officer, serving in the latter capacity six years.

Mr. Daly was always a Democrat until Cleveland's second term, when he abandoned Cleveland but not the party. Since then, however, he has generally voted independently. When the township was organ-

ized Mr. Daly was elected town clerk and served one year. The next year, 1902, he was elected chairman of the town board, and was appointed deputy town clerk. He was re-elected as chairman of the board and is the present incumbent. He takes an active interest in general politics, and is a well known campaign speaker. Finely educated and with positive views, his keen and logical mind enables him to state those views convincingly while his natural eloquence helps him to carry his auditors with him, and he has made one of the most popular speakers of the State. He is also very popular personally, and the people have great confidence in him, for no trust confided to him has ever been abused.

In 1891 Mr. Daly was married to Sarah McLaughlin, of Arcadia, Wis., who has borne her husband three children, John Patrick, James Stewart and Mary Elizabeth. The family are connected with the Catholic Church. When Mr. Daly settled in Port Wing in 1895, he erected a handsome residence, which he is making his home. He also bought other town property and has invested in farming lands until he now owns 260 acres. One of his interests is fruit culture, and he has a fine orchard of 200 apple trees, which demands most of his attention.

W. W. FISHER is the city clerk of Ashland, Ashland county, Wisconsin.

GEORGE SELDEN, one of the veterans of the Civil war, now a resident of Superior, was born on a farm in Bodiham, Sussex, England, June 29, 1827. His parents, William and Sarah Selden, were natives of Bodiham, where they lived and died.

Selden is an old Anglo-Saxon name. John Selden was chancellor of England, and one of the magistrates who condemned Charles I. to death. Upon the restoration of the monarchy most of his descendants came to the United States, where many of the name have been prominent. The mother of Chief Justice Waite belonged to this family. William Selden, father of George, came of a branch of the family which remained in England.

George Selden had no schooling and from early boyhood was employed on his father's farm. When he was seventeen, he and his brothers, William and John, came to America. William died near Waukesha, Wis., and John lives in the vicinity of Loganville, Sauk Co., Wis. Another brother, Charles, a soldier in the Civil war, also lives in Sauk county. Several of George Selden's nephews were also in the Civil war. None of the other members of the family who came to America are now living.

On coming to this country George Selden located in Madison county, N. Y., where he was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the Civil war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 157th N. Y. V. I., served three years and received his discharge in August, 1865. Mr. Selden was in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the latter battle his regiment was nearly annihilated, only seventeen men being left fit for service. On the first day of the battle a bullet struck Mr. Selden's knapsack with such force that he fell to the ground stunned. Before he recovered from the shock he was taken prisoner, later was sent to Richmond, and then to Libby prison and Belle Isle, where he was nearly starved to death. He was finally paroled and spent the winter at Annapolis. He was exchanged and rejoined his company at Jacksonville, Fla., in the spring of 1864. From there he went to Hilton Head, where he was sent to the hospital, owing to ill health brought on during his imprisonment. He rejoined his regiment in 1865 and was mustered out with the eighty survivors of the original regiment.

After the war Mr. Selden went to Ironton, Sauk Co., Wis., bought wild land and cleared a farm, on which he lived until 1893. He then came to Superior, where he is now living in retirement.

On Dec. 25, 1850, Mr. Selden married Hannah Petley, daughter of John Petley. The father came from England in 1835 and settled in Madison county, N. Y. Mrs. Selden was born in Lawrence, County of Kent, England, Feb. 5, 1832, and died in Sauk county, Wis., April 19, 1887. She was the mother of nine children, two of whom died

in childhood. The others are: William Albert and George Henry, proprietors of a marine supply store at West Superior; Frederick Merrill, of West Superior; Sarah Elizabeth, Mrs. A. L. Carr, of Sauk county, Wis.; Fannie Jane, Mrs. William Parnham, of Whiteside county, Ill.; Hattie, Mrs. Sigel Hoover, of Mauston, Wis.; and Meltha, of West Superior. Mr. and Mrs. Selden were both members of the Methodist Church, with which Mr. Selden has been connected since his early manhood. Mr. Selden is a member of the G. A. R., and has been a lifelong Republican.

FERDINAND C. FRIEDRICHS, the able editor and proprietor of the Butternut *Eagle,* was born in Dunkirk, N. Y., April 18, 1858, son of Theodore and Fredericka (Dickman) Friedrichs.

The parents were both born in Germany and married there. Coming at once to America after their marriage, they settled in Dunkirk, where Theodore Friedrichs engaged in farming. Two years after the birth of their son, Ferdinand C., they went West and made their home on a farm near Appleton, Wis., and there the boy was brought up.

F. C. Friedrichs was sent to the public schools of Appleton, and made his way up, grade by grade, until he was graduated from the high school. Teaching offered the most congenial field open to him, for his tastes were always of a literary order, and he secured a position in Outagamie county, which he filled until 1892, when he went to Butternut as principal of the public schools there. He remained there three years and during that time became so familiar with the conditions and prospects of the place, that he felt no fear in purchasing the Butternut *Eagle,* in 1898, and preparing to edit it himself. Since then Mr. Friedrichs has been identified with the town and has used his paper to advance its interests wherever possible. He has always taken his part in local affairs personally as well as through the columns of his paper, and at present is serving as justice of the peace.

In 1885 Mr. Friedrichs was married to Mary A. Grimes, and their family life has been brightened by the advent of two interesting children, Margaret and Carl.

The Butternut *Eagle* was established in 1895 by Iver Anderson, who edited it until May 2, 1898, when it was purchased by its present proprietor. The paper is a six column quarto, issued Saturdays, and is Democratic in its political ground. Mr. Friedrichs is naturally adapted for newspaper work, is terse and clear in his style, forcible in his expression, and sound in his judgments, and with his native ability and his good education in two languages to assist him, it is not strange that the *Eagle* should rank among the best journals in the State, outside of the large cities.

Mr. Friedrichs is a man of most gentlemanly demeanor, affable and courteous to friends and strangers alike, and is justly popular in Butternut. He has abundant faith in the future of both the town and county, and is ever ready to assist in any movement tending to the prosperity of either.

HENRY M. STARK. The military instincts of a family have seldom been transmitted to a later generation in a more marked degree than in the case of Henry M. Stark, of Superior, a descendant of a famous New England family, that of Gen. John Stark, the hero of the battle of Bennington, whose wife, "Molly" Stark, won, perhaps, even wider fame than her husband.

John Stark, the grandfather of Henry M., named for the noted general, left Bennington, Vt., with a brother soon after the close of the Revolution and settled in New Jersey, and there the family remained for over sixty years.

Henry M. Stark was born in Flanders, near Dover, Morris Co., N. J., April 14, 1845, a son of A. D. and Nancy (Case) Stark, who were both natives of the same State. Within a year or two of his birth, his parents went to Alden, McHenry Co., Ill., where the father died in 1858. Mrs. Nancy Stark survived her husband for many years and passed the last years of her life in the home of her son Henry at Milwaukee,

where she died in 1880. There were four children in the family: Mrs. Phoebe Perry resides in Los Gatos, Santa Clara Co., Cal.; Dr. John W. Stark is a physician at Denver, Colo.; Mrs. Catherine C. Dutton lives in Algona, Iowa; Henry M. is our subject.

When the Civil war broke out, Henry M. Stark was only a youth, but March 8, 1862, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a member of Co. G, 18th U. S. Infantry. From Chicago, the place of enrollment, he was sent to Camp Thomas, Ohio, where in a few months the rigid drills converted the civilian into the soldier and in September he was sent to Cincinnati, next took part in the operations against Gen. Kirby Smith and then returned to Cincinnati for provost duty till March, 1863. At that time the company was ordered to join the regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was in the army under Gen. Rosecrans up to and during the battle of Chickamauga. During the winter of 1863-64 Mr. Stark was at Chattanooga and later took part in the severe battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca and Ringgold, and in various other engagements of that important period. May 31, 1864, at the battle of Smyrna Church he received a wound that shattered his left leg and also injured the right foot. He was taken to the field hospital, where his leg was amputated. His exceeding coolness and judgment under all circumstances may be inferred from the fact that while lying waiting his turn at the operating table, he selected Dr. Solon Marks from the various surgeons in attendance, and begged him to perform the operation in person, a request that was granted. From the field hospital he was removed first to Acworth, Ga., two weeks later by hospital train to Chattanooga, and in the latter part of June he was again transferred, this time to the Nashville hospital, whence he was finally taken home by his brother John. At the end of the year he went to Camp Thomas, Ohio, where he was discharged, Dec. 22, 1864.

In 1871 Mr. Stark went to Chicago, where he was employed in the pension office for about four years and then for four years more in a similar position in Milwaukee. From 1879 to 1881 he worked for the Western Transportation Company and then entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. For ten years he was an accountant there, served as commissioner of labor and statistics for Wisconsin for two years, traveled for three years as general agent for insurance interests and in 1894 was appointed agent for the Northern Pacific Railroad at South Superior, which position he still holds.

Mr. Stark was married in Milwaukee in 1878 to Helena M. Julian, the daughter of Philip Julian, an old time resident of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Stark have had eight children, of whom one son and six daughters are living. The oldest son, John H. Stark, true to his name and traditions, enlisted for service in Co. G, 45th U. S. Vol. and died in the Philippines, Aug. 16, 1900.

Since coming to South Superior, Mr. Stark has not only shown great efficiency in his position but by his many manly qualities has made himself very popular and is not only honored as a gallant ex-soldier but esteemed as a progressive and valuable citizen.

WALTER J. PHILBROOK, a public-spirited citizen of South Range, and for some years prominent on the school board of the town of Superior, is a son of Amiel E. and Margaret Elizabeth (Desmond) Philbrook, and was born in Monticello, Minn., April 6, 1874.

The family came to Douglas county while Walter J. was an infant. He received his education in the public and parochial schools of Superior and at the age of fifteen began working in the woods with his father. Several seasons were spent in that way, while he was also doing a certain amount of contracting on his own account. In 1898 he opened a general store at South Range, as a member of the firm of Philbrook and Tubbs. After conducting this business for two years the firm sold out and since that time have been interested in logging, getting out ties, etc., which has always been really

its most important line of work. They employ a number of men and are very successful in all their undertakings.

Mr. Philbrook has always been a Democrat in his political views and so far as the cares of his business permit is actively interested in the affairs of his town. For a short time he served as town clerk and since 1899 has been a member of the school board, verv efficiently filling the office of secretary.

On April 30, 1900, Mary Fitzgerald, daughter of John and Margaret Fitzgerald, became the wife of Walter Philbrook. She was born in Ishpeming, Mich., but later the family moved to Wisconsin and settled at South Range, where her marriage took place. Mr. and Mrs. Philbrook are connected with the Catholic Church, and both are most highly esteemed by their numerous circle of acquaintances.

JOHN C. HUNTER will long be remembered as one of the most worthy pioneers of Duluth, having been for nearly three decades closely identified with the development of that phenomenal city. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, Sept. 13, 1830, and his death occurred in Duluth May 13, 1897.

John C. Hunter was educated in Glasgow, where he also acquired a business training in a commission house. In 1852, soon after his marriage, he went to Melbourne, Australia, becoming a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Dameron & Hunter. After three years spent in that city he returned to Scotland, and in 1856 came to the United States, locating on a farm near Kalamazoo, Mich. Because of lack of agricultural training he did not find the work profitable or congenial, as had been anticipated, and a year or two later he disposed of his interests and moved to Hastings, Minn., where he again embarked in the wholesale grocery business. He also made investments in real estate, but, owing to a period of business depression which followed, he met with some severe losses. Later he engaged in business in Wilton, Waseca county. While on a visit to St. Paul he met with the late Dr. Foster, Duluth's pioneer editor, and became so impressed with the latter's enthusiastic account of the Zenith City's prospects, that he decided to locate in that place. He reached there in 1869, bringing a large stock of merchandise, and opened the first store of importance on the Minnesota side of the harbor. Near where the old Masonic Temple now stands he erected a store building, in which he carried on business for several years, and afterwards built the Hunter block, a three-story brownstone building at the corner of Superior street and First avenue West, where he dealt in hardware. The Hunter block, at the time of its construction, was the most conspicuous building in the town, greatly in advance of the demands of the day, and is still among the most substantial buildings of the city. After selling out the hardware business Mr. Hunter gave his attention to real estate, buying and selling considerable tracts of city and suburban property. In 1872 he organized the Duluth Savings Bank, of which he was president until it was reorganized as the American Exchange Bank.

Always a Republican in principle, Mr. Hunter was never an active politician. At the first municipal Duluth election he was nominated for the position of mayor, and was defeated by J. B. Culver, the Democratic nominee. In official as well as in business affairs he was the soul of honor, and he always declined to participate in anything which would not be justified by the most conscientious principles. Under Gov. Merriam he was appointed a member of the board of State prison commissioners. For many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, with which his family is still connected, and he always contributed freely of his means to its support.

In 1852 Mr. Hunter was married to Catharine, daughter of the late Ronald McLaurin, of Oban, Scotland. Mrs. Hunter, who still resides in Duluth, is the mother of two sons and five daughters, and has nine living grandchildren. The first generation is as follows: Mrs. Douglas A. Petrie; Ronald M.; Mrs. A. R. Macfarlane; James

C.; Margaret; Mrs. E. H. Eddy, and the late Mrs. E. P. Towne. All the survivors are still residents of Duluth.

HUGH RUSSELL, M. D., who passed away March 8, 1905, passed his last years in retirement in Superior. He was among the pioneer physicians in Wisconsin and South Dakota. His birth took place near the historic town of Ballynahinch, in County Down, Ireland, Aug. 7, 1827, his parents being Hugh and Isabella (Johnston) Russell, natives of that county.

The early home of the Russells was in County Antrim, the Doctor's grandfather, Robert Russell, moving to County Down. He was a farmer and a linen manufacturer, employing a number of weavers. His son, Hugh, learned the trade of weaver, and came to the United States in 1847, locating at Westfield, N. Y. In 1849 he came to Wisconsin, and he died at Westfield, Marquette Co., Wis., in 1876, aged seventy-eight years. His wife died in Ireland, where her father, Francis Johnston, was a farmer; his ancestors for generations lived in County Down. To Hugh and Isabella (Johnston) Russell were born four sons and two daughters, the only survivor being Samuel, of Westfield, Wisconsin.

Dr. Russell studied medicine at the Belfast Medical School, and after coming to the United States took a further course at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., where he received his diploma in 1855. He practiced at Fox Lake, Cambria and Westfield, Wis., and in 1880 went to Huron, S. Dak., being one of the earliest physicians in that town, where he remained until the fall of 1890. In addition to his medical practice he and his sons interested themselves in agriculture. In 1890 he located at Superior, where he attended to an occasional patient, though he gave up his regular practice after going there. In March, 1864, Dr. Russell enlisted in the 38th Wis. V. I., was commissioned first assistant regimental surgeon, and was in active service with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war; his professional skill was constantly required owing to the hardships and exposures to which the men were subjected, and he became very popular with the soldiers.

In 1860 Dr. Russell was united in marriage to Mary T. Conan, a native of Canada, daughter of Daniel and Winifred Conan, of Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis. Nine children were born to this union, as follows: Grace (Mrs. William Merrill), Frank, (member of the United States Engineer Corps), George T., Lillian B., Irving H., William R., Marian R., Fred A. (married to Florence Glazier) and Elinore E., all living in Superior.

Dr. Russell was always a Democrat in political spirit; he served as town superintendent of schools at Fox Lake, and filled other positions of trust, and was a man held in the highest esteem wherever he went. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

GEORGE W. BROWER, formerly of Phillips, Price county, Wisconsin, is now making his home at Antigo, Langlade county, that State.

COL. CHARLES E. BOSTWICK, one of the oldest underwriters in Duluth, and a most respected resident of that city, was born July 2, 1835, in Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He is the son of William H. and Emily (Dibble) Bostwick, and a grandson of Benjamin Ruggles Bostwick, who was born in New Milford, Conn., and removed to Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he passed the remainder of his life, reaching the age of eighty-eight years. His wife also lived to about the same age. The ancestors of the Bostwick family came to America from the north of England, and settled at New Milford, Conn., about 1640. Members of this family served in the Revolutionary war, and at the present time there are representatives in almost every part of the Union.

William H. Bostwick carried on a mercantile business at Pine Plains and Amenia, N. Y., and died at the latter place, when over seventy. He was a successful business man, and influential in the affairs of his day,

serving two terms in the State Legislature. He was a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Emily Bostwick died at the age of seventy-two years; she was a native of Pine Plains.

Charles E. Bostwick was a young child when his parents removed to Amenia, in 1838, and there he was reared and educated, attending the district schools and Amenia Seminary. In his twenty-first year he succeeded his father in the mercantile business at Amenia, where he also built and operated saw and grist mills, and he became quite active in local matters, serving as supervisor; he was the first supervisor elected on the Democratic ticket in the town of Amenia in twenty-one years. In July, 1862, Mr. Bostwick began recruiting men for the Union service, and he succeeded in raising 400. He entered active service as captain of Company B, 128th N. Y. V. I., was in camp at Baltimore from August to September, 1862, and was ordered thence to Gettysburg, to search for Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart, who was raiding towns in the vicinity. Later Mr. Bostwick was at Fortress Monroe, and in December, 1862, went to New Orleans, where his command joined Gen. Banks, who had been ordered to relieve Gen. Butler. They made the trip on the steamer "Arago," and 1,300 men were confined on the vessel for forty-two days, only two hundred being fit for duty when they landed, our subject being one of the fortunate number. In May, 1863, he was appointed to the rank of major of an engineer regiment operating in Louisiana, and served as such until August, 1863, when he became a colonel of the 90th United States Infantry, with which he participated in the siege of Port Hudson. In the summer of 1864 he resigned his commission, and he subsequently served in the quartermaster's department at Washington, D. C., until 1867, when he was transferred to the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul. In 1870 Col. Bostwick resigned his position and located in Duluth. Since 1883 he has been connected with the firm of Mendenhall & Haines and its successors, Mendenhall & Hoopes, giving his chief attention to the insurance line.

Col. Bostwick was married, Feb. 13, 1863, to Catherine J. Douglas, daughter of David and Caroline Douglas, of Amenia, N. Y., and four children have come to this union: Emily, who died in infancy; Marion B., who died May 20, 1902, aged twenty-four years; Edith H.; and Harry D., who is employed as a commercial traveler for a wholesale house of Duluth. The family is connected with the Episcopal Church.

THOMAS R. WALKER, a well-known citizen of Shell Lake, was born Oct. 24, 1846, in Pomeroy, Meigs Co., Ohio, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sloan) Walker.

Grandfather Adam Walker came from County Tyrone, Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania, where his son, Samuel, was born. In early life Samuel Walker went to Ohio where he learned the trade of blacksmith, following that calling most of his life. In 1855 he came to Monroe county, Wis., clearing a farm on which he passed the remainder of his life. For some years he carried on a blacksmith shop at Elroy, being one of the pioneers of that industry in Wisconsin. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 6th Wis. V. I., and was discharged on account of disability, in February, 1862. He was in the battle of Bull Run, where he lost his sight, being blind for six months after his discharge, and never fully recovering. His death occurred at Ontario, Wis., in 1887, when he was eighty-two years of age. He was a Universalist in religious faith. His widow survived him until 1897, when she died at the age of eighty-seven. Her father, Joseph Sloan, was of Scotch descent, and built the first distillery at Dayton, Ohio, near which city his daughter, Mrs. Walker, was born. Joseph Sloan died in Athens county, Ohio, when over ninety years old.

Thomas R. Walker spent most of his boyhood on the farm in Monroe county, and when he was twenty-one began farming in Vernon county. In 1882 he went to Cumberland, Wis., where he was employed in a sawmill, and two years later came to Shell Lake, where he was employed by the Shell Lake Lumber Co. for about twenty

years. He began work in the machine shop, and from 1895 has been in charge of the pumping station supplying water for the mill (until it was permanently closed in 1903) and for the village, and furnishing power for other industrial purposes. Mr. Walker has an enviable reputation for faithfulness and punctuality in business.

On Nov. 4, 1865, Mr. Walker married Miss Miza Curtis, a native of Rome, N. Y., daughter of Alfred and Mary Curtis, who were pioneers of Ontario, Wis., having moved to this State in 1862. Alfred Curtis died at Shell Lake Jan. 4, 1892, aged sixty-eight years. He was long prominent in the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F. His widow now lives at Lowell, Wash. Her father, Elisha Harrington, is still living at Geneseo, Ill., aged ninety-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have five living children, as follows: Leonora, Mrs. Edward Burgen, of Shell Lake; Leslie, a farmer in Burnett county, Wis.; Raymond; Pearl, and Grace, the latter born in Cumberland, Wis., the others all natives of Vernon county. There were two other children, Herbert, who died when thirteen months old, and Mary, Mrs. V. E. Covey, who died in 1899, at Vashon, Wash. There are twelve grandchildren. The family is connected with the M. E. Church, of which Mr. Walker is a trustee. He has been a life long Republican. He is a charter member of Shell Lake Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., and of Shell Lake Encampment, No. 55, and has filled all the chairs in both organizations.

WILLIAM F. AUSTRIA, M.D., a physician of Bayfield, Wis., has been a resident of that town since May, 1900, and in these few years has already built up a practice that augurs well for the future. He was born in Oakfield, near Fond du Lac, Wis., son of A. and Mary Austria. The father was born in Germany, where he was reared and educated. He learned the milling business, and coming to America about forty years ago, while still unmarried, he settled in Wisconsin and engaged at his trade, which he is still following steadily there. His practical knowledge of the business has brought him continued success. He and his wife, who was born near Fond du Lac, have had nine children, of whom Dr. William F. is the eldest.

Dr. Austria was reared to village life, and acquired his education in the schools of Omro. He graduated from the high school there in 1893, and immediately entered upon his medical studies, reading first with Dr. Daniels, of Omro, and later with Dr. Wright, under whom he studied two years. He matriculated at the Chicago Homoeopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1899. He remained in the school another six months, taking a post graduate course and serving in the Chicago Homoeopathic Hospital. When Dr. Austria began practicing he chose Winneconne, Wis., as a location, but after six months there he disposed of his practice to settle in Bayfield, where he has established himself very satisfactorily and is building up an increasing practice. In 1902 he erected an office building for the special purpose of securing a thoroughly well-appointed and modern office and is now well situated for caring for the many cases that seek his aid. In politics Dr. Austria is a supporter of the Republican party and was the nominee of that party in 1902 for coroner of Bayfield county, receiving a good majority of the votes cast. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the M. W. A.

J. S. CRISLER, president of the Crisler-Tremper Lumber & Supply Company, is a resident of Rice Lake, Barron county, Wisconsin.

THOMAS JEFFERSON CLEVELAND was born at Roscoe, Winnebago Co., Ill., May 2, 1842, and is the fifth child of Daniel F. and Ann Jane (Nelson) Cleveland. The father was born near Rochester, N. Y., April 14, 1809, and died at Tomah, Wis., Dec. 12, 1901. He learned the carpenter's trade in his native State and subsequently followed the same at Mishawaka, Ind. After spending several more years in Illi-

nois, in 1852 he became a resident of Wisconsin, locating first at New Lisbon. He was always distinguished for public spirit and patriotic impulses. During the Mexican war he enlisted but was not called into active service. During the great Civil war he became a member of Company H, 10th Wis. V. I., in which he did valiant service and at the battle of Chattanooga received a wound in the right leg which made him a cripple for the balance of his life. Four of his sons also participated in the Civil war. He lived to see four generations of his posterity, and with himself the family included four generations of voters, all of whom supported the Republican party. He was a distant relative of ex-President Grover Cleveland, being a descendant of Moses Cleveland, who came from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Maryland. Daniel F. Cleveland was the chief organizer of Edward S. Clapp Post, G. A. R., at Hudson, Wis., and of the camp of Sons of Veterans at the same place, which was named in his honor. He likewise organized a Woman's Relief Corps at Hudson.

Ann J. (Nelson) Cleveland, a daughter of a farmer named John Nelson, was born near Niagara Falls, N. Y., and died near Winona, Minn., July 1, 1878, at the age of sixty-six years. She was the mother of nine children, of whom eight grew to manhood and womanhood: Emer Jane died at five years of age; William Henry lives at Valley Junction, Wis.; Sarah Elizabeth is Mrs. Henry Brown, of Tomah; Blooma is Mrs. John J. Johnson, of the same place; Thomas J. is next in order; David Albert died at Hudson in January, 1895, aged fifty-one years; George Washington is a citizen of New Lisbon; Charles Nelson died in the United States service during the Modoc war; and Dan Eugene died at Hudson. William H. was a member of the same company as his father during the great Rebellion; David served in the 44th Wis. V. I.; George was in the 49th regiment from the same State.

Thomas J. Cleveland spent most of his boyhood in Juneau county, Wis., where he enlisted, June 25, 1861, in Company K, 6th Wis. V. I., which became a part of the famous Iron Brigade. He re-enlisted, Jan. 1, 1864, and was in continuous service until the close of the war, receiving his final discharge July 16, 1865. He took part in all the important engagements of his brigade, including Gainesville, second Bull Run, the first and second battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, North Anna, the nine months' siege of Petersburg, the first and second battles of Hatcher's Run, Five Forks and Appomattox, and lastly participated in the Grand Review. Very few men who saw as much active service came out of the conflict so nearly unscathed. He had a number of narrow escapes, and at the battle of Antietam was knocked down by the concussion of a bursting shell, which rendered him unconscious for a time and caused the report of his death, but he shortly recovered. On the same battlefield his life was saved by a bullet striking his canteen of water instead of passing through his body. In August, 1862, he was detailed as a member of the drum corps of his regiment, all the members of which were placed on the hospital force at Gettysburg, and were undisturbed in their duties, though the hospital in which they were employed was in the hands of the Confederate forces a part of the time. He saw much of the carnage of that fearful conflict, and was brought into intimate contact with a number of the most noted of the Confederate commanders.

After the war Mr. Cleveland learned the trade of stationary engineer, in a sawmill at Eau Claire, Wis., and for twenty-two years thereafter was in charge of the railroad drawbridge over the St. Croix river at Hudson. Since 1894 he has been a resident of Superior, where he has charge of a National interlocking switch and signal tower for the Lake Superior Terminal & Transfer Railway Co. He has always been prominent in the G. A. R.; was a charter member of Edward A. Clapp Post, at Hudson, and is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, No. 170.

at Superior, of which he has served as commander and adjutant. He was a delegate to the State Encampment in 1902, and has furnished a good share of the instrumental music for many reunions and other social entertainments. He is also prominent in the I. O. O. F., being a past grand of Colfax Lodge, No. 185, at Hudson, and past chief patriarch of Silber Encampment, No. 46.

On Sept. 8, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cleveland and Miss Sarah Ball, who was born in Marion county, Ohio, daughter of Allen and Florilla (Terrill) Ball. Allen Ball, a tanner and shoemaker by trade, died at Superior, Jan. 5, 1900, aged seventy-seven years. His widow still lives there at the age of seventy-four years. Her mother, Mrs. Betsey M. Terrill, died at New Lisbon, Wis., after attaining the age of ninety-three years, at which time four generations of her descendants were living. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are the parents of five sons and one daughter, and have five living grandchildren. One daughter, Maud F., died in infancy. The surviving children are: Allen J. is division foreman of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, at Emporia, Kans.; Avery F. is a machinist in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad, at Brainerd, Minn.; Avery and Edwin N. have each spent two and one-half years in the United States regular army, and the latter is also a veteran of the Spanish-American war; he is now employed in the postal service at West Superior; Harry L. and Freddy E. are in the employ of the Eastern Railway Company, of Minnesota; and Satie.

JOHN GORDON, in his lifetime a merchant of West Duluth, whose settlement in Duluth dated to the year 1870, was born April 15, 1839, in England, son of James and Mary (Dobson) Gordon, of Scotch and English descent.

Both parents of Mr. Gordon were born in the North of Ireland, and after marriage they settled in Ashton, Lancashire, England, where the father was connected with a large cotton manufacturing concern. In 1847 James Gordon, with his wife and children, emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans after a voyage of six weeks and three days. From New Orleans they went to Cincinnati, traveling up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. In the latter city Mr. Gordon worked for the *Globe* for years and continued to make Cincinnati his home; his wife died in 1848. Their children were: Elizabeth, who now resides in West Duluth, aged over seventy years; Mary, who is the widow of D. H. Morgan; John; Thomas; Anna, deceased, who married Freeman Keene; and James, who died soon after his mother. Mr. Gordon was married a second time.

John Gordon was eight years old when the family landed in America, and he was given two years' schooling in Cincinnati. At the age of ten years he entered the counting room of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, where he remained three months, when he entered the composing room and worked at typesetting there and in other offices until the outbreak of the Civil war.

During that struggle he entered the quartermaster's department of the United States government as an employe, and, with the exception of one year of sickness, he served until the war was over, when he resigned the position. After the war, in 1865, he went to Chicago and secured a position on the Chicago *Republican* as compositor, remaining there until 1869, when he came to West Duluth with his sister, Mrs. Mary Morgan. Then he went back to Chicago, but he had seen enough of the locality to induce him to return in 1870. He secured employment with R. C. Mitchell on the Duluth *Tribune*, and worked some six months on that journal.

In 1871 Mr. Gordon began teaching in the country schools during the winter months, and during the summers was clerically employed with N. G. Swanstrom. He taught eighteen terms in St. Louis county. Then he was engaged as an inspector of the dredging being done in the bay, for one year, and then engaged in the mercantile business, which he successfully followed until his death.

Mr. Gordon was one of the active citizens of Oneota, and served as justice of the peace and town clerk. In politics he was a Republican.

WILLIAM McLEAN GRAHAM. The pride of ancestry seems deeper rooted in families of Scotch descent than in others, and one can but feel it is justly so when a man can trace his lineage back through names which are a part of Scotland's history and have been immortalized in Scottish song. From such ancestors on both sides descended William McLean Graham. As the last name indicates, he came from the ancient family of the Graemes, of whom Sir Walter Scott has written. An ancestor on the maternal side, John McLean, came from Edinburgh to New Jersey about the beginning of the Revolutionary war. He had six sons and one daughter, Jane. An old clock which was brought with them and which has struck for over two centuries, is still in the family, having been owned by Mr. Graham. Jane McLean married James Graham, father of Robert and grandfather of William L. Being driven from New Jersey by the Indians, the McLean family moved to Washington county, N. Y., where James Graham was accidentally killed in early life. His widow lived to the age of eighty-three.

Robert Graham, son of James, was educated at the Albany Normal School. In 1861 he came to Wisconsin, first teaching at Kenosha, and then becoming superintendent of schools for Kenosha county. Later he inaugurated the Teachers' Institute work in the State and was himself institute conductor. He became superintendent of the model department of the Oshkosh State Normal School, where he also taught English, and later, from 1882-1887, he was State superintendent. He died Dec. 14, 1892, aged sixty-six years. His wife, Mary (Maxwell) Graham, mother of William McLean Graham, was like her husband, a native of Washington county, and she too came of Scotch ancestry, for the Maxwells are descended from one of the oldest Scottish clans. Her death occurred Oct. 10, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine. Her father, Alexander Maxwell, a farmer, had two sons, Robert A. and Walter S. Robert A. was State treasurer of New York for two terms, afterwards insurance commissioner of the State, and during Cleveland's second term he was the fourth assistant postmaster general. He was the only Democrat in the family. Walter S. Maxwell served as State senator from Kenosha county, Wis. Another ancestor of Mrs. Graham, John Alexander, her maternal grandfather, came from the neighborhood of Glasgow, Scotland, to Washington county, N. Y., where he was one of the most influential of the pioneer farmers, being known familiarly as "the Emperor." Robert and Mary Graham left only one son, William McLean.

William McLean Graham's ability made him conspicuous among the legal fraternity of Superior, while his active interest in educational problems did much to develop the excellent school system of that city. He was born in Washington county, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1856. In 1875 he was graduated from the Oshkosh Normal School, and five years later from the college at Oberlin, Ohio, where he completed the classical course. He studied law at the University of Wisconsin and was admitted to the Bar in 1883. For seven years he practiced law at Sparta, and during that time, from 1886 to 1890, served as county judge. He removed to Superior in 1890 and engaged there in general practice until his sudden death, in June, 1905. He was always a Republican, but not an active politician, as his interest was more vitally concerned with educational matters; he served several years as a member of the city board of education and for a part of the time was president of the board, being once elected during his absence from the city.

In 1883 Mr. Graham was married to Mary B. McKoy, daughter of Horace W. and Mary (Goe) McKoy, of Oshkosh. Mrs. Graham, a Californian by birth, is a graduate of the Oshkosh Normal School. Six children were born to this union: Robert, William M., Jr., Agnes, Alexander, Donald and Sadie Marie. The religious connection

of the family is with the Pilgrim Congregational Church, of West Superior, where Mr. Graham was superintendent of the Sunday school and a member of the board of trustees. He was a member of Madison Chapter, Chi Psi Fraternity.

NELS M. OSCAR, county clerk of Bayfield county, was born in Crawford Co., Wis., Nov. 16, 1877, a son of Tobias A. and Nellie Oscar, who since 1888 have been residents of Washburn. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Oscar, was a veteran of the Civil war, serving in Company H, 6th Wis. V. I., and his death occurred at Barron, Wis. The maternal grandfather, Nelson Kinney, died in Washburn at an advanced age, though he continued strong and vigorous to the last.

Nels M. Oscar received his education in the public schools of Wisconsin, graduating from the high school at Washburn when nineteen years old. After graduation he entered a fire insurance office, and two years later secured a position in the Bayfield County Bank. Succeeding that he was for a time employed in a wholesale commission house and since April, 1901, has been with the N. W. Fuel Company.

Mr. Oscar is a strong Republican, and for a number years has been an important factor in the party locally. Besides acting as chairman of the Republican town committee for a long time, he has been since 1897 a member of the public library board, has acted as a delegate to several Assembly District conventions, in 1900 was a delegate to the State convention held in Milwaukee, and in the fall of 1902 was elected county clerk.

In May, 1900, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Oscar and Florence Robinson, who was born in Canada, daughter of M. H. and Lillian Robinson, the former of whom is now president of the Longshoremen's Union. The family came to Wisconsin in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar have one child, Elliott Max. The family attend the Congregational Church, while fraternally he is connected with the K. of P., K. O. T. M. and the I. O. F., and holds official position in all of these orders.

TOBIAS A. OSCAR, a much respected citizen of Washburn, was born in Norway, Feb. 19, 1852, the son of Thomas Oscar. His mother died during his infancy near Ossian, Iowa, leaving also another child, Electa, who married Eugene Rowe, and died in Sumner, Iowa, in January, 1885.

Thomas Oscar brought his family to the United States in 1853, settling at Ninnegar, Minn. There he followed his trade, coopering, for a few years, and then removed to Crawford county, Wis., where he lived on a farm. For three years of the Civil war he served in the 6th Wis. V. I., as a member of Company H, and was actively engaged during most of the time. At the battle of Seven Oaks he was captured and held for nine months in Andersonville and Libby prisons, being one of the two from his company who survived that experience. Thomas Oscar married for his second wife Miss Martha Thompson, by whom he had five children, who are all living. The father's death occurred at Cumberland, Wis., in 1887, when he was aged sixty-nine. The paternal grandparents of our subject lived and died in Norway, on a farm called "Sporkland." The maternal grandfather was a sea captain.

Tobias A. Oscar attended the public schools in Crawford county, Wis., living on the farm until the fall of 1888, when he decided to try his fortune elsewhere, and went to Washburn, conducting a dray line there for a number of years. The year after settling in Washburn he cleared up the ground and erected his present home, a most substantial and comfortable two-story residence.

On Jan. 7, 1875, Mr. Oscar was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Kinney, who was born near Whitewater, Wis, daughter of Nelson and Bertha Marie Kinney. Nelson Kinney and his wife came from Skien, Norway, in 1846, and first settled in Walworth county, later in Crawford county, Wis., and then in Barron county, but in 1889 changed his residence to Washburn, where he made his home until his death, May 12, 1902, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife had passed away five years earlier, on Nov. 5, 1897, when she was nearing her seventieth

birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar have six children living: Albert Stephen, assistant teacher in the Washburn high school; Nels Martin, the county clerk of Bayfield county; Minnie Electa, the wife of Paul Weed, of Ashland, Wis.; Thomas Clarence, who is employed in a real estate office at Washburn; Henry Adolph, baggage master at Washburn for the "Omaha Road;" George Otto, in Washburn. The family are all attendants upon the services of the Congregational Church.

Mr. Oscar has always been not only a stanch Republican in theory, but a Republican who is active in pushing the interests of his party. He takes a prominent part in local affairs, has served one year as highway commissioner, and for two years has been a member of the town board of supervisors. In 1904 he was elected a member of the first city council of Washburn. Fraternally he is connected with the K. O. T. M., and the Scandinavian H. and E. F. of America.

D. McLENNAN, Rib Lake, Taylor county, Wisconsin.

EDWARD A. DAHL, now one of the influential Scandinavian-American citizens of West Superior, was born in Norway, near Christiansund, Aug. 1, 1860. His parents, Ambjorn O. Dahl and Beret (Larson) Dahl, lived and died there on the old Dahlen farm, from which the name of the family was taken. This farm, which is still owned by a brother of Edward Dahl, was purchased by their grandfather, who had previously been a tenant on it. He was a prosperous business man, dealing in live stock and other products, while he also served in the Norwegian army during the war with Sweden. He died at the age of ninety-four.

Ambjorn O. Dahl lived on the old place till 1899, when he died at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, who passed away two years earlier, aged eighty-three, also came of a long-lived family, being the daughter of Lars Augwick, a prosperous farmer, who attained the age of over eighty years. Ambjorn O. and Beret Dahl had three sons and two daughters, of whom three live near Christiansund: Olava (Mrs. Hans Blagstad), Sarah (Mrs. Thorstin Nostadoren) and Ole. Another son, Lars, is a professor in the government military school at Trondhjem, while Edward alone is in America.

Edward A. Dahl had only limited educational advantages in his native place and has received no regular instruction in English, but he has acquired a good command of the language. In Norway he became a carpenter's apprentice, serving four years. In 1883 he came to the United States, first locating at Eau Claire, Wis. The next year he went to Chippewa Falls, where he was employed in a furniture factory, and in 1887 he moved to West Superior, where he has made his home ever since. For the first year he lived at 3d street and Hammond avenue, in the spring of 1888 building a house at the northwest corner of Lamborn avenue and 6th street, the fifth house built in the Fifth ward. This he still owns, though in 1898 he built his present home, in the same locality. He has also put up a fine residence on Hughitt avenue, and several others. His business is that of a general contractor, and among the many structures he has erected some of the most important are the John Ericson school, the bridge over the Nemadji river (nearly a mile in length), the approach to the Duluth-Superior bridge, the Kimball school and the Superior laundry.

Since becoming a citizen of this country Mr. Dahl has been a Republican, and has served as a representative of the Fifth ward on the county board of supervisors and as an alderman. In the city council, as chairman of the committee on Water and Light, he succeeded in making great reductions in the expense for those items to both city and consumers. He also introduced the Curfew Ordinance, which has been very beneficial in its effects upon the rising generation.

In 1887 Mr. Dahl was married to Ella Augvick, daughter of Ole and Gunhild Augvick, of Augvick, Christiansund, Norway, where her parents still live, Mrs. Dahl coming to this country in 1885. Mr. and

Mrs. Dahl have four children, Albin, Geneva, Esther and an infant daughter. They are members of the First Norwegian Lutheran Church of Superior. Mr. Dahl helped to organize the society, drew plans for the building, supervised its construction, was a member of the first board of deacons, for several years was the superintendent of the Sunday school, and is now on the board of trustees. He was likewise a leading spirit in securing twenty acres to be used for Riverside cemetery.

EDMUND D. GRAFF is not a resident of Duluth, but he has been so long identified with business interests in the city and is so well known in financial circles that he deserves mention among the prominent figures in the Zenith City.

Mr. Graff is a resident of Worthington, Pa., where he was born Nov. 24, 1846, and his parents, Peter and Susan (Lobengier) Graff, were also natives of Pennsylvania. Peter Graff was for many years connected with the Union Line of canal boats plying between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and made his home in the latter city for some years. He was also interested in the wholesale grocery business, and later in iron furnaces there, and in time removed to Worthington to take charge of furnaces there belonging to the firm of P. Graff & Co. Owing to the change in the operation of the furnaces, to modern methods, this establishment was abandoned. Mr. Graff lived to the age of eighty-two years, and his wife reached the age of eighty-six.

John Graff, grandfather of Edmund D., came from Neuwied, Germany, in early life, settling in Westmoreland county, Pa., where he cultivated a farm and carried on a distillery. He married Barbara Fried, who came of an old Pennsylvania family, and who attained a good old age. During her childhood she was captured by Indians, but a savage whom she had previously befriended rescued her.

Edmund D. Graff received a good preparatory education, and closed his literary training with a course at the Western University, Pittsburg, from which he was graduated in 1868, with the degree of B. Ph. For a time he was employed in the office of Graff, McDevitt & Co., manufacturers of axes, hoes, shovels and hinges, at Pittsburg, and he subsequently succeeded to his father's interest in the Buffalo Woolen Mills, still the chief industry of Worthington. The firm has always been Peter Graff & Co. Since 1880 he has also had extensive interests at the Head of the Lakes, in that year embarking in the manufacture of lumber at Duluth as a member of the firm of Graff, Little & Co. There have been several changes in the firm since that time, but Mr. Graff has always retained his interest as one of the chief stockholders, and has been president of the concern now known as the Scott, Graff Lumber Co. since 1889. Their sawmill, which is the oldest in Duluth, has been rebuilt several times, on the same location. Mr. Graff was one of the original incorporators of the Howe Lumber Company, of Tower, Minn., and was president several years before the burning of their mill, in 1900, when he became an incorporator of the Tower Lumber Company, of which he is still a director and large stockholder. The Scott, Graff Lumber Co. has recently made extensive investments in timber lands in California. In addition to all this, Mr. Graff is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Duluth, and a director of the First State Bank of Tower, Minnesota.

Mr. Graff has been prominent in the public affairs of his native State, and is one of three members of his family who have served in the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1884, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. Of late years he has affiliated with the sound money wing of his party. Since 1900 he has been a trustee of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, a prominent educational institution of the State, in which his father endowed a professorship in memory of his brother, Dr. Charles H. Graff, who was for a number of years a leading physician of Duluth, where he died in 1889.

WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, for several years superintendent of sawmill for the Edward Hines Lumber Company, was one of the most esteemed citizens of Washburn, Bayfield county, during his residence there, while his inventions of machinery have made his name known through all the lumber regions of the country. He was born in Sharon, Pa., June 25, 1845, son of Andrew and Jane (McCalvey) Marshall.

Andrew Marshall and his wife were both natives of Belfast, Ireland, and came to America in 1839. They settled on a farm in Sharon, and there Mr. Marshall died some years later at the age of forty-two. His wife lived to be 79 years old. Besides his farm Mr. Marshall was also interested for a time in the Oregon iron furnace at Sharon. Andrew and Jane Marshall had six children, as follows: John C., who is interested in mining and ranching at Chihuahua, Mexico; James T., deceased, for several years a circuit judge at Leadville, Colo.; Jane, the wife of William Lynn, of Oakland, Cal.; Andrew J., adjutant of the 76th Pa. Zouaves, who saw three years' service, and died while in command at Braddock's Field; Catherine, Mrs. McClery, of Sharon, Pa.; and William A.

William A. Marshall attended public school in Pennsylvania and while quite young began working in a machine shop in which the family was interested. Later he became interested in oil wells in the State. About 1870 he went to Bay City, Mich., where he leased a sawmill, and operated it for some time. Later he went to Choate, Mich., where he built a sawmill, and was well started in business when, at the end of six months, the mill burned. In 1881 he went to Ludington, Mich., as superintendent of mills for the A. B. Ward establishment. There he remained for fifteen years, at the end of that period accepting a similar position offered him with A. A. Bigelow & Co., at Washburn, and when the concern was sold to the Edward Hines Lumber Company he was retained in the same capacity. This mill employs about 250 men in Washburn, besides a large number in the woods logging. Mr. Marshall is at present a resident of Ludington, Michigan.

Mr. Marshall has always been of an inventive turn of mind, and has several of his patents in the market. Most of his inventions have been the result of some need in his own line of work. In October, 1899, he patented a lumber cart of his own invention, and then organized the firm of Marshall & Benson, for the manufacture and sale thereof, with headquarters at Minneapolis. About a thousand of these carts are disposed of annually in the various lumber States of the Union. Mr. Marshall also invented the Marshall band wheel grinder, which is manufactured in East Saginaw, Mich., and is used very generally in the sawmills of the country.

In 1874 Mr. Marshall was married to Elizabeth Frost, daughter of George Frost, of Bay City, Mich. They have no living children. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall belong to the Methodist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum and the I. O. F.

ABE. WILEY, proprietor of the "Wiley House," Fifield, Price county, Wisconsin.

JOHN F. W. FAWCETT was born in Tipton, Iowa, Oct. 1, 1857, his parents being John and Susan (Hamilton) Fawcett, natives of England, who came to the United States when children.

Grandfather John Fawcett, a native of Yorkshire, and a stonemason by trade, settled in Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he spent the rest of his life engaged in the stone contracting business. His son, John Fawcett, went as a young man to Canada, where he studied for the Methodist ministry under his cousin, Rev. William Fawcett, a prominent clergyman. Soon after his ordination, about the year 1850, Rev. John Fawcett returned to the United States, and joining the Upper Iowa Conference spent about thirty years in the ministry. His death occurred March 23, 1895, at the age of seventy-three, in Independence, Iowa. Mrs.

Susan (Hamilton) Fawcett still lives there. She was born in 1827 in England, her parents coming to America and settling near Prescott, Ontario, where they died a few years later. On the death of the parents the Hamilton children, William, George and Susan, were separated, and only a few years ago learned of each other's whereabouts. George is now in Kansas. Of the seven children of John and Susan (Hamilton) Fawcett, the only survivors are: John F. W., mentioned below, and Charles, a journalist, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

The early education of John F. W. Fawcett was obtained in the Iowa public schools. About 1880 he began work in a sawmill and wood shop owned by his father at West Union, Iowa, and in about 1888 he went to St. Paul as superintendent of the Bohn Mfg. Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and house furnishings, remaining there three years. He then came to the Head of the Lakes and organized the St. Louis Manufacturing Co., becoming its president and manager, and building a sash and door factory at St. Louis (a suburb of Superior). During the panic at that place two years later he moved to West Superior and entered the employ of Scanlon, Houston & Co., as foreman of their sash and door factory. In 1898 he organized the Union Machine Co., of which he became vice-president and manager, manufacturing and dealing in boilers, engines and machinery, making a specialty of sawmill machinery, and employing from ten to twenty men, according to the season.

Mr. Fawcett married, in 1882, Stella C. Camp, daughter of Evans Camp, of West Union, Iowa. To this union have been born six children: Marie, Charley, Eva, Stanley, Auryl and Kenneth. The family attend the Methodist Church. Mr. Fawcett is venerable consul of Whaleback Camp, No. 779, M. W. A., and is a member and past commander K. O. T. M., Columbia Camp, No. 32. In principle he is a Republican, but he is not an active politician.

CAPT. JOHN R. RANDALL, member of the State Legislature of Minnesota, and a man extensively interested in real estate at Duluth, was born in Steuben county, N. Y., in the vicinity of Tyrone, a son of Darius C. and Eliza Jane Randall.

Darius C. Randall was an artist. He migrated to Cold Water, Mich., and later lived at Niles, Mich., finally removing to West Duluth, where he lived at the home of his son John R., until his death, which occurred when he was ninety years of age. Darius C. Randall was twice married and Capt. John R. was his only child.

Capt. Randall was reared at Jonesville, Mich., and attended the common schools. He learned the trade of a miller, and continued his studies at the mill by night, sometimes poring over his books until nearly morning. While he was struggling to educate himself, and at the same time earn his living, he became interested in current events, and when the Civil war broke out he felt the call of his country and organized a company at Jonesville for the Fourth Michigan Infantry; he was made its captain, but owing to his youth the townspeople decided it best for him not to accept the position. His patriotism was not dampened, however, for he enlisted in Company C, 7th Mich. V. I., and he was fourth sergeant of it, serving as such for a year. He was with Gen. McClellan in the Shenandoah Valley when he was transferred to Company G, 18th Mich. V. I., and promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. Five months later he was transferred to Company F, same regiment, over eight others who outranked him, and in April, 1864, was made captain of the company. He was offered the colonelcy of the 17th United States Colored regiment, but refused. For two years Capt. Randall remained with the Army of the Cumberland. Being stricken down with typhoid fever he resigned at Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1865, returning home.

Capt. Randall married Harriet A. Ransom, of Jonesville, Mich., daughter of Alonzo and Mary A. (Goss) Ransom. Capt. and Mrs. Randall have two daughters: Bertha May, a teacher in the Adams school of Duluth; and Vesta Claudia, also teaching in that city.

After the war Capt. Randall followed

milling, in which business he was engaged in all for nearly thirty years. He went out to San Francisco, and was second miller in the Genessee Mills about a year. He then came back to Michigan, and conducted a dry goods store at Buchanan for about a year, after which he built a mill at Berrien Springs, which he ran for eleven years. Before he went to California he and his father-in-law had purchased a mill at Niles, Mich. From Berrien Springs Capt. Randall went to Terre Haute, Ind., spending four years there in the Wabash Mills, thence went to St. Louis, and was in the Waterloo Mills, of Monroe county, Ill., for two years, so that he is a very experienced man in his line of business. He went to Harlan county, Neb., intending to erect a mill there, but as he did not like the locality he decided against the venture. From there he went to Pullman, Ill., where he operated a hotel for two years. He was next attracted to Blue Earth county, Minn., and settling at Vernon Center built the Randolph Mills, operating them for four years. These mills he sold and then went to Mankato, Minn., where he remained a year, and in 1887 removed to Duluth and for two years operated a hotel on 22nd avenue, west, known as the "Sherman House." His next change was made when he removed to West Duluth, and built the "Randall Hotel," which he conducted several years. He also bought his present handsome home at No. 1717 Piedmont avenue, known as the Cox property. For the past few years Mr. Randall has dealt extensively in real estate, and is judged an expert on realty values.

For a time Capt. Randall was deputy clerk of the court, and is now and has been since 1903 a member of the State Legislature, where he has made his influence felt in promoting some very desirable measures. As a politician he has always supported the principles of the Republican party, and is very prominent in its ranks.

Fraternally Capt. Randall is a Blue Lodge Mason, being connected with a lodge in Duluth; he is a member of Diamond Lodge, K. of P., and of the K. of H. He is also very prominent in the G. A. R., having held all the offices in Gorman Post, No. 13, Duluth, of which he is now vice-commander. Among his fellow members in this post he is particularly popular.

As a capitalist, extensive property owner, legislator and good citizen, Mr. Randall has won universal respect. During the war he served his country bravely and gallantly, and the regard he receives is only commensurate with his services. In every capacity he has shown himself worthy of the honors already conferred upon him, as well as of those which time may bring.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG, a resident of West Superior, has had over forty years' experience as a ship carpenter. His native place was St. Catharines, Ontario, where he was born Feb. 4, 1845, son of John and Mary (Suborn) Armstrong, both natives of eastern New York.

Grandfather Armstrong came from Scotland and settled in eastern New York in the latter part of the eighteenth century. His son John learned the trade of ship carpenter at some port on Lake Ontario, and was for many years foreman of a shipyard at St. Catharines. Later he located at Wheeling, W. Va., where he died after many years. Mrs. Mary (Suborn) Armstrong died in 1870, when about fifty-five years of age. Her father, John Suborn, was a farmer in New York State, whither he had come from Germany; he was a soldier in the United States army in the war of 1812, and afterward settled near St. Catharines, Ontario. To John and Mary (Suborn) Armstrong were born the following children: John, George, Thomas, Elizabeth (Mrs. Potts), Mary (also married) and Frances (Mrs. Bowers).

At the age of eight Thomas Armstrong left home, and since then has known little of his relatives. When he last heard of them his brothers, carpenters by trade, were living near Buffalo. As a boy he earned a livelihood as a farm laborer in New York State, and when about sixteen went to Port Dalhousie, Ontario, where he learned the

trade of ship carpenter, an occupation he has ever since followed. Previous to and following the Civil war he was employed in Buffalo. In February, 1865, he volunteered in the naval service and was assigned to the Mississippi squadron, under Capt. Wilson, being discharged in July, 1865. After the war Mr. Armstrong found employment in shipyards at Chicago, Buffalo, Port Huron, Detroit and other places, and in the United States navy yard at Mound City, Ill. He spent nine years at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., principally engaged in repairing dredges used in the construction of the canal. In the spring of 1899 he came to West Superior, where he has since been employed at his trade. He is considered one of the most skillful workmen at the Head of the Lakes. He thoroughly understands boat building, and has done more or less house carpentering.

At Port Burwell, Ontario, in 1866, Mr. Armstrong married (first) Jane Burt, a native of England, who died at Port Burwell, in 1870, when but twenty-three years of age. She left two children: Beverly Dunleith and Sarah Elizabeth. Mr. Armstrong married (second) Elizabeth Burnham, of Owen Sound, Canada, and to this union have come three children: Montague (a carpenter by trade), Marie and Frances, all of whom have had good educational advantages. The family are communicants of the Catholic Church. Mr. Armstrong is a member of the G. A. R. He is a Republican, but not an active politician.

E. CHARBONNEAU, proprietor of the Twin City Iron Works, at Hurley, Wis., was born Oct. 28, 1857, in Hancock, Mich., and is of French descent. His father sprang of one of the pioneer families of the Province of Louisiana. He was probably born at St. Louis, and came to Michigan when a young man. On the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted, in 1861, in a Michigan regiment, and fell in one of the early battles. His wife survived the shock of his death only a month.

Being left an orphan at the early age of four our subject was given into the care of a French-Canadian, who took him to Canada. He thus lost all track of his brothers and sisters, none of whom he has seen, and is even ignorant of the given names of his father and mother. Not receiving very good treatment in his adopted home, he ran away when about nine years of age, and went to Holton, Mich. He obtained work at different employments, child that he was, and finally learned the trade of machinist. After some years' experience in his chosen trade he came to Hurley, in 1888, and opened the Twin City Iron Works, which are still in successful operation. Later he established a similar plant at Ironwood, but that foundry was destroyed by fire in 1899. The Twin City Iron Works is an extensive establisment, the main building being 250 by 40 feet in dimensions, with an L 40 by 16 feet. The pattern shop is a building 40 by 20 feet in size, and in the busy season as many as thirty-eight men are employed in the foundry, which turns out mostly general machine work.

On Oct. 5, 1879, Mr. Charbonneau married Anna De Forge, of Holton, and they are the parents of the following children: Emanuel, who is employed in his father's office; Delore; Mavina; Joseph, and Delia. Mrs. Charbonneau and the children attend the Episcopal Church. Mr. Charbonneau is a Republican in politics, and fraternally he is connected with the A. F. & A. M.—Blue Lodge, No. 237, of Hurley, Ashland Chapter and Commandery, K. T.; with the K. P., No. 88, of Hurley; and the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 334, of Hurley.

W. W. STRICKLAND, Superior, Wisconsin, is manager of the Minnesota Milling Company, of Gaylord, Minnesota, manufacturers of high-grade roller process flour.

ROBERT EMMETT CLARKE. Among the many old soldiers who came at the close of the war to Wisconsin to help build up that new western country was Robert Emmett Clarke, of West Superior.

Mr. Clarke is a native of Scotland, born at Portobello, near Edinburgh, July 2, 1837,

son of John and Jeannette (Geddes) Clarke, both natives of that same region. The grandfather, John Clarke, came from County Cavan, Ireland, to Glasgow, and locating there as a contractor assisted in the construction of the first railroad built in Scotland. As is usually the case in that country, the son (John II) followed his father's trade. Five years after Robert's birth he brought his family to the United States, and settling on a farm near Milwaukee, Wis., continued in business as a contractor. He built the first three miles of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, and it was while thus engaged that he was unfortunately drowned in the Milwaukee river, June 26, 1853, when only forty-two years old. His wife survived him until October, 1894, when, at the age of eighty-four, she died in Summit, Juneau county. She was the daughter of Robert Geddes, a ploughman on the large estate of Bylie Young, near Edinburgh. Mrs. Clarke was the mother of ten children, of whom all the survivors, except Robert Emmett Clarke, reside in Juneau county. The children were Euphemia, Mary and Hannah, none of whom are living; Elizabeth (Mrs. William Smart), George. Robert, Thomas and John (who both died in Juneau county), James (who died while in the United States army, Company A, 17th Wis. V. I.) and Hugh.

Robert Emmett Clarke, the subject of this biographical sketch, spent his early boyhood on a farm near Milwaukee, in those days remote from any school. In 1855 the family moved to Juneau county, where he helped to clear a farm, working out most of the time. On Dec. 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 17th Wis. V. I., serving until his discharge, April 5, 1865. He was in the Army of the Tennessee and saw much service, being in the battle of Corinth; the siege of Vicksburg, which lasted from May 19 to July 4, 1863; the siege of Atlanta, July 21-22 and 28, 1864; followed Sherman in his famous march to the sea; was in the battle of Savannah, and marched across the Carolinas via Columbia to Wilmington. His term of enlistment having expired he was sent to the last named place in charge of refugees and then on to Goldsboro, where he was discharged and took boat for Washington. During his service he was promoted to sergeant and later to second lieutenant. In the fall of 1863 he spent several months in Wisconsin, recruiting troops.

After peace was declared Mr. Clarke returned to Wisconsin and resumed farming, living for some years near Wonewoc. The years 1866 and 1867 he was in Greensboro, N. C., as deputy revenue collector, and was fortunate enough while in that service to avoid death at the hands of the desperate "Moonshiners." Since 1893 he has lived in West Superior, practically in retirement, though he spent one year in the health department of the city and in other employments. He has always been a Republican and in Juneau county served as a member of the board of supervisors; he has filled several other local positions of trust.

On Nov. 1, 1860, Mr. Clarke married Mary Crane, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Duffy) Crane. Mr. Crane was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, came to the United States about 1830, and in 1855 came to Juneau county, Wis., where he lived until his death, Aug. 5, 1882, at the age of seventy-two. His wife, the daughter of John Duffy, an Irishman, was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, and died in Morgan county, in the same State.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were blessed with a large family, most of whom are still living: Thomas, of Superior; Robert, who died Sept. 2, 1894, at West Superior; William, a stenographer in Superior; Mary, Mrs. John Lindsey of Superior; Frances; Katherine, Mrs. M. Dickens, and Elizabeth, Mrs. William Dunscomb, both of Baraboo, Wis.; Margaret; Sarah, a teacher in South Superior; Jennie, who died in Superior March 26, 1894, and Jessie. All have enjoyed the most liberal educational advantages. There are fourteen grandchildren. The religious connection of the family is with the Catholic Church. Mr. Clarke, as a veteran of the war, is a member of Alonzo Palmer Post, G. A. R.

DAVID BURNETT, one of the early residents of South Superior, was born in Forfarshire, near Dundee, Scotland, Aug. 28, 1844, and was reared in that country.

James Burnett his father, came to America in 1870 with his wife, Ann (Grieg) Burnett, and four children, of whom David was the youngest. They went direct to Canada and there the parents spent the rest of their lives. David and his brother James moved to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., in 1884; later he lived two years at St. Ignace, Mich., changing from there to South Superior in 1891. Mr. Burnett is by trade a plumber, and in partnership with his son followed that business in South Superior; the firm was recently dissolved.

Before leaving Scotland Mr. Burnett married Betsy Tindal, and to this union have come six children: Jennie, the wife of W. S. Edwards, of Sault Ste. Marie; Molly, the wife of F. J. Kenyon, of South Superior; Catherine, who married R. E. Pinneo, of White Horse, Yukon Territory; David R., who married Nellie McCreary; John P., of Duluth, Minn.; and Eliza, who died in early childhood.

Mr. Burnett has been one of the representative men of South Superior. He is a Republican in politics, and served as supervisor of the Eighth ward in 1895-96. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church. He was one of the incorporators of the South Superior Building and Loan Association, and has been held in high esteem generally as one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of the place.

GEORGE A. RAYNOR, an enterprising and successful business man of Rice Lake, Barron Co., Wis., was born at Halstead, County of Essex, England, March 13, 1870, a son of Alfred C. and Mary (Payne) Raynor, natives of the same locality.

Herbert G. Raynor, the grandfather, was a blanket weaver by trade. Alfred C. Raynor for a number of years was in the British navy, and was sent to India during the troubles there in 1873, dying soon after his arrival, of the plague. His wife died at the birth of her son George A., leaving him and another son, Herbert C., of Rochester, N. Y. The latter resided with his paternal grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Raynor, until her death, at the time he was six years of age. He then joined his uncle John, at Albion, N. Y., being sent there by the rector of Halstead, the Rev. Mr. Frazer.

Upon reaching his new home the lad was bound out to a farmer for a period of five years, and the only educational advantages he had were obtained during the winter months, when he walked a distance of two miles to school. In his native land he had been attending a kindergarten, when death deprived him of his kind grandmother. When his term ended he worked as a farm laborer, beginning at nine dollars a month. In the fall of 1885 he went to Michigan and found work in the lumber woods. His next change was made when he went to St. Paul, Minn., and secured employment on a rafting steamer, so working for a summer. He then became a machinist apprentice in the shops of the St. P., M. and S. S. M. Railroad Co., and after eighteen months became a locomotive fireman in the employ of the same corporation, after three and one-half years of faithful service receiving promotion to engineer. During the great strike of 1894 he left the employ of this road and became a locomotive engineer on the Rice Lake, Dallas & Menomonie Railroad, thus continuing until 1897, when he became conductor and superintendent of transportation. He remained until that road was absorbed by the "Soo" road, and held the same position with the new corporation, remaining with it for two years. In 1901 Mr. Raynor resigned and purchased a hotel which he converted into the "Commercial House," operating it for a year and then leasing it, and in 1903 erected a two-story and basement brick business structure, where he carries on a large business in handling musical instruments. In addition, for a few years, Mr. Raynor has been largely interested in real estate transactions, and is without doubt one of the prosperous and solid men of Rice Lake.

In 1896 Mr. Raynor was married to

Barbara J. Scheu, daughter of Joseph J. and Catherine Scheu, of Rice Lake. Mrs. Raynor was born at Chippewa Falls, Wis. She is a devout member of the Catholic Church, while Mr. Raynor was reared in the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a member of the I. O. O. F., which he joined in 1888, and is also a member of an encampment at Minneapolis, and is very popular in these organizations, as well as generally.

When only twenty-six years of age Mr. Raynor was elected an alderman, and is now serving his third term. He was elected on a non-partisan ticket, although in national matters he is a Republican. He has a promising career, and there is no doubt that, if called upon to represent a larger constituency, in larger fields, those who so trust him may rest assured that he will discharge whatever responsibilities come to him in the same honorable and conscientious manner that he displays to-day. Such men inspire confidence and retain it, as they do their friends. They understand the growing needs of a community and are able to introduce and carry through legislation calculated to bring about best results with the least expenditure of time and effort. In his business relations Mr. Raynor is an honorable man, dealing in an up-to-date manner, and his volume of trade is constantly increasing.

STEPHEN E. BOOTS, principal of the Peter Cooper school, West Superior, is a man who brings to his work a peculiar fitness, not only in his natural ability and fine preparation, but also in the wide knowledge of the world acquired from his travels.

Born in Albany, N. Y., on the beautiful Hudson river, Feb. 14, 1852, Mr. Boots was taken two years later by his parents to Batavia, Ill., and there was left an orphan at the age of four. When he was thirteen he went to Grand Haven, Mich., where he passed the next few years. From there he returned to Illinois and began serious preparations for teaching. At Naperville and Plainfield he obtained his preparatory education; and then after teaching one term in a country school he entered Oberlin (Ohio) College, in 1872, and studied there for three years. Finding himself unable to finish the course, he returned to Illinois again and began teaching in the public schools; he continued in that work for two years and then spent a year at the State Normal School at Normal, Ill. This was followed by a year at the Wesleyan University, at Bloomington, Ill., where he took special work in Latin.

Soon after failing health compelled Mr. Boots to seek a change of climate, so he purchased a "prairie schooner" and started on an overland trip to Austin, Texas. For nine months he lived in his wagon, both sleeping and eating in the open air, and so beneficial were the results that on his return he was enabled to resume his work in the schools. After a year of teaching he left that profession for a time and engaged in a patent right business, which he followed for two years. In 1881 he went to North Dakota, and bought a farm, already partially developed, in Steele county. His old taste for teaching, however, reasserted itself after a year of farm life and he returned to Illinois to accept the superintendency of the Piper City schools. After three years of this work Mr. Boots again abandoned the schoolroom and opened a general store in Piper City, which he ran very successfully for two years. But in 1886 his wife's failing health necessitated a change and the Piper City business was disposed of. The family removed to Duluth, Minn., and there Mr. Boots began in a similar line, opening a wholesale commission and retail grocery business. For the two years that he was thus engaged he was also largely interested in real estate, but he closed out his various interests in 1888, and went to Grand Rapids, Wis.; both there and at La Prairie he was engaged in making surveys of government lands and was thus occupied for seven years. At the end of that period, in 1895, he removed to Chicago for a year and then settled in West Superior.

Soon after his arrival in Superior Mr. Boots secured a position in the public schools: the second year he was made disciplinarian in the city schools, and then, as

his ability as an educator became more and more manifest, he was appointed principal of the Peter Cooper school, a position he still holds. In addition to his regular work in the school, Mr. Boots has been an occasional contributor to the press. He is a trenchant writer and his articles are full of interest, both in subject and treatment.

Mr. Boots is a Republican in his political views. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also of the A. F. & A. M., belonging to Piper City Lodge, No. 608, in which he has attained to the master's degrees. He is not only a successful educator, but a man of marked ability in a business way and one who is respected and esteemed by all who know him. Mr. and Mrs. Boots have one daughter, Lida.

GEORGE F. MORGAN, Washburn, Bayfield Co., Wis., is engaged in the insurance and real estate business as a member of the firm of Morgan & Axelberg.

WALLACE W. ANDREW, representative to the General Assembly of Wisconsin, from the second district of Douglas county, is one of the prominent citizens of South Superior, and as a member of the Duplex Manufacturing Company is connected with one of the leading industries of the city.

The Andrew family was formerly of the State of New York, our subject's father, E. J. Andrew, coming thence to the west with his family and first settling in Rock county, Wis. For many years he was engaged in the grain and stock business, and as his sons grew older they assisted him. Later he moved to Brooklyn, Wis., where he died.

Wallace W. Andrew was born Dec. 25, 1850, in Sheboygan county, Wis.; later the family moved to Oregon, Dane county, where he attended the public schools. For twenty years Wallace W. Andrew was engaged, like his brothers, in purchasing grain and live stock for his father, but in 1893 the four brothers formed the present firm and began for themselves in the manufacturing line. The Duplex Manufacturing Company consists of G. H. Andrew, president; Homer Andrew, treasurer; N. S. Johnson, secretary; and Wallace W. and Byron O. Andrew. D. Osborne is the superintendent. The specialty of this company is the making of the "Duplex and Superior Balanced Geared Wind-mills," but other mills, iron pumps, etc., are also manufactured. From a comparatively small beginning, in 1893, the output of the firm increased until that for 1901 was valued at $250,000.

Wallace W. Andrew is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of his city and State. In 1900 he was elected to the Legislature by a vote of 2,147 as against only 1,113 for the Democratic and Independent candidates, and in 1902 he was re-elected. Mr. Andrew is known also in fraternal circles as a member of the Masons and of the K. P.

Mr. Andrew married Miss Myrtie Glidden, a native of New York State; two sons have been born to this union, Clyde G. and Walter J.

ALFRED PETERSON, at one time a hotel-keeper in Duluth, was born in Goteborg, Sweden, Aug. 23, 1857, son of Elias and Caroline Peterson.

Elias Peterson was also a native of Sweden, born in 1821. He was reared in Goteborg, and was married there several years before emigrating to seek his fortune in the New World. The family came to America in 1864, and after living in Green Bay, Wis., four or five years, they settled in Duluth. Mr. Peterson was a stonemason, and did the mason work on many of the early buildings in the city, such as the Hunter and Bowman blocks. He died in 1873, leaving a widow, who is still living in Duluth, and six children: Davida, the wife of Iver Wisted, a contractor in Duluth; Josephine, widow of Paul Slarvey, ex-sheriff of St. Louis county; Alfred; Emma C., the widow of Matt Gatz, formerly a prominent hotel-keeper; Charles H., who was drowned in the ill fated "Manistee" in 1883, aged nineteen years, and who

will be remembered by many as the first bootblack in Duluth; and William F., a prospector, now residing in Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson were both members of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

Alfred Peterson was a mere child when the family came to America, and received all his education in this country, attending the public schools of Duluth. He learned the glazier's trade, but did scarcely any work in that line. His real career began when he became the first bell boy at the old "Clark House," in Duluth. He remained there five years in different capacities, becoming sufficiently familiar with the requirements of the business so that later he undertook the management of the old "Central House," and carried it on successfully until 1887, when he went out of the business. Since that time he has been in the employ of the Mesaba Northern Iron Company.

Mr. Peterson was united in marriage in 1883 with Mary McLane, daughter of John and Kate (McDonald) McLane. To their union have come two children, John E. and Catherine Lillian.

Fraternally Mr. Peterson's connections are with Modern Woodmen of America. During the period when he was the head of the "Central House" he was necessarily brought into contact with many people, and won a position of very general respect and esteem.

JOHN JACOBSON (deceased) was one of the pioneers of West Superior, and took an active part in its early development. He was born June 16, 1834, in Ostmark, Vermland, Sweden, and died in West Superior, June 16, 1898. His father, Jacob Jacobson, a noted violinist, was a native of Norway, but went to Sweden, where he was much sought after to play at fashionable weddings and on public occasions. He married the daughter of a wealthy family of Vermland.

John Jacobson began his business education at an early age, with an uncle who was engaged in the iron trade. Later he visited all parts of Sweden as a commercial traveler, after which for a time he was a grocer in Jemtland, Sweden. In 1881 he came to the United States, and located in Stearns county, Minn. In 1887 he moved to West Superior, where he invested largely in real estate, and built a number of houses on Hughitt, Cumming, Fisher and Weeks avenues. The first building Mr. Jacobson erected was a grocery store on the west side of Hughitt avenue, north of Sixth street, and it was the first building to go up in that block; it is still standing.

Mr. Jacobson married, in 1862, Sigrid Anderson, a daughter of Anders and Ingeborg (Halvorson) Anderson, both of whom lived and died on a farm in Sweden. Mrs. Sigrid (Anderson) Jacobson was born in Vermland, Sweden, and is now living in Superior. She is the mother of one son, Gustaf Johnson, who is a well known citizen of Superior, and four daughters; Karin is Mrs. Gust Anderson, of Superior; Johanna was Mrs. F. C. Rasmusson, and died in 1896, at the age of twenty-nine; Anna is a teacher in Denver, Colo.; Marie S., graduated in 1897 from the Winona General Hospital Training School for Nurses, and in 1899. became matron of the hospital at Virginia, Minn.; she married Dr. Stuart Bates, postmaster and at one time mayor of Virginia, and one of the most noted physicians at the Head of the Lakes, who died two years ago.

Mr. Jacobson was a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, which he helped to organize. He also donated much of the lumber used in the construction of the church building, which is located at the corner of Weeks avenue and Sixth street. Mr. Jacobson was always a stanch Republican and a public-spirited citizen.

ROBERT MILLER, late superintendent of the Barron County Poor Farm, was a pioneer of Barron county, Wis., where he located in 1870, the year following its organization, when it was still in an undeveloped condition.

Mr. Miller was born in 1846, in Philadelphia, a son of William and Margaret Miller, the former of whom was born in Europe and died in Philadelphia in 1850. The lat-

ter was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and died in New York City. After the death of her husband she returned to County Tyrone with her son, who spent the years between his fourth and sixteenth birthdays in Ireland. In 1862 he returned to America, and settled at Rio, Columbia Co., Wis. In 1864, when eighteen years of age, he became a private in Company E, 3d Wis. Vet. Vol. Inf., for a term covering the prolongation of the war. He accompanied his regiment immediately to the front, joining Gen. Sherman's army at Chattanooga, and participated in the movements of that army from that time until the war was over. Mr. Miller fought for his country at Chickamauga, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Milledgeville, and later, after the march to the sea, at Lancaster, Robertsville and Columbia, S. C., Raleigh, Goldsboro, and Bentonville, N. C. After Johnston's surrender he went to Washington and took part in the Grand Review, which will linger in the memory of every gallant soldier as long as life lasts. Subsequently he was mustered out of the service, at Madison, Wis., the last of June, 1865.

After the close of the war he returned to Columbia county, and bought a farm which he operated until 1870, when he came to Barron county, taking up a homestead in Dunn county, adjoining Barron. This land he improved to some degree, erecting buildings, and set out an orchard, and later sold to advantage, after which he spent one year in Eau Claire. He then bought a tract of 160 acres in East Chetek township, Barron county, which farm he developed and resided upon until 1895, when he was appointed by the county board to take charge of the County Poor Farm, where he remained until his death. The selection of Mr. Miller for this important position certainly showed a great measure of practical common sense and good judgment, and his administration of the affairs of the farm and the county dependents was economical and careful to the highest degree. He took so much personal interest in this work that success attended almost all of his enterprises. The cultivating of the land, the setting out of orchards, and the making of all kinds of improvements, have met with the hearty approval of the board. In 1883 the present buildings were erected. The farm contains 200 acres, all of which was timbered at one time, seventy-five acres now being under cultivation. Electric lighting is used in the buildings, which are of a permanent character, and other improvements and more buildings are in contemplation. The farm is designed to be self-supporting, and is well stocked with 100 sheep, ten milch cows, four horses and a number of hogs. Mr. Miller took pride in his fine stock, and frequently took premiums at various fairs for his excellent exhibits of agricultural products.

In 1866 Mr. Miller married Margaret Henery, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, daughter of John and Mary (Stenson) Henery, and came to America in childhood, being reared in Milwaukee, where she lived until her marriage. Her father was of Scotch birth. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had two children: Minnie, wife of Samuel Calhoun, of Chetek; and Ida, wife of Frank Elwood, now of Chippewa county.

When Mr. Miller came to Barron county a band of Indians were living on the site of the present town of Barron. The band consisted of 100 savages, and their camp was located on a hill adjoining the poor farm. In that day railroads had not penetrated into this wilderness and all supplies had to be secured at Eau Claire and Menomonie, over roads which were but trails and across streams which had never been bridged. The mighty changes which have transformed all this region have required energy, hardship, industry and good judgment to bring about, and Mr. Miller took no obscure part in this development. He was always interested in political affairs, casting his first vote (at the age of eighteen years, while serving in the army) for President Lincoln. He was a member of G. A. R. Post No. 128, at Chetek, Wis., and also of the I. O. O. F., Barron Lodge, No. 38, in which he passed all the chairs, and the Encampment at Rice Lake, Wis. In every way Mr. Miller was a

first-class, representative citizen, regarded as one of the most useful men of his county, and his death was considered a distinct loss to the community.

The ill health which resulted from his military service and always caused him considerable suffering culminated in his death April 12, 1904, and his remains were laid to rest in Barron cemetery. Owing to her recognized executive ability and long experience as her husband's assistant, Mrs. Miller was appointed to succeed him as superintendent of the County Poor Farm.

WILLIAM ROYCRAFT is a dealer in general hardware, tin and sheet iron work, at Nos. 1910-1912 Iowa avenue, West Superior, Wisconsin.

H. JEFFERSON OBRIEN, M. D. Among the young physicians of West Superior, Wis., whose ability and energy have won high place in the confidence of the people and of the medical fraternity as well, Dr. H. Jefferson Obrien holds a very high place. He was born in St. Croix county, Wis., in 1869, and secured such education as was offered in the public schools of Hudson. For six years he was engaged in newspaper work in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., two years of that time being editor of *The Northern Press Bureau*, and he was a member of the Minneapolis Press Club. In 1889 he entered Hamline University, and in 1895 had won his degree of M. D. from that institution.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Obrien went to West Superior, Wis., and opened up an office. His quick sympathy and natural intelligence, coupled with his thorough preparation for his profession, soon won for him a high standing, and he has built up a good practice. He is a member of the Inter-Urban Academy of Medicine, the Douglas County Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He holds the position of examining surgeon for the Northern Division of the Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee & Omaha Railroad, and is medical examiner for the New York Life Insurance Company, and the Metropolitan Life and Mutual Life Insurance Companies of New York. He is also medical examiner for several fraternal orders, among which are the I. O. of F., M. W. A., K. O. T. M., and U. O. of F.

CLAUS JOHNSON was born in Mariestad, Sweden, April 8, 1869, son of Jonas and Anna Johnson. The parents have never left Sweden, where Mr. Johnson is engaged in business as a butcher and stock dealer. The son attended the common school, and then learned the blacksmith's trade. He came to this country in 1888, and located at Superior, where he began as a laborer. In 1891 he opened a confectionery store, but in two years sold out and found employment in a grocery store. Since 1894 he has dealt in groceries, for the first two years in partnership with O. N. Furtan, to whom he then sold out, then opening a new store at Weeks avenue and 7th street. He was influential in organizing the Grocers' Association of West Superior and is now vice-president. For three years he was a member of the county board, representing the Fifth ward. Ever since coming to the United States he has been a Republican, and he has taken an active part in the local councils of the party.

Mr. Johnson was married Dec. 24, 1893, to Ellen Wickstrom, daughter of Andrew and Annie Wickstrom, of Superior. Mrs. Johnson is a native of Sweden, her parents, at present residents of Solon Springs, Wis., having come to West Superior in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have three children, Agnes Elenora, Claus Arnold and Mildred. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Swedish Mission Church, while his wife belongs to the Swedish Baptist Church. Mr. Johnson is actively interested in fraternal orders, and is a member of Terminal Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Royal Camp, M. W. A.

DENNIS M. CANNON. This esteemed citizen of Superior, an efficient employe of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway Co., was born in Dodge county, Wis., Aug. 27, 1851, son of Cornelius and Anas-

tatia (Murphy) Cannon. The parents were both natives of Ireland, the former born in County Donegal, and the latter in County Carlow.

Dennis Cannon, grandfather of Dennis M., came to the United States with his family about 1835. He had been a linen weaver in Ireland, but after living in New York and Pittsburg, Pa., he located on a farm in Columbia county, Ohio, and for the rest of his life was occupied as a farmer. Thinking the chances better farther west, the family moved to Wisconsin in 1848, and he followed farming in Dodge county. He died in Outagamie county, Wis., at the age of seventy-eight years.

Cornelius Cannon, son of Dennis, preceded his father to Wisconsin, in 1847, settling on a farm of 160 acres of government land in Dodge county. This tract improved greatly and he then sold out, locating in Waupaca county, where he remained until his death, in 1890, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a most worthy and industrious citizen, but found neither time nor inclination to take part in public affairs. His wife is still living in Waupaca county, and is now nearing her seventy-fifth birthday. She came to this country with her parents about 1849. Her father, Thomas Murphy, settled in Dodge county, and died there only a year or two later, while his widow, Catherine Murphy, survived him many years, dying when eighty-three years old.

Dennis M. Cannon spent most of his boyhood in Waupaca county, attending the public schools there. At twenty-two he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and worked at house building until 1887, when he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co., as a bridge builder. He did most of the work on the original bridges and buildings of the road between Chicago and Menasha. He was with the Chicago & Northwestern road for over two years, in the Peninsular division, with headquarters at Escanaba, Mich. Since 1891 Mr. Cannon has been employed by the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad Co., and is foreman of the bridges and buildings on the Duluth division. He has charge of all work in his line between Duluth and Saxon, Wis., and has from six to twelve men under him.

In 1885 Mr. Cannon was married to Miss Agnes McCole, daughter of Cornelius and Catherine (Higgins) McCole, of Chilton, Wis., both now deceased. Mr. McCole came to Wisconsin from Ohio in 1855, with his parents, Patrick and Catherine McCole, who had left Ireland twenty years before. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon have three children, Anastatia Lucile, Cornelius and Charles Bernard. The family are connected with the Catholic Church. In political belief Mr. Cannon is a Republican. In 1899 he built a very comfortable residence on West 6th street, Superior, one of the best homes in that part of the city, and one ever open in hospitality to the many friends of the family.

THOMAS WALLACE BAXTER, one of the early contractors and builders of West Superior, has been a resident of that part of the city since 1892, while his earlier connection with the Badger State dates back to 1855, almost a half century ago.

Mr. Baxter was born in 1836, in Franklin county, N. Y., where his father, C. W. Baxter, had been one of the pioneer settlers. He was reared on the farm, attended the public schools and secured a good education. He left home when quite a young man and went to Vermont, where he was engaged a couple of years in railroading. From there he accompanied a railroad party to Ohio, and later they came to Wisconsin. Mr. Baxter remained in the railroad business in this State for many years, for almost forty years making his home in Watertown, most of the time working for the Northwestern Railroad Company. Since settling in Superior he has been engaged in contracting and building.

Mrs. Baxter was formerly Miss Frances McCauley, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Silas McCauley, who enjoyed the distinction of having fought with Commodore Perry in the famous battle on Lake Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter are the parents of three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons,

like their father in his earlier life, are railroad men. The eldest, Charles S. Baxter, is superintendent of the Mexican Central railroad; Frederick A. is at home; George S. is connected with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad as train despatcher; the two oldest daughters are married; the youngest, Emma F., is clerk for the Eastern Railway of Minnesota.

Mr. Baxter belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has taken the third degree. He is a thorough business man, and is very highly regarded by those with whom his lot has been cast.

RAY JOSEPH NYE, well known in Superior as shipping clerk of the Duluth-Superior Milling Company, was born March 21, 1871, in Davenport, Iowa, his parents being Joseph H. and Kate (Campbell) Nye.

Joseph H. Nye was a native of Madison county, N. Y. His ancestors settled in Sandwich, Mass., as early as 1640, and members of the family took part in the Revolution and were connected with other events in the early history of Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut, where many generations of Nyes made their home. Joseph H. Nye's maternal grandfather, John Stanborough, served all through the Revolution in one of the Connecticut regiments. For the past twenty years Mr. Nye, whose trade is that of a millwright, has been superintendent of construction of mills for the E. P. Allis Company of Milwaukee. He had charge of the construction of the "Daisy" and other mills at Superior, where he has lived since 1892, and of many mills in other places. Mrs. Kate (Campbell) Nye was born in Greenock, Scotland, and died in Milwaukee, April 15, 1881, when thirty-two years of age. Her parents, John and Sarah Campbell, came to Canada and afterward moved to Leelanau county, Mich., where their last days were passed. The children of Joseph H. and Kate (Campbell) Nye were: Ray J., Maud, May and Robert. Most of the family are members of the Episcopal Church.

The boyhood of Ray Joseph Nye was mostly passed in Milwaukee, where he attended the grammar and high schools, and when about seventeen years of age began learning the miller's trade at the Allis works. In 1892-93 he assisted his father in the construction of the Superior mills, where he has ever since been employed, being at present in charge of the shipping. The "Daisy" is the principal mill, and has a capacity of three thousand barrels a day—being the largest mill in Wisconsin, and employing about 100 men. In the three mills at Superior are employed altogether about 250 men, and the daily capacity is seven thousand barrels, the output being mostly shipped by water to eastern points.

In June, 1901, Ray Joseph Nye was appointed by Gov. LaFollette deputy State factory inspector, but he resigned this position owing to the demands made upon his time by other business affairs. Mr. Nye has always been a Republican and active in local politics.

HOWARD L. SCRIBNER, a sawyer for the well known lumber firm of Alger, Smith & Co., of Duluth, was born at Otisfield, Maine, June 4, 1870. His parents, also of Maine, were James A. and Caroline (Millett) Scribner.

The Scribner family is of English origin, but five generations have been born in Maine since the original ancestor settled in this country. Great-grandfather Scribner was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. James Scribner, father of Howard L., is a carpenter by trade, and is now a resident of the State of Washington, where he is engaged as contractor and builder. He served in the Union army during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scribner had a family of seven children, all of whom are living, Howard L. being third in the order of birth.

Howard L. Scribner obtained his education in the public schools of Maine and Michigan, and began work as a setter in a sawmill at Baymills. After working thus three years he went to work at sawing at Sailor Encampment, Mich., working as sawyer in

the mills in the summer and in the woods during the winter. He was at Sheboygan one summer and six months at Rogers City, Mich., after which he returned to Baymills for two seasons. After that he went to Seattle, Wash., and was employed there in the shipyards for three years, at the end of that time returning to Baymills for six months and then coming to Duluth, where he has since remained. He is now engaged as sawyer for Alger, Smith & Co.

On May 26, 1894, Mr. Scribner was married to Margarette Sirr, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., daughter of Benjamin and Marie (Mums) Sirr, both natives of Canada. Benjamin Sirr, a blacksmith by trade, died in 1891; his wife survives him and makes her home with her daughter's family. Mr. and Mrs. Sirr were the parents of two children, Margarette, Mrs. H. L. Scribner; and Ellen J., Mrs. E. V. Allan, of Jackson, Mich. To Mr. and Mrs. Scribner the following children have been born: Agatha B., Caroy M. and Winifred R. Mr. Scribner is an adherent of the Republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 168, of Duluth, and the Rebekahs, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

LUDGER LABERGE, farmer of Rusk county, Wis., residing at Ladysmith, has fully demonstrated the productiveness of the soil of this locality, and has developed his farm until it is one of the best in this portion of the State. It is well supplied with excellent buildings, and well improved in other respects.

Mr. Laberge was born in Lower Canada, near Montreal, in 1857, and his boyhood days were spent on a farm. He obtained a good education in the schools of his neighborhood and in the Montreal business college from which he was graduated. Soon thereafter, when twenty years of age, he came to Wisconsin, settling at Chippewa Falls. This first winter he attended high school, to improve his knowledge of the English language, and the following spring he began working as a scaler for John King, a pioneer logger, his first work being on the Flambeau, near his present home. Mr. Laberge worked along that line for many winters. In 1885 he came to Ladysmith, settling on the east bank of the Flambeau, two miles north of the town, and first buying eighty acres of virgin soil, to which he has added until he now owns 220 acres of rich farming land. In addition to his farm work Mr. Laberge has found time to take a part in political affairs, and he has served nine years as town clerk of Flambeau, for four years as chairman of the town board, and has always figured prominently in school matters. For eighteen years he has been upon the school board, and his advice is often sought upon questions pertaining to educational matters. Mr. Laberge is secretary of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Rusk county.

In 1882, at Chippewa Falls, Mr. Laberge was married to Miss Elizabeth Braneck, of that place. They have had children as follows: Louise, George, Eugenie (who died in February, 1904, aged fifteen years and five months, was the first white child born in or around Ladysmith), Leon, Arthur, Fred, Laura and Ruth. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM OGILVIE, of Superior, was born at Carnoustie, Forfarshire, Scotland, May 15, 1842. His parents were John and Anna (Cant) Ogilvie, natives of Forfarshire, where they lived and died. Alexander Ogilvie, father of John, came of one of the oldest families in Forfarshire, and was a linen weaver by occupation.

John Ogilvie was also a weaver, and in addition to his trade occupied himself in the summer in the fisheries on the Forfarshire coast. He was always active and rugged, and lived to be eighty years of age, dying in 1894; his wife, who was about the same age, passed away some six months earlier. Of the nine children of John and Anna (Cant) Ogilvie two died in early life. The only one in America is William, mentioned below. The others were: James, bailiff of a large estate at Horsham, England; John,

deceased; Peter, of Broughty Ferry, Scotland; Ann, Mrs. Clark, of Blairgowrie, Scotland; Matilda, widow of Harry Harrington, of Carnoustie; and Martha.

William Ogilvie served a four years' apprenticeship to the trade of tailor at Carnoustie, began business in 1864 as a merchant tailor, and continued as such until 1877. He then sold out and went to Brechin, where for ten years he was employed as cutter in a large tailoring establishment. In 1887 he came to the United States, and located at Superior, soon opening a merchant tailoring establishment at West Superior, and moving six months later to Oldtown, where he has since remained. With the exception of one in Duluth Mr. Ogilvie's is the oldest established tailoring business at the Head of the Lakes, and he employs a number of workers. In 1890 Mr. Ogilvie put up a two-story building, which he still occupies as a residence and place of business. His reputation for first-class workmanship and honorable dealing brings him the best custom of the place.

In 1864 Mr. Ogilvie married Isabella Taylor, daughter of George and Susan (Bright) Taylor, of Carnoustie, the former a fisherman and market gardener who passed his entire life in Carnoustie, where he died at the age of seventy-five. Children as follows have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie: George, born Oct. 25, 1868, an employe of the Northern Pacific Express Co., at Duluth, who died March 24, 1893; Susanna T., wife of Robert Taylor, master mechanic of the street car company in Minneapolis; Kate, Mrs. A. W. MacRae, of Bakersfield, Cal.; and Alexander W. T., auditor for the Booth Packing Co., of Chicago. All of the family received most of their education in Scotland. They attend the First Presbyterian Church of Superior, of which Mr. Ogilvie has been an elder since 1897; he was also for many years elder of his church in Scotland. Mr. Ogilvie is a member of the Order of Scottish Clans, having filled all the offices in the local clan, of which he is now financial secretary. In political principle he is a Republican.

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